

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

by

ALAN ROWE

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TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE PALESTINE SECTION OF THE
UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

VOLUME II

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PART I

THE TEMPLES AND CULT OBJECTS

BY
ALAN ROWE

PUBLISHED WITH THE AID OF A GRANT FROM
THE ELDRIDGE REEVES JOHNSON FUND OF
THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY



PHILADELPHIA
PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
BY THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA PRESS
1940



*Drawing of the stela of Mekal, the "lord of Beth-shan"
Thothmes III Temple*

UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA
STRASBOURG

FOREWORD

It is with satisfaction that the present volume, after unavoidable delay, is offered to the public. Its appearance at the present time is due to a grant from the Eldridge Reeves Johnson Fund of the American Philosophical Society for which it is wished here to record special gratitude.

The contents comprise the results of the work of the Museum's expedition in uncovering four important temples at the site of Beth-shan. Their significance in the field of Palestinian archaeology scarcely need be stressed, for it has long been recognized and scholars have awaited the definitive description of them contained in the following pages. This work will be a welcome addition to the series of Palestine Publications of the University Museum.

HORACE H. F. JAYNE

Director

PREFACE

THE PRESENT work, which forms Part I of *The Four Canaanite Temples of Beth-shan*, deals with the temple of Amenophis III, the temple of Seti I, and the two temples of Rameses III (previously thought to belong to Rameses II) discovered on the tell at Beth-shan during the 1925 and 1926 seasons. It gives a complete account of these sanctuaries and of their contents; the pottery, other than the cult objects, has been dealt with by Mr. G. M. FitzGerald in Part II. Full details of the various levels on the tell are given in my *Topography and History of Beth-shan*; but it may here be mentioned that it now ap-

(c. 1167-302 B. C.); Number III the Hellenistic, Jewish and Roman periods (301 B. C.-A. D. 329); Number II the Byzantine period (A. D. 330-636); and Number I the Arabic, Crusader, and later periods (636-19th Century A. D.). The oldest temple so far found on the site, that of Thothmes III, is described in detail in the *Topography and History*; compare also the description of Figure 1 in the present work.

The restorations of the four temples as shown in Figures 3, 4, 5 and 9, are the joint work of the Rev. Père Vincent and myself and are based upon the existing architectural and other evidences. These res-

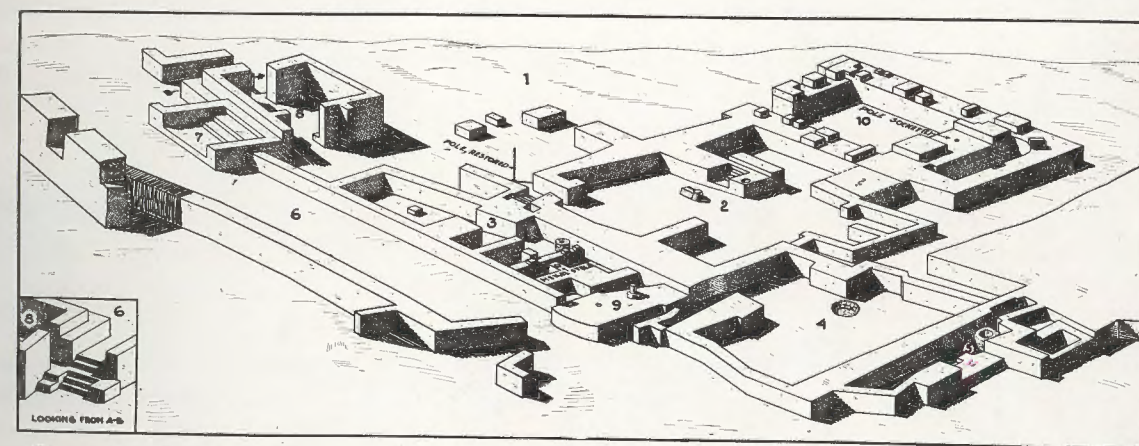


Figure 1. Temple of Thothmes III (1501-1447 B. C.) at Beth-shan. Dedicated to the Local God Meḳal (As Excavated)
Looking Northwest

appears City-level Number IX dates from the time of Thothmes III (1501-1447 B. C.); Number VIII from pre-Amenophis III times (1447-1412 B. C.); Number VII from the time of Amenophis III to the end of the reign of Horemheb (1411-1314 B. C.); Number VI from the time of Seti I (1313-1292 B. C.) until just before the reign of Rameses III; and Number V from the time of Rameses III (1198-1167 B. C.). City-level Number IV represents perhaps the very end of the reign of Rameses III and the Philistine era—in this work both periods are collectively referred to as “Late Ramesside”—and also the Israelite, Assyrian, Scythian, New Babylonian and Old Persian periods

tations, together with Figure 1, showing the temple of Thothmes III as it was discovered, were drawn by Mr. I. Reich. The remaining figures, together with the plates of objects, were drawn by Mr. C. Little, while the maps and sections were made by Mr. Terontieff after surveys carried out by himself and Ahmed Effendi Abd el-Aziz. The frontispiece and some of the drawings shown in the photographic plates were made by Miss D. Boulton. The letter A is affixed to the plate-numbers from XLI onwards, in the present part, so as to distinguish them from the plate-numbers in Part II of this work, which are XLI-LI.

In order to make the work as complete as possible,

photographs are included of certain important sacred and other objects, found in various levels subsequently to the 1925 and 1926 seasons; many of the "additional" objects are referred to in *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*. For the sake of clearness, and in order to indicate that each such object is not also included in the present plates of drawings, an asterisk (*) is placed against its description in the Descriptions of Plates—Photographs. The index of the "additional" objects from the levels of Thothmes III and pre-Amenophis III is now given; the remaining "additional" objects are included in the indices of the objects from the respective levels to which they belong, namely, at the end of Chapters II, III, IV and V.

LIST OF OBJECTS — THOTHMES III LEVEL.

Bowl fragments.	Faience.	LXVIIA, 4, 5.	Inlay (seated Negro).	Ivory.	LXXIA, 6.
Cosmetic pot.	Ivory.	LXXIA, 4.	Mould for jewelry.	Steatite.	LXXIA, 5.
Dish (with gazelles).	Pottery (drawing).	LXXIA, 2.	Scarab (Senwosret I).	Amethyst.	LXXIA, 3.
Figurine (man's head).	Basalt.	LXIXA, 4.	Scarab (Thothmes III).	Steatite.	LXXIA, 7.
Figurine (man's head).	Ivory.	LXXA, 6.			

LIST OF CULT OBJECTS — THOTHMES III LEVEL.

Altar (portable).	Basalt.	LXIXA, 1, 2.	Chalice.	Pottery.	LXXA, 3, 4.
Ape.	Pottery.	LXVIII A, 8.	Deity (male).	Bronze.	LXVIII A, 9.
Ashtoreth.	Glass.	LXVIII A, 7.	Pendant (lion and bull).	Bronze.	LXXIA, 1.
Ashtoreth.	Pottery.	LXVIII A, 1-4, 6.	Pendant (Ashtoreth).	Gold.	LXVIII A, 5.
Batyl.	Basalt.	LXIXA, 3.	Pot (four curved legs).	Pottery.	LXXA, 1, 2.
Bowl with serpent.	Pottery.	LXXA, 5.			

LIST OF OBJECTS — PRE-AMENOPHIS III LEVEL.

Amulet.	Glass.	XXXIV, 37.	Pendants.	Faience.	XXXIV, 35, 38, 39
Arrow-head.	Bronze.	XXXII, 13.	Querns.	Basalt.	XXIV, 4, 5.
Bangle.	Bronze.	XXXIV, 18, 19.	Reel.	Alabaster.	XXVII, 10.
Bezel.	Faience.	XXXIX, 13.	Scarab.	Faience.	XXXIX, 2.
Cosmetic pot.	Alabaster.	LXIXA, 5.	Scarab.	Steatite.	XXXIX, 1.
Dagger point.	Bronze.	XXXII, 4.	Seals (cylinder).	Faience.	XXXIX, 21-23.
Fragments with human faces.	Pottery.	XLIIA, 3, 4.	Seal.	Steatite.	XXXIX, 20.
Loom-weight.	Basalt.	XXVII, 9.	Spear-heads.	Bronze.	XXXII, 5-9.
Mortars.	Basalt.	XXIV, 1, 3.	Stopper.	Alabaster.	XXIV, 2.
Needle.	Bronze.	XXXII, 18.	Stopper.	Limestone.	XXVII, 2.
			Trumpet.	Bronze.	LXIXA, 6.

LIST OF CULT OBJECTS — PRE-AMENOPHIS III LEVEL.

Ashtoreth figurine mould.	Pottery.	XLIIA, 1.	Dog or lion figurine.	Pottery.	XXI, 6.
Deities (figurines).	Faience and pottery.	XXI, 1, 2;	Incense stand.	Pottery.	XLIA, 3.
		XLIA, 1;	Lion figurine (frag.).	Pottery.	XXI, 7.
		XXXIV, 36.	Serpents.	Pottery.	XIX, 1; XXI, 5;
					XLIA, 2;
					XLIIA, 2, 5.

As will be seen from the newly-discovered slab of Rameses-wesr-khepesh found by Mr. FitzGerald in Number V city-level in 1931 (*Quarterly Statement*, Palestine Exploration Fund, April, 1931, page 69), this level must date from the reign of Rameses III and not from the reign of Rameses II, as our previous evidence seemed to indicate. From the fact that the slab

was found in a broken position in the lower part of the level and the statue of King Rameses III in an upright position near the northern temple door in the upper part of the level, we may doubtless assume that the slab belongs to the early part of the reign (when it was perhaps smashed by the Philistines and their allies) and the statue to the time of the reconquest

of the fort by the king in 1187 B. C. — see *Topography and History*, page 38. Perhaps the temples themselves were rebuilt in the above-mentioned year.

Anyhow, it is quite certain that the two temples in the fifth level do belong to the Egyptian occupation, for the statue of Rameses III and the stelæ of Seti I and Rameses II were on the floor just to the west of them.

The author craves the indulgence of the reader for any slips that may appear in this publication. The work, solely due to lack of funds, was not published until ten years or more after it was written and therefore the writer at the time of proof-reading had forgotten many of the details which were clear in his mind at the time of writing.

However, every possible care has been taken in the revision of the proofs of the publication which, it is hoped, will give the reader a concise account of four of the most interesting Canaanite temples ever discovered in Palestine. For other historical details see the section on *Ægypto-Canaanite Contacts* in my *Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals and Amulets in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, 1936*.

ALAN ROWE

Near Giza Pyramids
Cairo
Egypt

18th April, 1939

ADDITIONS, ETC.

to

The Topography and History of Beth-shan, 1930

Reference

PAGE 34.

The stela fragment (Figure 8) dates from either the time of Thothmes III or that of Amenophis II. See my *Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, etc., in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, 1936*, page xxvi, paragraph No. 57.

PLATE 49, 2

PLATE xxviii, 21 of the present volume. This fragment is possibly another part of the stela referred to on page 34 above.

Reference

PAGE 54.

Line 1, read 806 for 786; line 3, read 190 for 170 cf. G. M. Fitzgerald *Beth-shan Excavations 1921-1923, 1931*, page 48, where also will be found a correct translation of the inscription. The dates and so forth in my history volume were taken from the reference cited in footnote 112.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TEMPLE STRUCTURES

THE FOUR Canaanite temples of Beth-shan with which this volume deals were all built on the southern side of the tell, and all lay within the great outer brick walls that once surrounded the three citadel levels of Amenophis III, Seti I (and onwards), and Rameses III.

Very few traces of these walls have yet been found, but what appears to be part of the western walls of the fort of Rameses III, and also the northern wall of the gateway built in the walls, were discovered in 1923 [Figure 2]. This gateway is at the western part of the summit of the tell. Its southern wall was destroyed by the builders of the great Hellenistic-Roman temple. The walls of the gateway project at right angles from the inner and outer walls of the fort, and are erected on solid foundations of oblong blocks of basalt. Immediately to the north of the northern wall of the gateway, and standing one behind the other from south to north,¹ are two solid masses of brick, roughly

square in plan. These appear to have been the bases of two small towers, which were doubtless erected for the protection of the entrance to the fort. The west face of the southern tower is in rough alignment with the west face of the gateway itself; while the west face of the northern tower is a little to the east of the same point. It may well be presumed that there were two similar towers at the southern side of the gateway.² Behind and to the east of the outer western wall, and separated from it by a corridor, is another wall, of irregular plan, which, from the fact that the gateway connects it with the outer wall, must be the inner wall of the fort. This wall has a thickness in some places of 140 centimetres, and in others of 80 centimetres, as against 100 centimetres of the outer wall. At Jericho it was found that the Canaanite fortification-works were double ones and consisted of a strong inner wall and a smaller outer one.³ Also, from the old Egyptian reliefs, to which we must turn in order to get some idea of the actual external appearance of the Canaanite forts of Palestine, we find that these forts had as a rule a double line of walls, the inner one of which was the higher of the two. Towers were built on the outside of the walls both of which had bulging entablatures (compare the stone cornices from the Rameses III fort shown on PLATE XXVI, 19, 21). Windows were made in some of the fortification buildings.⁴ Some conelike projections of stone from the top of the walls in a migdol in the Amenophis III level are referred to in *The Museum Journal*, March, 1929, page 54; see also Figure 2 of our history volume. These "cones" were a common feature of Canaanite forts. A complicated type of fort is shown in the representation of the Hittite fortress of Dapur, in North Syria. This fort had outer and inner walls, and also interior towers. The fort-standard, which consists of a target, pierced by three arrows, is raised above the highest tower.⁵

¹ That is to say, they really stood within the angle formed by the outer western wall of the fort and the projecting northern wall of the gateway. The northern tower is 2.72 metres from north to south and 2.50 metres from east to west; the southern tower is 2.33 metres from north to south and 2.60 metres from east to west.

² See the fort erected by Seti I, on the high road to Palestine, shown by Maspero, *The Struggle of the Nations*, page 127. Here the gateway, which consists of three large blocks of stone, has two towers on either side of it. Compare also Hölscher, *Das Hohe Tor von Medinet Habu*, Figure 56 (after Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, III, 244), where, in the model of a fort dedicated to a god by Herihor, of the Twenty-first Dynasty, we see the gateway of the fort flanked by two tall towers on the one side, and by one tower on the other side. The door of the Hittite citadel of Sinjirli, in North Syria, was flanked by two towers; compare Hölscher, *op. cit.*, Figures 64, 65. See also the three towers on the front part of the migdol found in the Amenophis III level and referred to in our history volume.

³ Sellin and Watzinger, *Jericho*, page 20 and PLATE IV. The Hittite citadels of Sinjirli (Hölscher, *op. cit.*, Figures 62, 63) and Boghazkeui (Breasted, *Ancient Times*, page 249) also had double walls, the inner wall being larger than the outer one.

⁴ Hölscher, *op. cit.*, Figures 59, 60.

⁵ Maspero, *op. cit.*, page 128, Figure and footnote 3.

A similar standard was the emblem of the Beth-shan fort, as we gather from a cylinder seal of Rameses II found in the southern temple [PLATE XXXVIII, 3]. It is to be hoped that the future excavations will give more information about the outer walls of the citadels at Beth-shan; a part of the outer walls of the level of Thothmes III was, however, discovered in 1928 (see *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*, PLATE 57). There is as yet no evidence to indicate whether the space between the outer and inner Rameses III walls was filled in with rubble and so forth, in order to make one large wall, like the outer wall of Babylon, shown by L. W. King, *A History of Babylon*, page 25. If such were the case, however, the wall would have been about 4.50 metres thick. Perhaps the filling in such a wall, in Palestine, would not extend to the tops of the enclosing brick walls, but would be made at such a height as to enable a protected passageway to run round the whole of the top of the citadel. In any case, judging from the old representations of the forts, the inner brick wall, whether it was actually connected with the outer brick wall by a filling, or whether it merely stood alone, was always higher than the outer wall. A stable found near the Rameses III gateway is shown in PLATE LIVA, 4.

The walls of all the four temples were constructed of large bricks of different sizes. The following are dimensions in centimetres of bricks in the fort of Rameses III, which may be taken as a standard for the bricks of the whole of the forts:

Length	Breadth	Height
64.0 (rare)	40.0	15.0
54.5	36.0	14.0
53.0	38.0	16.5
53.0	36.0	15.0
52.6	38.7	16.5
52.5	39.0	16.5
52.5	38.5	16.5
52.5	38.0	17.0
52.4	38.0	16.5
52.4	37.5	16.4
52.0	36.2	16.5
52.0	34.0	14.0
51.8	38.0	17.5
51.0	38.0	17.5
51.0	36.0	17.0
50.5	34.5	13.0
49.5	34.5	13.0
49.5	34.0	18.0
49.0	33.5	15.0
48.5	34.5	17.0

The bricks were made of light brownish clay, sun-dried, and are exceedingly hard. Small traces of straw are seen in some of them. They were set in mortar of the same material as themselves, its average thickness being one centimetre. Figures 3 and 4 in PLATE LVA give a very good idea of the way in which the bricks were laid. Sometimes bricks were found which had on their bases impressions of the dried reeds upon which they were placed in the brickmaker's field. Certain of the bricks of the time of Rameses III had signs imprinted on them while they were still plastic [PLATE XXVI, 14-17].⁶ Other signs met with are shown in PLATE XXVII, 16, 17. These signs are probably the marks of the different gangs of workmen who made the bricks, each gang having a particular mark, and may well be compared with the much later signs (letters of the Greek alphabet) of the quarrymen on the Byzantine walls on the tell. Even in Ancient Egypt, and particularly in the Fourth Dynasty, we find quarrymen's marks on stones in the temples and pyramids. See Rowe, *The Museum Journal*, March, 1931, PLATE VI. All the above-mentioned marks, of course, enabled a tally to be made of the number of bricks or stones turned out by the different gangs; compare *Exodus*, v, 8. The average thicknesses of the walls in the Canaanite temples are: Amenophis temple, 120-142 centimetres; Seti temple, 115-126 centimetres; southern temple of Rameses III, 102-127 centimetres; and the northern temple of Rameses III, 150 centimetres.

The brick walls of the Beth-shan temples of Amenophis III and Seti I rested, as a rule, directly upon the debris of the tell, although in one or two cases a layer of unquarried stones, mostly basalt, arranged to the width of the walls, was placed below them. The brick walls of the two temples of Rameses III, on the other hand, were generally built upon a foundation of stones which often occupied a space considerably greater than the width of the wall. Some walls in these two temples had wooden beams or poles bearing upon the stones, principally in order, no doubt, to

⁶ The first, third and fourth of these signs remind one very much of similar Minoan signs. Compare Evans, *The Palace of Minos I*, page 642, Numbers 19, 74, and 64 (or 75), respectively. The second sign is like the Minoan sign for "100", *op. cit.*, page 279. These Minoan signs are, of course, older than the Beth-shan signs, but in view of the fact that Cretan influence is found in the temples, the comparison is interesting. See also the signs on the bricks found at Tell Ta'annek, in Palestine, and published by Sellin, *Tell Ta'annek*, Figure 19 (see Vincent, *Canaan d'après l'exploration récente*, page 32, Figure 8).

strengthen the foundations.⁷ The wood has in process of time turned black and some of it shows traces of having been burned (?). In other cases the walls in these particular temples rested upon beams alone, without any layer of stones below, or, as was generally the case in respect to the Amenophis and Seti temples, directly upon the debris itself. Some of the brick walls of the Canaanite fort at Jericho had wood in them, and also foundations of stones, which were raised to a height of 50 to 80 centimetres,⁸ while the

has been frequently written elsewhere, *no Canaanite building on the Beth-shan tell ever showed any traces of a general conflagration*; it is true that ashes, and so forth, have been found below certain walls and in a few rooms but these remains are now seen to have belonged to fireplaces.

Apart from the stone used in the foundations of the walls of the temples at Beth-shan, we find that basalt was employed for cornices [compare PLATE XXVI, 19, 21] and column bases, and limestone for door-jambs,¹¹

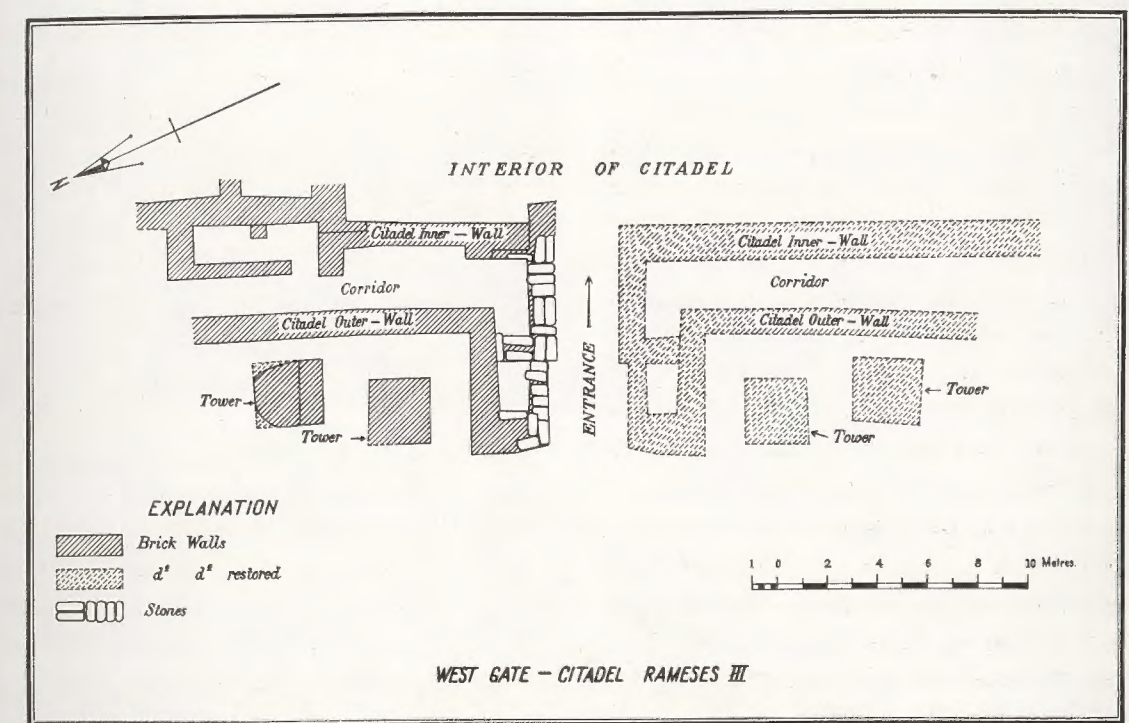


Figure 2

brick walls of the Hittite site of Sinjirli, in North Syria, had layers of wood between them and their stone foundations.⁹ The Hittite buildings at Carchemish, however, possessed no timber courses, but were made of bricks resting upon a foundation of stones. Some of the Canaanite walls at Megiddo were built in the same way.¹⁰ Figure 1 (number 10) apparently shows the spaces left in the walls by the removal of wooden strengthening beams. [Compare also PLATE XLIIIA, 4.] It must here be emphasized that, contrary to what

in the two temples of Rameses III; limestone for the papyrus capitals, and basalt for the column bases [compare PLATE VIII] in the Seti I temple; and limestone and basalt respectively for the capitals and bases (now missing) in the Amenophis III temple. Many of the column bases in the temples rested on unquarried or roughly hewn basalt stones. In all cases the columns themselves must have been of limestone. (Another type of capital, from the late "Astarte Temple" at Megiddo, is published by Fisher, *The Excavation of Armageddon*, page 71). A small block of limestone was found in front of the lower altar in the Seti I temple, while under the upper altar were two large blocks of the same material, one hollowed out on the under side. In the Late-Seti I level to the north of the temple of Seti I we unearthed a basalt column base,

⁷ In some cases small pieces of wood (never burnt) are visible in the upper parts of the brick walls of the temples of Rameses III.

⁸ Sellin and Watzinger, *op. cit.*, pages 22, 26; Hölscher, *op. cit.*

⁹ Hölscher, *op. cit.*; Woolley, *Carchemish*, II, page 147.

¹⁰ Compare Woolley, *loc. cit.*, and Vincent, *op. cit.*, page 35, Figure 12.

¹¹ No door-jambs were discovered however in the northern temple of Rameses III.

limestone door-jambs and door-sills, which originally belonged either to this level itself or to the Seti I temple. All the Canaanite temples on the tell seem to have had stonework in their doors. Also, basalt was used for the crudely made altar of holocaust in the area to the north of the Amenophis III temple, and for the four column bases in the temporary shrine (?) to the west of the temple.

The walls of the four temples and of other buildings of the same periods were covered with a layer of plaster; in some cases, signs of white colour are visible on it. The original floors were, in all instances, made of a layer of hard beaten clay, averaging 10 centimetres in thickness. That particular layer representing the floor of the upper-altar room in the Seti I temple was painted a bright blue. Except where indicated to the contrary in the descriptions of the temples, and so forth, no original floor was found in any of the structures.

The roofs of the temples and of the private houses were undoubtedly of wood (perhaps covered with a layer of clay in order to make them watertight). In the case of the temples, columns as well as walls were used to support the roofs. From the positions of the columns in the temples of Amenophis III and Seti I, it is evident that the roofs extended only over the northern part of the courtyard and over the whole of the upper-altar room, leaving the southern part of the courtyard open to the sky [Figures 3 and 4]. It seems certain that the two temples of Rameses III were roofed over and such being the case it was very necessary that a clerestory should have been provided [Figures 5 and 9]. The shape of the peculiar models of shrine houses found in the temples seems to support this view, for the upper stage in some of the models may well have been meant to represent the clerestories themselves [Figure 7]. Figure 8 shows a model of a "staged" building from Egypt.

No actual traces of any clerestories have been found; additional lighting was doubtless provided, where required, by means of slots made in the roofs, just as in the temples of Egypt [Figures 3, 4 and 5]. Artificial light was furnished by open pottery lamps of the type we call "Canaanite."

Although we have found no actual evidence of the presence of *mazzeboth* (sacred standing stones) or *asheroth* (sacred wooden poles) in the four Beth-shan temples under review, yet these may well have existed in them, for the objects in question were usually to be

seen in the old Canaanite sanctuaries.¹² A *mazzebah* was found in the temple of Thothmes III—see *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*, PLATE 21. The word *asherah* is usually translated "groves" in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament, as for example in the II *Kings*, xxiii, 14. Usually the *mazzebah* represented the male deity, and the *asherah* the female deity.¹³ The two stone columns, with papyrus capitals supporting the roof in the temples of Amenophis III and Seti I, may have been regarded by the local people as sacred columns.

At times the Israelites are said to have departed from the worship of Yahweh and set themselves up *asheroth* and *mazzeboth*, as we see from II *Kings*, xvii, 9 ff. (Revised Version): "The children of Israel did secretly things that were not right against the Lord their God, and they built them high places (that is, sanctuaries) in all their cities. . . . And they set them up pillars and Asherim upon every high hill, and under every green tree; and there they burnt incense in all the high places as did the nations whom the Lord carried away before them. . . . They . . . made them molten images, even two calves, and made an Asherah, and worshipped all the host (that is, the stars) of heaven, and served Baal."

No discussion of the brick altars with steps leading up to them, mastabahs (that is, low seat-like structures), or temple equipment will be entered into in this chapter, for full details of all these will be found in the chapters dealing with the individual temples themselves. The Egyptian evidence published in my article in the *Quarterly Statement*, April, 1929, pages 84, 85, indicates that the god, like the king, ruled from his seat on the top of steps, and it seems quite certain that the Canaanites of Beth-shan also believed that their deities sometimes dwelt upon the top of stepped altars, from which, no doubt, like their counterparts in Egypt, they ruled over their extensive domains.

The two uppermost temples, those of Rameses III, were erected side by side, with a corridor intervening; their axes ran from west to east, and their entrances were at the west end. The temple of Seti I was situated immediately below the eastern end of the southern temple of Rameses III. Its axis, however, was from

south to north, and its entrance was at the southwest. The temple of Amenophis III, which is almost identical in plan with the Seti temple, was directly under the latter building, and like it had its axis from south to north and its entrance at the southwest. As a matter of fact, some of the foundations of the Seti temple rested on some of the exterior walls of the Amenophis temple. The change in orientation of the axes of the two temples of Rameses III from that of the axes of the older temples is very interesting. It is not impossible that the alteration was due to the introduction of some new religious belief. Like the people referred to in *Ezekiel*, viii, 16, the faces of the worshippers were "toward the east," and, perhaps, like those people, they also "worshipped the sun toward the east." In any case, it must not be forgotten that Baal was sometimes identified with the sun, and, at least in late times, Baalath with the moon, which also rises in the east. In the former respect, compare Josiah's orders to his people to "break down the altars of the Baalim in his presence; and the sun-images, that were on high above them" (II *Chronicles*, xxxiv, 4, Revised Version).

We know nothing of course about the actual labour that was employed in building the temples, but perhaps Aegeo-Anatolian as well as local workmen were engaged in the work. The Mediterraneans would have been the mercenaries introduced into the country by the Egyptians, and would doubtless have carried out the more skilled work. They are possibly the people who placed the marks on the bricks in the

temple of Rameses III. The engraving of door-jambs, monuments, and so on, must have been done by Egyptian craftsmen.

Iron fragments, and so forth, have been found in eleven rooms in the fort of Rameses III, namely, 1008 (upper level), 1010, 1011, 1012, 1018 (upper level), 1026, 1027 (one metre above floor level), 1028, 1029 (below base of wall), 1082 and 1083. The earliest examples of this metal, however, are an iron knob and iron nails which were found in the Early-Seti level (PLATE xxxi, 32, 39, 40, 42). But perhaps the knob is intrusive, as the room is near the edge of the tell, where the débris is disturbed. It seems to be quite possible that most of the iron objects in the buildings of Rameses III were introduced either by the Mediterranean mercenaries during Late Ramesside times, or by the Philistines. (See Hall, *The Hittites and Egypt*, in *Anatolian Studies*, page 180. Compare also the reference to the iron chariots of Beth-shan in *Joshua*, xvii, 16.) Three objects of wrought iron were discovered in Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb. (See Howard Carter, *The Tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen*, II, page 175; compare also pages xxiii, 109, 122 and 135, *op. cit.*)

Having thus given a general idea of the temple structures we may proceed, in Chapters II, III, IV and V, to describe the temples in detail. At the end of the description of each temple is a list of objects found in and near the building, together with cross references to the plates at the end of the book. For the full description of the objects the reader is referred to the sections headed Descriptions of Plates.

¹² Compare the *mazzeboth* in the High Place at Tell es-Sâfi. Hancock, *Archaeology of the Holy Land*, page 335.

¹³ Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible* (one volume edition), page 56.

CHAPTER II

TEMPLE OF AMENOPHIS III

AS WE HAVE already seen in *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*, page 19, the building of the temple in Number VII city-level has been ascribed to the reign of Amenophis III chiefly because foundation deposits bearing the name of this king were discovered beneath the walls and upper-altar room of the building. Even if we had not discovered these objects, we should have had a fairly good idea of the approximate date of its erection, on account of the striking similarity of the temple to certain buildings at Tell el-Amârna, in Egypt, a town which was built by Amenophis IV (Akhenaten) the successor of Amenophis III. These buildings comprise tomb-chapels; a small shrine in the River Temple (consisting of a mud-brick courtyard with a large stone-paved altar approached by a flight of steps, in front of which are two stone columns on bases¹⁴); and also a shrine in a private house.¹⁵ The tomb-chapels are in the form of an oblong building divided into two parts: (1) the court with mastababs and, sometimes, two columns in it, and (2) the altar room, which is on a higher level than the court, from which it is approached by a flight of steps.

On comparing all these Egyptian buildings with the temple of Amenophis III at Beth-shan no one can fail to be struck with their similarity, for in the Amenophis temple at Beth-shan there is also a court with mastababs and columns, and a flight of steps leading up to an upper-altar room. In fact, so close is the resemblance that the temple hardly would have looked out of place had it been found among the above mentioned Tell el-Amârna buildings instead of at Beth-shan.¹⁶

The apparent Syro-Hittite and Aegeo-Anatolian influences discovered in this temple, which seems to have been in use until the end of the reign of King Horemheb, have already been discussed in our vol-

ume on the history of the site, so it is unnecessary to give details of them here.

Judging from the figurines portraying a goddess (some of the two-horned type [PLATE XXXV, 11], others with headdresses like Qedesh or Hathor, and the rest like the ordinary form of Ashtoreth); a limestone stela with the figure of a goddess with two horns [PLATE XXXV, 5]; and an ivory "boomerang" or castanet bearing the head of a goddess¹⁷—all found in the temple—it is quite evident that the female deity worshipped there was some form or other of Ashtoreth. The male deity was still doubtless Mekal, as in the days of Thothmes III.

The room-numbers allotted to the Amenophis temple and its immediate surroundings are:¹⁸

- 1068 —Upper-altar room.
- 1072 —Court.
- 1086 —Ante-room south of court.
- 1085 —Room east of ante-room.
- 1087 } —Rooms south of ante-room and room 1085.
- 1089 }
- 1090 }
- 1088 —Room east of 1085 and 1087.
- 1069 } —Area west of 1068 and 1072.
- 1070 }
- 1073 —Upper level of area to south of 1072, that is, the area immediately below Early-Seti level (not indicated on the present plan).

¹⁴ Peet and others, *The City of Akhenaten*, I, PLATES XXV (tomb-chapels), and XLIII (River Temple).

¹⁵ Erman-Ranke, *Ägypten*, Taf. 13, No. 2.

¹⁶ The building seems to bear certain analogies to the un-Babylonian form of cult-room of the archaic Ishtar Temple at Assur, of about 2700 B. C. This cult-room has mastababs in it, which its discoverer thinks held small figures of deities. The more striking similarity, however, is between the cult objects found in this room and those found in the temples at Beth-shan. See Andrae, *Die Archaischen Ishtar-Tempel in Assur*, 1922.

¹⁷ She is Qedesh- or Hathor-headed. See PLATE XXXV, 13.

¹⁸ The numbers of the pre-Amenophis III level are 1091, 1092 and 1108. See PLATE V.

CHAPTER II — TEMPLE OF AMENOPHIS III

1062 —Room immediately north of temple. (Not to be confused with area of same number in similar position in Seti temple.)

1103 }
1104 } —Rooms outside temple, to north.
1105 }
1106 }
1107 }

The positions of all these rooms, with the exception of the area 1073, are indicated in PLATES V and VI.

The overall length of the temple from south to

highest wall-base. This floor was presumably more or less level and but few traces of it were discovered during the time we were excavating the temple. The upper-altar room had been partially destroyed and the altar itself removed, doubtless by the builders of the Seti temple. It is impossible to say what was the maximum height of the temple. The highest wall we found in it was the eastern one, the top of which was 3.30 metres above the floor level. A restoration of the temple is shown in Figure 3; the numbers given in

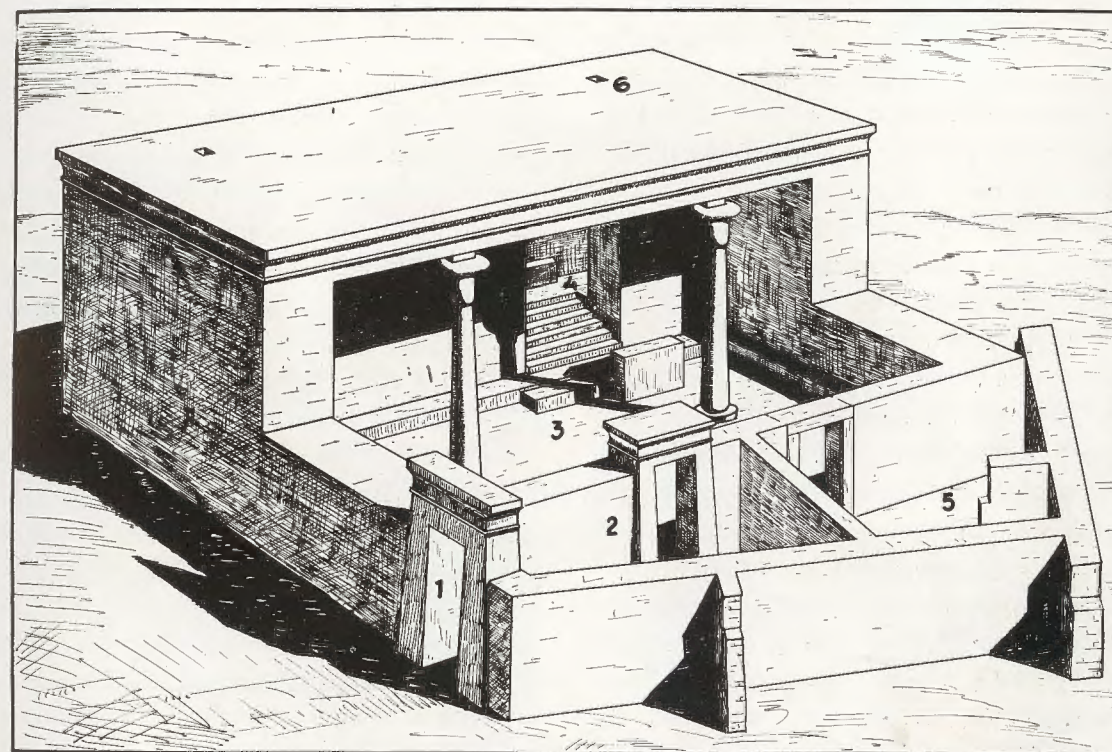


Figure 3. Temple of Amenophis III, Beth-shan. (1411 B. C. Onwards)
(Restored)
Looking Northeast

north, exclusive of the ante-room, is about 14.85 metres; while the overall width, at the north, is about 14.20 metres, and at the south, 13.25 metres. All the walls of the building are of brick and rest immediately upon the débris, without any layers of stone or wood beneath. As will be seen from the sections on PLATE VII, the bases of the walls are by no means all on the one plane. The builders seem to have made no attempt to level the ground for the foundations before they commenced to erect the temple, but merely sunk them at different depths in the débris. Then, after the walls were finished, they made a hard clay floor, apparently 10 centimetres thick, in the court, at such a height as to be just above or on a level with the

the figure are referred to in the Descriptions of Figures in the Text.

Ante-room (1086). If we may judge by analogy with the details of the Seti temple, the ante-room of the Amenophis temple had an outer columned ante-room to the west of it, somewhat larger in size than the existing ante-room itself. The main door of the outer ante-room was at the north. Thus the visitor would be obliged to walk southwards into the outer ante-room, turn eastwards into the inner ante-room, and then turn northwards in order to reach the great court of the temple. Under the eastern wall of room 1086 was discovered a cylindrical cult object with the head of a pig or boar on it [PLATE XIX, 2].

This recalls a late legend in which a boar was supposed to have killed Adonis, the male counterpart of Astarte (Ashtoreth), while he was out hunting. A Cypriote vase is already known, made in the shape of a pig, of which the head bears a striking resemblance to that of the animal figured on our cylinder. (Cesnola, *Cyprern*, Tafel xv. Compare also the pig in Evans, *Palace of Minos*, I, page 676.) Below the floor of the room was discovered a limestone model of a Cretan (?) table-altar [PLATE XIX, 14]. This had squares painted on its top and sacred trees represented on its base. Its shape is identical with that of the table figured in Cretan sealings, where we find it associated with sacred trees. (Compare Evans, *op. cit.*, page 222, Figure 167. See also the "gardens" of *Isaiah*, LXV, 3.) The approximate inside measurements of the anteroom are 3.90 metres from south to north and 6.50 metres from west to east.

Great Court (1072). Walking northwards through the door of room 1086 the visitor would see before him a great court with two columns aligned from west to east near its west-east axis. On the west,¹⁹ north and east sides of the court would be visible low mastabahs, and near the east end of the northern side of the court, a small brick altar, and also steps leading to an upper room containing a sloping-topped altar. On the west side of the court he would see two receptacles, somewhat resembling mangers. Near the southern receptacle we found the stela of Ashtoreth of the Two Horns [PLATE XLIXA, 1], who was perhaps originally a sheep-goddess of the nomads. Only the foundations (4.42 metres apart) of the two column bases in the court were found, which consisted in each case of a number of undressed stones of an average height of 25 centimetres. The top of these stones was about 37 centimetres below the original floor level, and the column bases, when placed on them, would have extended above the floor level for about 5 centimetres or so [see the section in PLATE VII]. It seems quite probable that the papyrus capitals found near the Seti temple were originally placed on the columns once erected on the bases in the Amenophis temple. They were both slotted so as to receive dowels for an architrave supporting the roof of the northern part of the temple. Descriptions of the capitals will be given in the next chapter. From an examination of the plan on PLATE VI, it seems almost evident that the temple has undergone some reconstructions, for neither its lower altar nor its flight of steps is in

the centre axis of the building, but is placed roughly behind the eastern column in the court. In the Seti temple these particular structures are well in the centre north-south axis.

The chief objects from the court are:—(1) From below the lowest steps of the altar-room, north of the court:—a faience amulet with the cartouche of Amenophis III; amulets; beads; flint scrapers; pendants, and a base of an alabaster vessel. (2) From the court proper:—an ivory "boomerang" or castanet with the head of Hathor or Qedesh [PLATE XX, 23]; a small decorated pottery box with a lid [PLATE XXII, 15]; part of an alabaster cup; faience Egyptian cups (broken); heads of pottery models of ducks; a faience figurine of a goddess; a horn of a gazelle; flint scrapers; a scarab with the figure of a lion, and amulets. (3) From the upper débris, immediately below the floor of the Seti temple:—a scarab of Rameses I.

The internal measurements of the court, between the main walls, are as follows: (a) from south to north, 8.40 metres; (b) from west to east, at the north end, 11.17 metres, and at the south end 10.57 metres. The altar in the court is about 87 centimetres in height, 145 centimetres in width, and 77 centimetres in depth. The average width of the mastabahs is 50 centimetres and their height above the floor level also 50 centimetres.

Upper-Altar Room (1068). This consists of a narrow room, with an internal measurement of 11.50 metres from west to east; its smallest internal width from south to north is at the west end, where the room is 2.73 metres across. Including the step immediately behind the lower altar in the court, and the mastabah to the north of that step, there were seven steps²⁰ leading to the floor of the upper-altar room itself, which is 123 centimetres above the floor of the court. In this upper room the visitor would notice before him a low sloping-topped altar,²¹ and on his left-

¹⁹ The mastabah on the west side was found to have been demolished when we cleared out the court.

²⁰ Compare the peculiar Apis temple of Amenophis III (in Egypt), and its flight of steps, and so forth—Maspero, *The Struggle of the Nations*, page 425. See also the later "Phœnician Mastaba at Arvad," *op. cit.*, page 578; and the Iranian altars of Murgâb, Maspero, *The Passing of the Empires*, page 592. (The five upper steps in the Amenophis temple at Beth-shan were each 2.10 metres wide and each between 12 to 14 centimetres high.)

²¹ Perhaps the altar was used for exhibiting the sacred cakes of Ashtoreth, incense stands, cult objects, and so forth. (Compare *Isaiah*, LXV, 3: "A people that provoketh me to anger continually to my face; that sacrificeth in gardens, and burneth incense upon altars of brick.") The altar in the court was possibly used for holocausts.

hand side a small room with a receptacle in it, which was no doubt used for the storage of the sacred temple equipment, such as cult objects, etc. When we excavated the temple we found that the upper altar had been cleared away, but its general appearance may be gathered from that of the upper altar in the Seti temple, which building, as we have already seen, was but a copy of the temple of Amenophis. Most of the floor of the upper altar-room had also been cleared away. Luckily the steps had not been removed, for below them we discovered a valuable collection of Syro-Hittite cylinder seals; a scarab of queen Hatshepsut and one of Amenophis III; other scarabs; a faience ring seal with the cartouche of Amenophis IV; a small glass pot; pottery ducks' heads; ornaments; beads; amulets, and so forth, all of which will be found described in the Descriptions of Plates elsewhere in this book. From other parts of the room, and from under its floor, came a bronze Syrian dagger with wood inlay in its handle (compare PLATE XXXII, 3, and also Wainwright, *A Dagger of the Early New Kingdom*, in *Annales du Service*, xxv, pages 135-143); also a magnificent bronze Hittite axe-head, complete, but broken into three pieces [PLATE XXXII, 2]; a basalt model of a Minoan-like chair or throne with Egyptian emblems on it [PLATE XIX, 13]; a scarab; a scaraboid; cylinder seals; beads; amulets; ornaments; weapons; weights; small glass pots; an Egyptian faience bottle [PLATE XXI, 30]; and a bronze figurine of a deity (?) [PLATE XXI, 4]. The axe-head has a curved blade at one end, the other end being in the form of a hand with outstretched fingers, the thumb pointing downwards; it is similar to the axe shown on the face of one of the doors of Boghazkeui, in Anatolia. The throne-model is identical in shape with certain Minoan hieroglyphs representing a throne.²² On each side of the throne is a winged animal; on the back of the throne is a vulture with extended wings. Below the vulture is the *djed*-emblem of stability, having outstretched arms, from which *ankh*-emblems of life are suspended. Late Phœnician models of thrones, resembling ours, are published by Contenau, *La Civilisation Phénicienne*, Figure 33, page 112 (discussed on page 178), Figure 27, page

²² Compare Evans, *op. cit.*, I, page 626.

²³ Compare Boyd Hawes, *Gournia*, PLATE XI; Dussaud, *Les Civilisations Préhelléniques*, page 331 (after Gournia, *loc. cit.*)

²⁴ On the stela found in the northern temple of Rameses III at Beth-shan, the goddess Antit-Ashtoreth is called "queen of heaven, mistress of all the gods". See PLATE XLIXA, 1.

99, and Figure 34, page 113. The first named, like our example, has winged animals on its sides, and also a bird with outstretched wings on its upper part, on the front (on our throne, the bird is on the back). Père Vincent draws my attention to the fact that the divinised empty throne is found on *kudurrus*, or boundary stones, of the Cassite Dynasty, sixteenth to twelfth centuries B.C. He further compares it with the "votary seat of Abdoubast," in the Louvre, Phœnician Halls, A. O. 4565. Empty thrones are also found in Anatolia (Contenau, page 179). There seems to be no doubt whatever that the model of the table-altar discovered in the ante-room of the Amenophis temple [PLATE XIX, 14], and the model of the throne discovered in its altar room, were originally associated. Probably the throne represented the seat of a god or the outward and visible emblem of the presence of the god himself; while the decorated table represented the altar, surrounded by trees, on which the offerings were placed. Models of certain altars associated with figurines of deities, and with cylindrical cult objects not unlike those found at Beth-shan, are already known from Crete.²³ From the upper level of room 1068 came several faience cartouches of Rameses I [compare PLATE XXIX, 5]; these were foundation deposits of the Seti temple.

Room East of Ante-room (1085). In the western part of this room were traces of a fireplace, and in the southwestern corner, part of the base of a small cement tank. Near it was a disk-shaped pottery stamp with a handle, which was perhaps used for stamping the sacred cakes which were offered to Ashtoreth [PLATE XXXVII, 22]. Compare *Jeremiah*, XLIV, 19, "And when we burned incense to the queen of heaven,"²⁴ and poured out drink offerings unto her, did we make her cakes to worship her, and pour out drink offerings unto her, without our men?" The cakes associated with Ashtoreth remind one of the shew-bread placed on the table in the old Hebrew sanctuaries. One of the pots near the fireplace had some peculiar signs, as yet unidentified, scratched on it. Other objects from the room were barrel-shaped beads and earrings of gold; a head of an alabaster figurine; a pottery figurine of Ashtoreth; a fragment of a pottery Canaanite lamp; a crescent-shaped gold pendant; silver beads linked together; a scarab of Amenophis III, and a scaraboid.

Rooms South of Temple. 1089: This room was almost destroyed. We found in it a fragment of the

Egyptian limestone stela of the god Mekal showing the lower portions of two male figures [PLATE XXVIII, 19], the other part of which came from the Thothmes III temple [see Frontispiece]; also a stone libation tank; a pottery model of a serpent lying coiled on a base (this came from the upper level) shown in PLATE XX, 3; pottery figurines of Ashtoreth; pottery models of ducks' heads, and so forth. 1087: Traces of an oven; head of a pottery model of a duck; an alabaster cup; a vertebra section (playing piece); a pottery figurine of Ashtoreth, and other objects, were discovered in this room. 1088: The chief thing found here was a small clay model of a serpent on a plaque, with its head broken off [PLATE XXXV, 7]. 1090: This is a general area to the south of 1089 and 1087. Nothing much came from it, but a bronze bolt is worthy of mention. 1073: This represented the area *above* the rooms to the south of the temple and consisted chiefly of a filling of earth, in which practically no objects were discovered.

Area West of Temple (1069 and 1070). No walls have been found in this area, which seems to have been badly damaged. Nothing was discovered in the former "room," but in the latter were lying a pottery figurine of a lion from some vessel [PLATE XX, 4] and the head of a pottery duck.

Rooms North of Temple. 1062: This is immediately outside the north wall of the temple. When this north wall was cleared away we found below it a Canaanite pottery lamp and also a faience finger-ring bearing the cartouche of Amenophis III, the latter having been placed as a foundation deposit. The whole of the excavated area to the north of the temple had a hard clay floor about 5 centimetres thick laid over it, which rose in a gentle slope from the south to the north. The floor must be of the same date as the temple. 1103: This is just to the west of 1062, and there is nothing special to report about it. 1106 and 1107: These rooms are to the northwest of 1103 and had nothing of particular interest in them (1106 contained what appears to be a fragment of a cult object). 1104 and 1105: These rooms are to the north of 1103 and 1062 and contain a roughly-made altar for holocausts and a column base. The altar is about 10.75 metres north of the temple, while the

west side of the column base is 3.83 metres to the east of the altar. The altar consists of two layers of large basalt stones, roughly hewn, resting on a pile of debris, doubtless once covered with plaster; it is 49 centimetres high. The top of the altar is 125 centimetres above the floor level; between the stones, and under some of them, we found some ashes, charred substances, and some fragments of charred bones. As a matter of fact, the whole of the floor of the room 1104 was covered with a layer of ashes. Near the altar was a cylindrical basalt offering—or incense-stand [PLATE XXIV, 6]. Taking everything into consideration we may perhaps conclude that the majority of the holocausts, particularly the larger ones, were made on the altar outside the actual temple, but well within the precincts of the sacred area. (The public, of course, were not admitted inside the old Canaanite temples, but had to perform their rites outside it, within the general precincts.) Very few ashes were found on the floor near the lower altar in the temple proper. The above mentioned column base is 40 centimetres high, but only 15 centimetres of it projects through the floor. It rests upon a roughly circular foundation stone of basalt, 40 centimetres high and 132 centimetres in diameter. Surrounding the bottom of that part of the column base which is above the floor is a collar of hard clay, 4.5 centimetres in height, and from 6 to 8 centimetres in thickness. This collar, no doubt, was meant to give a finished appearance to the base.

The chief objects found in room 1104 were a fragment of a cylindrical cult object (?); a head of a pottery model of a striped animal (tiger ?); a pottery Canaanite lamp; an inscribed cylinder seal; a bone sheath (?), and teeth of an ass. From room 1105 came the following: *Above floor*—beads; a faience cup, decorated in blue and yellow; a bowl of a *kernos* [PLATE XIX, 12]; a pottery model of a duck's head from a bowl or lamp (?); the above mentioned basalt offering- or incense-stand [PLATE XXIV, 6]; and inscribed cylinder seals. *Below floor*—a fragment of a pottery cult object (?); and an ivory plaque showing the figures of a lion and a gazelle on either side of a pool of water surrounded by herbage [PLATE XXXIV, 24].

LIST OF OBJECTS—AMENOPHIS III TEMPLE, ETC.

Amulets.	Faience.	xxxiii, 7, 11-13, 15, 17, 20-24, 26-28; xxxiv, 41, 42, 46, 55, 56, 58-64.	Jars.	Glass.	xxi, 20, 21.
Amulet.	Gold.	xxxiv, 57.	Knife.	Bronze.	xxxii, 23.
Amulets.	Glass.	xxxiii, 2, 41.	Knob.	Marble.	xxv, 26.
Arm of statuette.	Bronze.	xxi, 3.	Kohl-sticks.	Bronze.	xxxii, 48, 49.
Arrow-heads.	Bronze.	xxxii, 3, 6, 7; xxxiii, 14.	Loom-weight.	Basalt.	xxvii, 8.
Axe-heads.	Bronze.	xxxii, 1, 2; xlixa, 5.	Mortar.	Granite.	xxxiii, 5.
Beads.	Carnelian.	xxxiii, 71, 79; xxiv, 32.	Nails.	Bronze.	xxxii, 36, 38, 41; xxxii, 16, 17.
Beads.	Faience.	xxxiii, 62-66.	Object (peg-shaped).	Alabaster.	xxv, 27.
Beads.	Glass.	xxxiii, 55, 57-60; xxxiv, 25-30.	Objects.	Bronze.	xxxii, 20, 44.
Bead.	Gold.	xxxiv, 33.	Object (dumb-bell shaped).	Clay.	xxvi, 11.
Bead.	Shell.	xxxiii, 74.	Objects.	Ivory.	xxx, 17, 18.
Beads.	Stone.	xxxiii, 76, 84.	Ornaments.	Gold.	xxx, 53; xxxiv, 15.
Bead-spreader.	Faience.	xxxiv, 31.	Ornament.	Silver.	xxx, 51.
Bead-spreader.	Glass.	xxxiv, 20.	Pendant.	Agate.	xxxiv, 68.
Bezel.	Faience.	xxxix, 12.	Pendant.	Bone.	xxxiv, 69.
"Boomerang" or castanet.	Ivory.	xx, 23; xxxv, 13; xlviii, 4.	Pendants.	Bronze.	xxx, 40, 49.
Bolt.	Bronze.	xxxii, 23.	Pendant.	Carnelian.	xxxiii, 70.
Bottle.	Faience.	xxi, 30.	Pendants.	Faience.	xxxiii, 29-33, 35-37, 39, 43-45; xxxiv, 40, 43-45, 47-54, 65-67.
Bowls.	Basalt.	xxvii, 4, 5.	Pendants.	Gold.	xxx, 38, 39, 48; xxxiv, 12, 13, 16, 22.
Bowls.	Faience.	xxi, 25, 27, 28; xlixa, 3.	Pendants.	Glass.	xxxiii, 3, 40.
Bowl.	Glass.	xxi, 24.	Pendant.	Shell.	xxx, 42.
Box.	Pottery.	xxii, 15.	Pendant.	Lapis-lazuli.	xxxiii, 83.
Box-lids.	Pottery.	xxii, 14, 16.	Plaque.	Ivory.	xxxiv, 24; la, 3.
Bracelet.	Bronze.	xxx, 24.	Playing piece.	Bone.	xxxii, 65.
Buttons.	Gold foil.	xxxiv, 1, 2, 5.	Pot on trumpet base.	Pottery.	xlixa, 4.
Buttons.	Ivory.	xxxiv, 6, 7.	Pots.	Glass.	xxi, 19, 22, 23.
Cartouches.	Faience.	xxix, 5 (intrusive) xxxix, 11.	Reel.	Faience.	xxx, 44.
Chisels.	Bronze.	xxxii, 11, 13.	Ring.	Bronze.	xxx, 26.
Circle.	Ivory.	xxx, 11.	Rings.	Faience.	xxix, 6, 7, 8; xxxix, 15.
Circlet.	Ivory.	xxx, 8.	Rod.	Bronze.	xxxii, 30.
Core.	Limestone.	xxv, 25.	Rosette.	Gold foil.	xxx, 58-60; xxxiv, 3, 4.
Cup.	Alabaster.	xxiv, 7.	Scarabs.	Amethyst.	xxxvi, 18, 20.
Cups.	Faience.	xxi, 26, 29.	Scarab.	Carnelian.	xxxvi, 19.
Dagger.	Bronze.	xxxii, 3; xlixa, 6.	Scarabs.	Faience.	xxxvi, 14, 15, 17; xxxix, 5.
Dish.	Basalt.	xxii, 22.	Scarab.	Lapis-lazuli.	xxxix, 4.
Door-pivot.	Basalt.	xxxiii, 12.	Seal.	Steatite.	xxxvi, 16, 21-24; xxxix, 3.
Double-axe (?)	Ivory.	xxx, 1.	Seal.	Stone.	xxxix, 6.
Earrings.	Faience.	xxix, 9, 10.	Seal.	Faience.	xxxvii, 20.
Earrings.	Gold.	xxx, 33, 35.	Seal.	Glass.	xxxvii, 19.
Earrings.	Shell.	xxix, 2, 11.	Seal (stamp).	Pottery.	xxxvii, 22.
Fibula.	Bronze.	xxx, 57.	Seal.	Stone.	xxxix, 17.
Fragment.	Bone.	xxxii, 70.	Seals (cylinder).	Faience.	xxxvii, 1-4, 9-12, 14, 15; xxxviii, 13, 16; xl, 1-20.
Fragment.	Bronze.	xxx, 28.	Seals (cylinder).	Glass.	xxxvii, 5, 6, 16, 17, 21; xxxviii, 14.
Hammer-head.	Basalt.	xxvii, 6.	Seals (cylinder).	Steatite.	xxxvii, 7, 8; xxxviii, 15.
Handles.	Bronze.	xxxii, 12, 24, 25.	Seals (cylinder).	Stone.	xxxvii, 13, 18; xxxviii, 12.
Head of statuette.	Pottery.	liiia, 1, 2.			
Horns.	Horn.	xxxii, 51-53, 56.			
Implements.	Flint.	xxviii, 12, 16.			
Implement.	Stone.	xxviii, 8.			
Inlays.	Ivory.	xxx, 5; xxxiv, 23.			
Inlay (?).	Gold.	xxxiv, 14.			

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

LIST OF OBJECTS—AMENOPHIS III TEMPLE, ETC., *Concluded*

Shells.	Shell.	xxxI, 62, 64.	Stopper.	Alabaster.	xxiv, 8.
Spatula.	Bronze.	xxxI, 18.	Tube.	Ivory.	xxx, 14.
Spear-heads.	Bronze.	xxxI, 8, 9; xxxII, 10, 11.	Vertebra section.	Bone.	xxxI, 66.
Standard-head.	Bronze		Weights.	Basalt.	xxv, 15; xxvii, 3.
	and gold.	xlviia, 3.	Weight.	Stone.	xxvii, 7.
Stela fragment.	Limestone.	xxviii, 19.	Whorl.	Ivory.	xxx, 15.

LIST OF CULT OBJECTS—AMENOPHIS III TEMPLE, ETC.

Animals' heads.	Pottery.	xxI, 9, 10.	Cylindrical (elephant-headed).	Pottery.	xliva, 1, 2.
Ashtoreth.	Alabaster.	xxxv, 22.	Cylindrical (pig-headed).	Pottery.	xix, 2; xliva, 3.
Ashtoreth.	Drawing (limestone).	xxxv, 5; xlixa, 1.	Deities.	Bronze.	xxI, 4; la, 4.
Ashtoreth.	Faience.	xxxv, 12.	Deity.	Pottery.	xxxv, 25.
Ashtoreth.	Pottery.	xxxv, 11, 14-16, 23; xlva, 5.	Ducks' heads.	Pottery.	xx, 13-18; xxi, 8.
Bes-headed jar.	Pottery.	xlvia, 3, 4.	Grotesque jar.	Pottery.	xlviia, 1, 2.
Bird.	Pottery.	xx, 19.	Hathor.	Ivory.	xxxv, 13; xlviia, 4.
Chair or throne (sacred).	Basalt.	xix, 13; xlviia, 1-4.	Incense stand.	Basalt.	xxiv, 6.
Crown.	Pottery.	xxxv, 6.	Kernos cup.	Pottery.	xix, 12.
Cylindrical.	Pottery.	xviii, 17; xix, 3, 4.	Libation tank.	Basalt.	xxii, 20.
Cylindrical (Ash-toreth-headed.)	Pottery.	xlva, 1-3.	Lion of Ishtar.	Drawing.	xxxv, 21.
Cylindrical (bull-headed).	Pottery.	xlvia, 1, 2.	Lion.	Pottery.	xx, 4.
			Serpents.	Pottery.	xx, 3; xxxv, 7; xliva, 4; xlva, 4.
			Table (sacred).	Limestone.	xix, 14; xlixa, 2.

CHAPTER III

TEMPLE OF SETI I

AS WE HAVE seen in *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*, page 24, the date of the temple in Number VI city-level has been ascribed to the early part of the reign of Seti I because foundation deposits bearing the name of Rameses I [compare PLATE XXIX, 5], with whom Seti was for a little time co-regent, have been discovered below the floors and walls of the building. It now seems also probable, in view of the discovery of the slab of Rameses-wesr-khepesh mentioned in our preface, that the temple in question continued in use during the reign of Rameses II and onwards to just before the time of Rameses III, in whose reign two new temples were erected, that is to say, in Number V city-level.

The Seti temple is almost an exact copy of the temple of Amenophis III, the main outer walls of which were just below those of the former building. Thus, as in the case of the Amenophis temple, the visitor to the Seti temple would have to walk southwards into an outer, columned ante-room, turn eastwards into a small, inner ante-room, and then turn northwards through the main door of the temple. Having passed through that door he would enter a large court with mastabahs on the east, west, and north sides; and see two papyrus-headed columns and an altar near its centre, and a flight of steps at its north end. These steps would lead him to an upper room, in which he would see an altar with a sloping top. On the west side of the room he would notice a store-room, and on the east side another store-room divided into two receptacles. What appeared to be the remains of a small temporary (?) shrine with four columns were discovered in the 1928 season a little to the west of the north part of the temple. (See *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*, page 24.) Was the stela of Rameses II (*op. cit.*, PLATE 46) originally placed in this shrine?

Reference has already been made in the above-mentioned volume (pages 30 and 31) to the fact that outside the temple itself there were two distinct strata of houses, which, for the sake of convenience, we have called Early-Seti and Late-Seti, respectively. The Early-Seti level is of the same date as that of the Seti temple. The Late-Seti level probably belongs to a period late in the reign of Seti I or, more probably, to the latter part of the reign of Rameses II and onwards. As the Late-Seti houses cover no part of the temple, we may assume that religious observances were carried on in it through the whole of Late-Seti times. The débris in most of the Seti rooms near the edge of the tell (south of the temple) seems to have been disturbed at various periods.

The foreign influences introduced into the sanctuary have already been referred to on page 26 of our history volume and need not be dealt with here.

The only representations of local deities discovered in this temple were pottery figurines of Ashtoreth and a gold-covered figurine of a goddess who has outstretched hands like Qedesh and like the Minoan Snake Goddess [PLATE XXXV, 10]. The headdress of the gold figurine, however, is not similar to that of Qedesh, but resembles the conical crown worn by Syrian goddesses. It is quite evident that the temple was built in honour of some form of Ashtoreth and of the local god Mekal. A stone hawk representing Horus [PLATE XXXV, 8] indicates that the worship of certain Egyptian deities was by no means absent.

The room-numbers allotted to the Seti temple and its immediate surroundings are:

EARLY-SETI LEVEL.

- 1034 Temple.—Store-room west of upper-altar room.
- 1021B Temple.—Upper-altar room.
- 1043 Temple.—Store-room—divided into two receptacles—east of upper-altar room.

EARLY-SETI LEVEL—*Concluded*

- 1032 Temple.—Great court (centre, southeast and north-west).
 1033 Temple.—Great court (northeast).
 1031 Temple.—Great court (southwest).
 1036 Temple.—Ante-room south of great court.
 1042 Temple.—Outer ante-room.
 1037 Area north of 1042 and west of 1031.
 1030 Area north of 1042 and west of 1031 (upper level).
 1035 Area north of 1037 and west of 1034.
 1061 Area west of 1037 and 1035.
 1044 Room south of 1042.
 1057 Room south of 1036.
 1059 Room east of 1057 and 1036.
 1060 Room east of 1059.
 1052 Room west of 1044.
 1051 Corridor south of 1044.
 1058 Corridor south of 1057, 1059, 1060.
 1055 Room south of 1051.
 1056 }
 1053 } Rooms south of 1058.
 1054 }
 1062 Area outside north wall of temple (see remarks on the 1062 room in Amenophis temple in list of rooms in Chapter II).
 1100 Area north of 1062.
 1102 Area north of 1100.
 1101 Area west of 1100.
 2000 } Rooms partly excavated on north of summit of tell.
 2001 } 2000 is below room 28, and 2001 below room 1005 (see PLATE III).
 1073 See list of rooms in Chapter II.

LATE-SETI LEVEL.

- 1050 }
 1049 }
 1048 } Rooms above Early-Seti rooms 1057, 1059, 1060,
 1045 } 1058, south of Seti temple.
 1046 }
 1047 }
 1097 }
 1095 }
 1094 }
 1099 } Rooms above Early-Seti areas 1100, 1102, and 1101,
 1098 } north of Seti temple.
 1096 }
 1093 }

The positions of these rooms are indicated in PLATES IV, V, and VIII.

The over-all length of the temple (exclusive of the inner ante-room) from south to north, is about 14.65 metres; while the over-all width, at the north, is about 14.55 metres, and at the south about 12.67 metres. All the walls of the temple are of brick. Those particular walls which are above the outer walls of the temple

of Amenophis III are clearly indicated in PLATE IV; all the former walls, with one exception, had a layer of débris between them and the corresponding walls below. (The one exception was the east wall of the temple, which was built directly upon the east wall of the under temple.) It is quite clear, therefore, that before they commenced to build the new temple, the workmen of Seti I filled in and covered with débris the whole of the Amenophis temple up to a plane corresponding with the top of its east wall. (Compare this wall on the right-hand of Section A-B, PLATE VII.) The only wall in the temple that had a stone foundation was the north wall of the court, which possessed a single layer of undressed basalt stones, about 20 centimetres in height, arranged below it to the width of the wall. We have no means of knowing the original height of the temple; its outer main walls, as we found them, varied between 148 centimetres and 173 centimetres in height above the floor level. A restoration of the temple is shown in Figure 4; the numbers given in the figure are referred to in the Descriptions of Figures in the Text.

Outer Ante-room (1042). This consists of a roughly rectangular room with three entrances, one at the east leading into the inner ante-room of the temple, one at the south leading into a small room (1044), perhaps belonging to the temple guardian, or to a priest, and one at the north, representing the outer entrance to the temple. As will be seen from PLATE VIII, there are three stone column bases, all of basalt, in the outer courtyard, two of which are in alignment with its small northern wall. The western base of the two is 55 centimetres in diameter and 46 centimetres in height; the top of it is 21 centimetres below the base of the wall next to it. The eastern base is 73 centimetres in diameter and 55 centimetres in height, and its top is 19 centimetres above the top of the western base. The two bases are separated from one another by a distance of 2.85 metres, the western one being 60 centimetres from the end of the wall near it. The eastern base is 155 centimetres from the west wall of the temple. Whether the third column base is in its original position cannot be decided as it was found against the outside of the west wall of the temple, about a metre to the northeast of the eastern base already referred to. The former base is 55 centimetres in diameter and 34 centimetres in height, and its top is 4 centimetres below the top of the base next to it. There is no doubt whatever that the two bases in

alignment once supported columns and an entablature. Very few objects were discovered in the outer ante-room, but the lion's head portion of a double-headed (bull-and-lion) vase was found on its floor level [PLATES XX, 10; XXII, 1]; the other portion was found on the floor of the central magazine (282) on the south side of the southern temple of Rameses III. The indications are that the vase belongs to the reign

of Seti, and that it was broken in two and its pieces separated during the time when the temple of this king was being filled in by the builders of the temple of Rameses III. The internal measurements of the outer ante-room from south to north are 4.67 metres; and from west to east (a), at the north end, 7.15 metres, and (b), at the south end, 7.70 metres.

Great Court (1031, 1032, 1033). This court, like the great court in the Amenophis temple, is roughly rectangular, with its western and eastern walls nar-

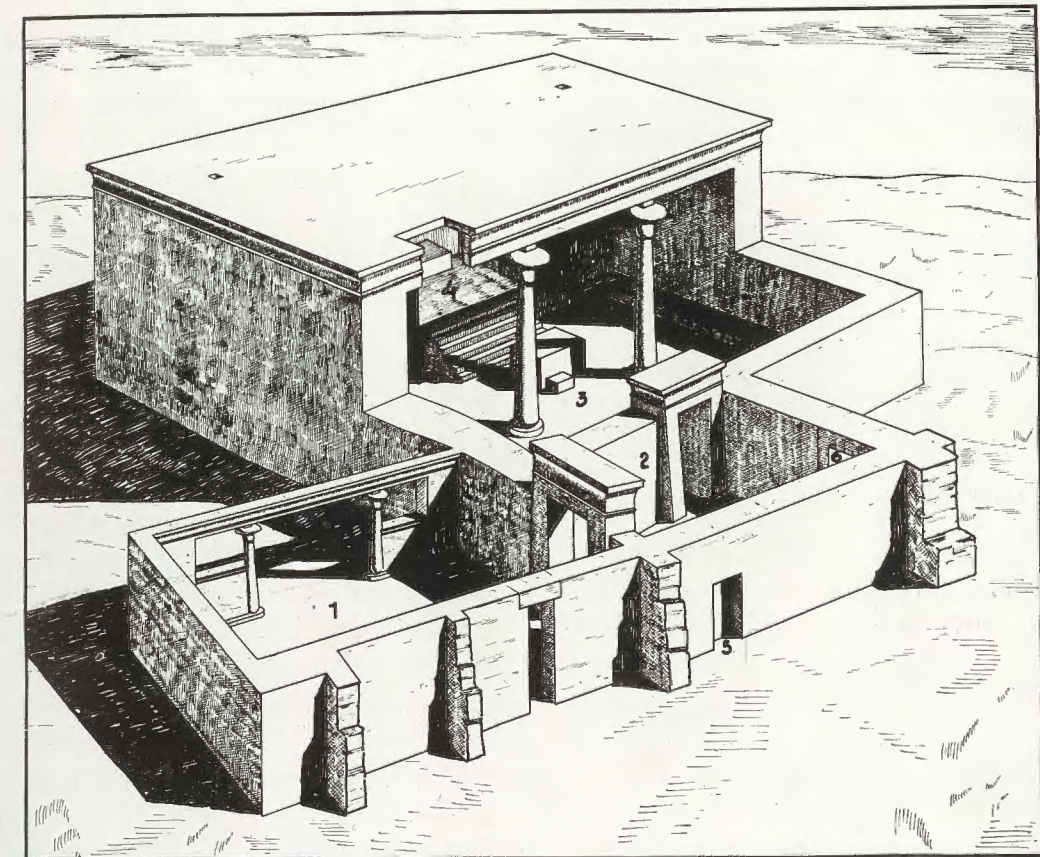


Figure 4. Temple of Seti I, Beth-shan. (1313 B. C. Onwards)
 (Restored. Part of Roof Removed to Show Upper Altar)
 Looking Northeast

rowing in towards one another at the south. Its internal measurements, between the main walls, are as follows: (a), from south to north about 8.35 metres; (b), from west to east at the north end, 11.80 metres, and at the south end, 10.45 metres. Traces of its original hard clay floor, about 10 centimetres thick, were found here and there, particularly at the north end of the room. The southeastern corner of the courtyard had been smashed by the builders of a large Hellenistic reservoir, who had sunk its foundations through the southern temple of Rameses III right into the temple of Seti I [PLATE X]. During the course of this work a basalt column base from the upper temple was thrown down into the lower temple,

Inner Ante-Room (1036). This is a small room at the south of the temple proper. It has three entrances: one at the west opening into the outer ante-room; one at the north leading into the great court; and one at the east communicating with storerooms (?), which were destroyed in later times. Excepting for a few basalt dishes, a base of a cylindrical cult

where we found it in the position indicated in PLATE VIII. This base is about 78 centimetres in diameter and 28 centimetres in height. In PLATE X it is shown restored to its original position. On the west side as well as on the east side of the court there is a mastabah, which continues for a small distance on the north side of the room [PLATE VIII]. That on the west is 65 centimetres wide, and slopes gently upwards from the north where it is 48 centimetres above the floor; at the south it reaches a height of 60 centimetres, but here it has a small ledge above, of the same width as itself, 92 centimetres in length and about 52 centimetres above the top of the mastabah. The mastabah at the east is 53 centimetres wide and its top is 50 centimetres above the floor. The two column bases in the west-east axis of the court are 2.92 metres apart, and were found to rest directly upon the débris and not upon a foundation of stones. The column at the west is about 80 centimetres in diameter and 51 centimetres in height; that at the east is of the same dimensions; its top, however, is 5 centimetres lower than the top of the former base. The two limestone papyrus capitals belonging to these columns were found (in an upturned position) to the west of room 1062, just to the north of the temple. As will be seen from PLATE XXVI, 20, each capital is made out of two blocks of stone which are joined together by a thin layer of cement. The diameter of the whole capital, at the top, is 137 centimetres, and at the base, 42 centimetres. Its lower stone, which has a diameter at the top of 62.5 centimetres and a height of 40 centimetres, possesses a slot in it at the base, 7.5 centimetres in diameter and 12 centimetres in depth, for the purpose of inserting the dowel which connected it with the top part of the column below.²⁵ The capital is 75 centimetres high over-all, and the edge of its greatest diameter is 50 centimetres above the base. On the top of the upper stone there is also a slot, 9 centimetres in diameter and 18 centimetres in depth, for the purpose of holding the dowel of the architrave of the roof. Both slots have rounded ends and appear to have been drilled out; there are traces of white cement in them. Cement is also visible on the tops of the capitals themselves. The roof of the temple has already been referred to in Chapter I. Immediately behind the column bases in the great court is the lower altar which is 73 centimetres in height, 140 centimetres in width, and 107 centimetres in depth. This is made entirely of brick. Before it is a small

block of limestone, 20 centimetres high, 61 centimetres wide, and 29 centimetres deep, the use of which is not clear. Behind the lower altar, and with its back resting against the north wall of the court, is a flight of six steps, made of brick, and originally covered with a thin layer of plaster. The average width of the steps is 3.08 metres and the top of the sixth step is 72 centimetres above the floor of the court, or 17 centimetres below the floor of the upper-altar room. The steps vary from 10 to 15 centimetres in height. Practically no objects of interest were found in the great court, but a *kernos* or hollow ring of pottery with vases attached to it, which came from the floor near the bottom of the flight of steps, and a cylinder seal showing the figures of four men, each holding a stick, and some fragments of gold foil, may be mentioned.

Upper-Altar Room (1021B). The maximum internal measurements of the upper-altar room proper are 4.0 metres from south to north and 6.05 metres from west to east. As will be seen from the section on PLATE IX, the room possesses a hard clay floor (originally painted a bright blue), about 8 centimetres thick, which, after running horizontally from south to north, for the width of that part of the north wall of the court which is below its entrance, commences to slope upwards until it reaches the base of the southern side of the upper altar, where it is 5 centimetres above its horizontal plane at the south. The floor immediately to the west and east sides of the altar was found to be destroyed. The width of the altar, at the north, is 2.45 metres and, at the south, 2.29 metres; its depth from south to north is about 130 centimetres. Owing to the way in which the top of the altar slopes from south to north, its height above the floor of the room at the former point is 45 centimetres and at the latter point 55 centimetres. The altar is made almost entirely of bricks, and of two large blocks of limestone, the positions of which will be seen in PLATE VIII. Section C-D in PLATE IX indicates the way in which the blocks were laid among the bricks. The block on the west side of the altar is 132 centimetres in length from south to north, 56 centimetres wide at its south end, and 64 centimetres wide at its north end. This block is about 26 centimetres thick and has a hole bored through it at its northwestern corner.

²⁵ It is evident, however, that there was a third stone belonging to the capital proper, which was attached to, and below, the two stones above described. See the restored capitals in Figure 4.

The hole increases in diameter as it goes down, from 8 centimetres at the top to 10 centimetres at the bottom. The other block looks like an inverted libation (?) tank,²⁶ and is 152 centimetres in length from west to east, 77 centimetres in width from south to north, and 25 centimetres in height. It was originally much higher than this.²⁷ The sides of the tank are about 15 centimetres thick, while its floor²⁸ is about 12 centimetres from the present top of its sides. Between the western stone and the bricks below it are a layer of thin plaster, about 5 centimetres thick and a little earth. The tank rests immediately upon the bricks and has earth inside it.²⁹ The two stones have a layer of plaster about 2 centimetres thick covering them. Minute fragments of pottery were found between the bricks. The base of the whole altar rests upon earth and débris. From the floor of the room came the following objects: four straight-sided bronze incense cups, with traces of charcoal inside [PLATE XXII, 3]; a four-handled basalt bowl; a very large sixteen-handled pottery bowl; part of a base of a cylindrical cult object; and a portion of a baking tray with holes along the sides. The tray may well have been employed for baking the sacred cakes of Ashtoreth which were possibly offered up, together with drink offerings and incense, on the upper altar of the temple. (See the reference in *Jeremiah*, XLIV, 19, mentioning the incense, drink offerings, and cakes which were offered to Ashtoreth.) Immediately to the west of the altar was lying a coloured figure of a life-sized stone hawk, wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, and standing upon a base [PLATE XXXV, 8]. From under the floor, and at the west of the room, came the small gold figure of a goddess with outstretched hands [PLATE XXXV, 10].

Store-Room West of Upper-Altar Room (1034). The internal measurements from south to north of this small room are 2.90 metres; and from west to east, 2.02 metres at the north, and 176 centimetres at the south. The floor level of the room is the same as that of the altar room. Practically the only thing that was found in the room was the fragment of a cylin-

drical cult object.

Store-Room East of Upper-Altar Room (1043). The internal over-all measurements of this room are as follows: (a), from south to north, at the west end 2.10 metres, and at the east end 190 centimetres;³⁰ (b), from west to east, at the north end, 184 centimetres and at the south end, 175 centimetres. The room is divided into two receptacles by a small wall, 25 centimetres thick, running from west to east. The width of the southern receptacle is about 95 centimetres, and that of the northern receptacle about 80 centimetres. The floors of the receptacles are on the same level as the floor of the altar-room. At the western end of the northern receptacle lay a pottery box with studs on it to which the lid was tied [PLATE XXII, 13]; this box must have been used for holding sacred objects. Just to the northeast of the box we found a cylindrical cult object, two-handled, which has painted decorations on it, including figures of birds preening themselves [PLATE XIV, 2]. Nearby was a Canaanite lamp with a single spout.

Early-Seti I Rooms South of Temple. 1044: This room is immediately to the south of the outer ante-room (1042), from which it is entered by a small door. The room is divided into two chambers, one larger than the other; it seems to have been used as a residence for a temple guardian or a priest. The smaller chamber looks like a sleeping apartment. A quantity of Byzantine objects was found in it, the presence of which is accounted for by the proximity of the room to the foundations of a bottle-shaped Byzantine reservoir, which penetrates into room 1055 [PLATE IV]. 1057: This room, which is to the east of 1044, has its entrance at the south and, in its northern wall, a small niche the use of which is not clear. A small figurine of Ashtoreth (head and feet missing) came from the room. 1059: This room lies to the east of the ante-room (1036) and room 1057, and has its entrance at the east, in the southeast corner of the ante-room. Exactly what the northeast corner of the room looked like we cannot say because its walls were broken by the builders of the Hellenistic reservoir [PLATE X]. There is a small niche in the west wall at the south end of the room, which is similar in appearance to that in room 1057. The remains of an oven lie to the north of the niche; this oven is made of hard clay and is circular in shape. Nothing of much interest was found in the room. 1060: This is a long narrow room to the east of 1059. On its floor

²⁶ Doubtless the tank originally belonged to the Amenophis temple.

²⁷ The sides are much broken at the top and indicate clearly that portions of stone have been removed from them.

²⁸ The floor is very uneven and has a small hollow in it at one end.

²⁹ In the section, for sake of clearness, the elevation of the inside of the western side of the tank is shown.

³⁰ Both these measurements are to the south side of the small wall at the north. This wall is 21 centimetres wide.

was lying an alabaster jar with two handles in the form of the head of an ibex [PLATE XXII, 2]. I know of at least three jars similar to this example: (1) In the Cairo Museum, Room T, Case I, Number 46706. This was found by Lord Carnarvon, in 1920, in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, and belongs to about the time of Rameses II or Merenptah. (2) One published by Davis, *The Tomb of Siptah*, page 46 and plate. This also dates from the time of one or other of the above-mentioned monarchs, and came from an unnamed tomb in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. (3) One published in the *Catalogue of an Exhibition of Ancient Egyptian Art*, Burlington Fine Arts' Club, London, 1922, page 1, and PLATE XXXII. This example is in the Carnarvon collection and bears the name of Merenptah. It was discovered in a *cache* near the king's tomb, also in the same valley. We further found in the room under discussion a knob of iron [PLATE XXXI, 42], but this may be intrusive as the room is near the edge of the tell, in disturbed debris. 1052: This room, which is to the west of 1044, contains intrusive Byzantine remains. 1051 and 1058: These numbers are given to the corridor south of rooms 1044, 1057, 1059, and 1060. The chief things found in 1051 were a basalt weight and a bowl with two loop handles inside it. Some painted pottery fragments and a jug came from 1058. 1055: This number is given to two small rooms south of the western end of the corridor (1051). The western room had the above-mentioned Byzantine bottle-shaped reservoir sunk into it, which cut through its northern wall [PLATE IV]. Some fragments of mosaic and two rolled-up lead "imprecation" tablets (now in Philadelphia) were found in the reservoir. 1056 and 1053: These rooms seem to have been used as cooking places; there is a small circular oven made of clay in the former room. Among the objects found in the latter room may be mentioned stone weights; arrow-heads; charred bones; flint scrapers; and fragments of bricks with small flutings on them (made by the reed mats in the brickmakers' field). 1054: This room is to the east of 1053 and had its entrance at the north blocked by a small wall. As it is very near to the edge of the tell, its debris has been considerably disturbed. On the floor level we found a nice breccia bowl, somewhat resembling Predynastic Egyptian bowls of the same material [PLATE LIIA, 6]. In the upper debris was lying a small part of the basalt stela belonging to an official, apparently named Amen-em-Apt, already published

in *The Topography and History of Beth-shan* [PLATE 49, 1]. The other, and the larger part of the stela, was discovered in the corridor (1010) which is just to the west of the southern temple of Rameses III; its position is indicated in PLATE III.

Early-Seti I Areas West of Temple. 1037: This is just to the north of the outer ante-room of the temple (1042). From its upper debris, which was really none other than the disturbed floor debris of the southern temple of Rameses III, came a right-hand door-jamb from the latter temple (see PLATE 48, 1, of our history volume). This valuable monument is of limestone and is 97 centimetres high, 48 centimetres wide, and 20 centimetres thick. Its right-hand side is rough-dressed, and shows traces of the brick wall against which the jamb had been built. The left-hand side is smooth-dressed, and formed part of the inner face of the door. Judging from the position in which it was unearthed, the jamb must have belonged to the outer door of the Rameses temple. It has part of two perpendicular lines of Egyptian text on it which read from left to right. The three dividing lines containing the columns of the text are 10 centimetres, 21 centimetres, and 33 centimetres, respectively, distant from the left-hand side of the jamb. What exactly is the meaning of the weathered text in the first column it is difficult to say, but a granary is certainly mentioned in it. The second line reads: . . . *menfyt, thes pedjut en neb tawy, nesw sesh, imy-r per-wer, Rameses-wesr-khepesh, sa nesw tha meht her wenmy en* . . . , that is, "[Overseer] of soldiers, commander of bowmen of the Lord of the Two Lands, royal scribe, great steward, Rameses-wesr-khepesh, son of the fan-bearer at the right hand of [the king]". His father's name is Thothmes, whose full titles are "Fan-bearer at the right hand of the king, chief of the bowmen, and overseer of foreign countries" [Figure 6]. Rameses-wesr-khepesh was probably the commandant of Beth-shan during the time the fort of Rameses III was being built, as the cartouche of that king was found on another slab, belonging to the former individual, in 1931. 1035: This is to the north of 1037 and just west of 1034. Practically nothing of importance came from it. 1061: This is to the west of 1037 and 1035. With the exception of a smooth block of basalt, which may have been intended for a stela [it seems to bear very faint traces of a figure (?)] and was later reused as a baking-slab, some pottery fragments, and weights, the objects found here

were of no great interest.

Early-Seti I Areas North of Temple. 1062: The chief objects unearthed in this area were the two limestone capitals already referred to in the description of the great court of the Seti temple. 1100: This area is to the north of 1062, and had some interesting objects in it, including a pottery model of a red-coloured hippopotamus on a base [PLATE XXI, 13]; the head of a model of a horse with a headstall [PLATE XXI, 14]; a fragment of a large *kernos*; a lump of blue pigment; a model of a serpent on a base [PLATE XXI, 15]; and the teeth of some animal, which have been identified by the British Museum as those of an ass. Both the hippopotamus and the ass were associated with Seth. 1102: This is to the north of 1100, and nothing was found in it. 1101: In this area, which is to the west of 1100 and 1102, were discovered a pottery crucible containing particles of bronze, and the teeth of an ass.

Late-Seti I Rooms South of Temple³¹ [PLATE IV]. 1050: The chief object of interest from this room was a plain cylinder of porphyry (?), bored, and in appearance like a cylinder seal. 1049: The only thing that was unearthed here was an inscribed steatite seal. 1048: In this room we found some clay loom-weights, a lid of an alabaster vase, fragments of a vase of the same material, pottery, and the like. 1045: A good number of clay and alabaster loom-weights came from this room. 1046: In the western part of this room is a brick-lined bin, which contained a quantity of flour. The top of the east wall of the bin is 64 centimetres below the top of the rest of the walls of the room, while the bottom of the bin itself is 177 centimetres below the top of the east wall referred to. Among the objects found in this room were a fragment of a pottery tripod brazier; the horn of a gazelle; alabaster, mud, and basalt loom-weights. 1047: This room yielded no objects.

Late-Seti I Rooms North of Temple³² [PLATE V]. 1096 and 1093: These numbers are given to a large room north of the Early-Seti room 1062, 1096 representing the western part of the room. At the eastern

part of 1096 we came upon a basalt column base 46 centimetres in diameter and 27 centimetres in height, evidently not in its original position, and some broken limestone blocks, forming the sill, jamb, and other parts of a large door. Two of the fragments were found to be inscribed, and no doubt belonged to the left-hand side of the door. Each block was about 43 centimetres high, 50 centimetres wide, and 25 centimetres deep. The text on one block reads, "Praises be to thee, O beautiful one [the sun-god], who posseseth everlastingness . . . thou didst fashion the Nile . . .". The text on the other fragment reads: . . . *em khet nebi*, " . . . everybody" (or similar). These jambs were found just to the east of the column, and are dealt with on page 31 of our history volume. The column base and the jambs probably belonged either to the Late-Seti level itself or to the temple of Seti. If the latter is the case, the text on the jamb provides evidence of the fact that the Egyptian sun-god was revered in the above-mentioned temple. (Compare the limestone hawk of Horus from the upper-altar room.) A little to the north of the jambs were three rough-dressed stones, all basalt, but to what they belonged is not clear. 1093: This yielded no objects. 1094: Only some fragments of pottery, including the ledge-handle from a large bowl, were found in this room. 1095: Below the south wall of this room we unearthed a valuable treasure in the shape of a solid mass of silver ingots, earrings, pieces of wire, and a gold armlet [PLATES XXXIV, 17, 21; LXVIIA, 1-3]. Before we broke up this mass, the weight of which was about two pounds, fifteen ounces, we noticed that its exterior bore traces of a cloth in which it had originally been kept. The ingots from the southern side of the hall of the Rameses III southern temple [compare PLATE XXIX, 17, and so forth] were also once wrapped in cloth. 1097: In the west side of this room is what appears to be part of the cement base of a small reservoir or tank, the exact significance of which is not certain. 1099: A fragment of gold foil was the only thing discovered in this room. 1098: A limestone block, 70 centimetres high, 52 centimetres wide, and 22 centimetres thick, was lying on the floor; it has incised lines and drill-holes in it, and looks as if it were being prepared for the reception of some kind of design.

Finally, in connection with the level under discussion, we must draw attention to the fact that A. Saarisalo in *The Boundary Between Issachar and Nap-*

³¹ All these rooms were undoubtedly part of a large store-room. They were built immediately on top of the Early-Seti rooms to the south of the temple, which were filled with earth to the top of their walls. The highest wall of these Late-Seti rooms is 141 centimetres and the lowest wall, 90 centimetres.

³² The bases of the walls of these rooms are almost on the same level as the bases of the Late-Seti walls south of the temple. The maximum height of the former walls is 2.67 metres.

thali, pages 112 ff., and maps on pages 85, 86 and 87, identifies the Yenoam of the Beth-shan stela of Seti I with Tell-en Nâ'am, a little west of the south end of the Sea of Galilee. This identification, in our opinion, is not so likely as Tell 'Ubeidiyye (see Alan Rowe,

Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, etc., in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, 1936, page xxx, footnote 1). I no longer hold with the identification given in *Topography and History of Beth-shan*, page 26, footnote 53.

LIST OF OBJECTS—EARLY-SETI I TEMPLE, ETC.

Amulets.	Faience.	xxxiii, 9, 10, 14, 16, 25; xxxiv, 71, 72.	Mortars.	Basalt.	xxiii, 3, 6, 7.
Amulet.	Glass.	xxxiii, 1.	Mould for jewelry.	Serpentine.	liiia, 8.
Amulet.	Steatite.	xxxiii, 6.	Nail.	Bronze.	xxxi, 35.
Arrow-heads.	Bronze.	xxxi, 2, 4, 5; xxxii, 15.	Nails.	Iron.	xxxi, 32, 39, 40.
Bead.	Crystal.	xxxiii, 78.	Ornament.	Bronze.	xxx, 61.
Beads.	Faience.	xxxiii, 67, 68.	Ornament.	Faience.	xxx, 50.
Beads.	Glass.	xxxiii, 53, 61.	Ornament.	Gold.	xxx, 54.
Bead.	Steatite (?).	xxxiii, 69.	Pawn (?).	Glass.	xxxiv, 34.
Bead.	Stone.	xxxiii, 73.	Pendant.	Carnelian.	xxxiii, 81.
Bead (?)-			Pendants.	Faience.	xxiii, 34, 42; xxxiv, 70.
cylinder.	Glass.	xxxviii, 10.	Pendant (or		
Bolt.	Bronze.	xxxi, 22.	inlay ?).	Glass.	xxxiii, 46.
Bowl.	Breccia.	liia, 6.	Pendant.	Gold.	xxx, 41.
Bowl.	Faience.	xxi, 31.	Plaque fragment.	Ivory.	xxx, 4.
Bracelet.	Bronze.	xxx, 21.	Polisher.	Basalt.	xxiii, 22.
Capitals.	Limestone.	xxvi, 20; liia, 4.	Ring.	Bronze.	xxx, 34.
Chisels.	Bronze.	xxxii, 19, 20.	Rods.	Bronze.	xxxi, 26, 27.
Circles.	Ivory.	xxx, 12, 13.	Scaraboid.	Gold.	xxxvi, 13.
Cylinder.	Shell.	xxxviii, 11.	Seal (cylinder).	Limestone.	xxxviii, 9.
Dish.	Basalt.	xxii, 21.	Seal (cylinder).	Stone.	xxxviii, 8.
Disk.	Clay.	xxvi, 3.	Shaft.	Basalt.	xxv, 28.
Disk.	Pottery.	xxvi, 4.	Spear-heads.	Bronze.	xxxi, 10; xxxii, 12.
Door-sockets.	Basalt.	xxiii, 9, 14.	Spoon-bowl.	Bronze.	xxxii, 21.
Fragments.	Bone.	xxxi, 67, 69.	Statuette.	Bronze.	xxi, 11.
Fragments.	Bronze.	xxx, 27, 30, 62.	Stela (defaced).	Basalt.	xxviii, 17.
Handle.	Ivory.	xxx, 9.	Stopper.	Alabaster.	xxv, 24.
Horse's head.	Pottery.	xxi, 14; liia, 3.	Stopper.	Mud.	xxiv, 9.
Implements.	Flint.	xxviii, 1, 9.	Stopper.	Wood.	xxxii, 24.
Jar.	Alabaster.	xxii, 2; liia, 1.	Trays.	Pottery.	xxii, 5, 12.
Knob.	Iron.	xxxi, 42.	Weights.	Basalt.	xxv, 17, 18; xxvii, 1.
			Weight.	Stone.	xxv, 10.

LIST OF CULT OBJECTS—EARLY-SETI I TEMPLE, ETC.

Ashtoreth.	Pottery.	xxxv, 17.	Hippopotamus.	Pottery.	xxi, 13; liia, 4.
Box.	Pottery.	xxii, 13; lia, 2.	Horus (hawk).	Limestone.	xxxv, 8; lia, 4.
Bread votive-			Incense cup.	Bronze.	xxii, 3.
offering.	Pottery.	liia, 7.	Incense stand.	Pottery.	xix, 7.
Cylindrical.	Pottery.	xiv, 2; xvi, 5, 7; xviii, 11; xix, 5, 6, 10; lia, 1, 5.	Kernoi.	Pottery.	xix, 11; xx, 22; lia, 3; liia, 3.
Deity.	Pottery.	xxxv, 27.	Leg votive-		
Deity.	Bronze and		offering.	Pottery.	liia, 6.
	gold.	xxxv, 10; lia, 6.	Serpent.	Pottery.	xxi, 15; liia, 5.
Dog.	Bronze.	liia, 5.	Shrine house.	Pottery.	xviii, 1.
Duck's head.	Ivory.	liia, 2.	Vase (lion		See List of Cult Objects
Goose's head.	Pottery.	xxi, 12.	and bull).	Pottery.	Ram. III. S. T.

LIST OF OBJECTS—LATE-SETI I LEVEL

Bangle.	Gold.	xxxiv, 17; lxviii, 1, 3.	Loom-weight.	Stone.	xxv, 7.
Door-sockets.	Basalt.	xxiii, 13; xxvii, 11.	Ornament.	Steatite.	xxxiv, 21; lxviii, 3.
Earring.	Gold.	xxxiv, 11.	Playing-piece.	Alabaster.	xxvii, 12.
Horn.	Horn.	xxxi, 50.	Seal (cylinder).	Porphyry.	xxxviii, 7.
Implement.	Bronze.	xxxii, 22.	Seal.	Steatite.	xxxviii, 6.
Ingots.	Silver, etc.	lxviii, 1.	Wire.	Gold and	
Loom-weight.	Alabaster.	xxv, 4.		silver.	xxxiv, 10.

CHAPTER IV

SOUTHERN TEMPLE OF RAMESES III

WHEN WE wrote our text for page 30 of *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*, there was every reason to suppose that the southern temple in Number V city-level, in common with the northern temple and all the other buildings in the level, was erected by Rameses II in the ninth year of his reign, about 1283 B. C. Actually, there are two objects bearing the name of the king which were found in this city-level previous to 1931. One of them, discovered in 1923, is the large stela dated "year IX", which was set up a little distance to the west of the entrance of the corridor between the southern and northern temples (see PLATE 46 of our history volume). The other is the serpentine cylinder seal showing the figures of Rameses II, the god Seth (not Resheph), Canaanite captives, and so forth, and discovered in 1925, in room 1021, in the north end of the southern temple [PLATE XXXVIII, 3].

The local commandant at the time the fort was built in the level was probably Rameses-wesr-khepesh, an overseer of soldiers, commander of bowmen of Pharaoh, royal scribe, and great steward, the son of Thothmes, a fan-bearer at the right hand of the king, a chief of the bowmen, and overseer of foreign countries; and as the recently discovered slab bearing the name of the commandant (unearthed in 1931) has also the cartouche of Rameses III, it is now obvious that Number V city-level dates from the reign of this monarch and not from the reign of Rameses II. Both temples were perhaps in use from the time of Rameses III until the end of the domination of the Philistines, who were apparently driven out from Beth-shan about 1000 B. C. by King David. The latter part of this period, namely, the very end of the reign of Rameses III and the Philistine era, is represented by the earliest reconstructions and remains in Number IV city-level, a level which ran on to the Old Persian period, ending in 302 B. C.

The southern temple consists of an oblong building, divided into three main divisions: (1) A long hall with two low walls and six columns in it, having two entrances at the west end [PLATE X]. The "main entrance", as it is called on our plan, is in the outer west wall of the temple, and the room from which it led (1013) was perhaps originally reserved for the temple guardians or priests [PLATE III]. The "side entrance" leads from the eastern end of the corridor between the two temples, and is in exactly the same position as the only entrance to the northern temple [PLATE XII]; it was undoubtedly the original general entrance. In Late Ramesside times³³ the side door was blocked up. The altar, which must have once existed at the east end of the hall, was destroyed by the builders of a Hellenistic reservoir. (2) A series of store-rooms to the north of the temple; two of these rooms were reconstructed in Late Ramesside times. (3) A series of store-rooms to the south of the temple. There are also some small rooms immediately to the east of the temple, which do not, however, appear to have formed any part of the sacred building itself.

The foreign influences associated with the cult objects and so on, chiefly introduced by the Mediterranean mercenaries of Rameses III, have been mentioned on page 33 of our history volume; they continued to exist in the temples until the time of the Philistines.

The figures of deities depicted on objects in the southern temple are the god Seth [PLATE XXXV, 4]; a bearded god (Resheph ?) wearing a conical cap [PLATE XXXV, 9]; and a goddess, evidently Ashtoreth, represented twice on a shrine-house and also by pottery statuettes [PLATE XXXV, 1 and 2; and elsewhere]. As mentioned on page 32 of the history volume our

³³ i. e., in the time of city-level Number IV, the early part of which, as we have seen, includes (a) probably the very end of the reign of Rameses III, and (b) the Philistine era.

evidence indicates that a god was worshipped in the temple. He was probably Resheph (or Reseph-Seth) who was doubtless but another form of the older local deity Mekal. During the occupation of the Philistines his place was taken by their chief god (*op. cit.*, page 41) for it seems probable that the building is the "temple of Dagon" mentioned in I *Chronicles*, x, 10.

The room numbers allotted to the southern temple of Rameses III and its immediate surroundings of the same date are:³⁴

- 1026 Temple—Hall, west end, near main entrance.
- 1029 Temple—Hall, central aisle, and part of hall to the south of the same.
- 1028 Temple—Hall, whole of east end.
- 1019 Temple—Hall, north of central aisle, west of hall.
- 1027 Temple—Hall, north of central aisle, east of hall.
- 299 Temple—Southern store-room, south of 1026.
- 282 } Temple—Southern store-rooms, south of 1029.
- 264 }
- 1010 Temple—Side entrance; also northern store-room north of 1019.
- 1021 Temple—Northern store-room, east of 1010, and north of 1019.
- 1021A Temple—Northern store-room, east of 1021, and north of 1027.
- 1022 Temple—Northern store-room, east of 1021A, and north of 1028.
- 1013 Ante-room, west of temple.
- 1012 } Rooms west of 1013.
- 1015 }
- 1014 }
- 300 Room south of 299.
- 289 Room south of 299. Upper level.
- 1038 Lower level of room 289. (Number not on plan.)
- 187 Room south of 282. Upper level.
- 1039 Lower level of west end of room 187. (Number not on plan.)
- 1040 Lower level of east end of room 187. (Number not on plan.)
- 265 Room south of 1028, Upper Level.
- 1041 Lower level of room 265. (Number not on plan.)
- 252 } Rooms south of 1028.
- 268 }
- 274 }
- 253 }

³⁴ The LATE RAMESSIDE rooms—city-level Number IV—excavated during the 1925 and 1926 seasons are:

- 1071 —Northern part of area immediately east of southern temple of Rameses III—upper level.
- 1109 —Southern part of same area. Upper level.
- 1124 }
- 1125 } Rooms east of temples of Rameses III (1124 and 1125 are numbers given to the two upper levels of the late Ramesside area at this part of the tell).
- 1126-1138 }
- 1140-1150 }
- 1152-1155 }

- 1018 Corridor between two temples of Rameses III, west end.
- 1020 Corridor between two temples of Rameses III, centre.
- 1023 Corridor between two temples of Rameses III, east end.

- 1009 East end of room west of corridor.
- 1017 West end of room west of corridor.
- 1016 Room west of 1017.

The positions of these rooms are indicated in PLATES III and X. 1074-1084 Rooms of Rameses III, immediately east of southern temple, partly excavated in 1925 season and finally cleared in 1926 season. (Not shown on the present plans.)

- 1110-1117 } Rooms of Rameses III, east of the two temples of
- 1151 } the king, excavated in 1926 season. (Not
- 1156-1166 } shown on the present plans.)

The over-all length of the temple from west to east, that is to say from the outside of the western wall at the south of the hall, to the outside of the eastern wall of the hall, is 24.10 metres; between the last mentioned point and the outside of the western wall at the north of the hall is a distance of 21.62 metres. The over-all width, from the outside of the south wall of the southern store-rooms, to the outside of the north wall of the northern store-rooms, is about 18.40 metres. All the walls of the temple are of brick, and all, with exception of the two walls inside the hall into which the column bases are set, rest upon a layer of unquarried basalt stones, 20 centimetres to 30 centimetres in height, arranged in some cases to the width of the wall, and in other cases to a space greater than that. Slight traces of wood (having a black and burnt appearance, due to natural decay) were seen between the stones and the bricks in a few instances, but wood was not found in this temple to the extent that it was found in the northern temple. The eastern wall of the southern temple is just above the eastern wall of the temple of Seti I [PLATE III]. The latter building and its surroundings were entirely filled in with earth and debris before the new building was laid on top of it. This filling, which was practically unproductive of any objects, was more or less levelled, the consequence being that the bottoms of the bases of the walls erected on it are almost on the one horizontal plane. The highest wall of the building is the main east wall, which is 3.47 metres from its stone base to the top of the bricks. Looking at the plan on PLATE X, it will be observed that the two walls and column bases in the great hall are not in alignment with the outer wall of the hall, which fact seems to indicate that the position of the former walls and

bases was due either to bad workmanship on the part of the original builders of the temple or to a reconstruction of the temple carried out by later builders. A restoration of the temple is shown in Figure 5; the numbers given in the figure are referred to in the Description of Figures in the Text.

Temple Hall (1026, 1029, 1028, 1019, 1027). This is an oblong room containing two inner walls and six

parently in Late Ramesside times, when the northern store-rooms seem no longer to have been used as part of the temple proper. There is also another small door, 120 centimetres wide, at the east end of the hall, but this is on its south side, and communicates with the southern store-rooms, leading from 1028 into 264. The main door of the hall was originally 2.55 metres wide, but after the Late Ramesside block³⁶

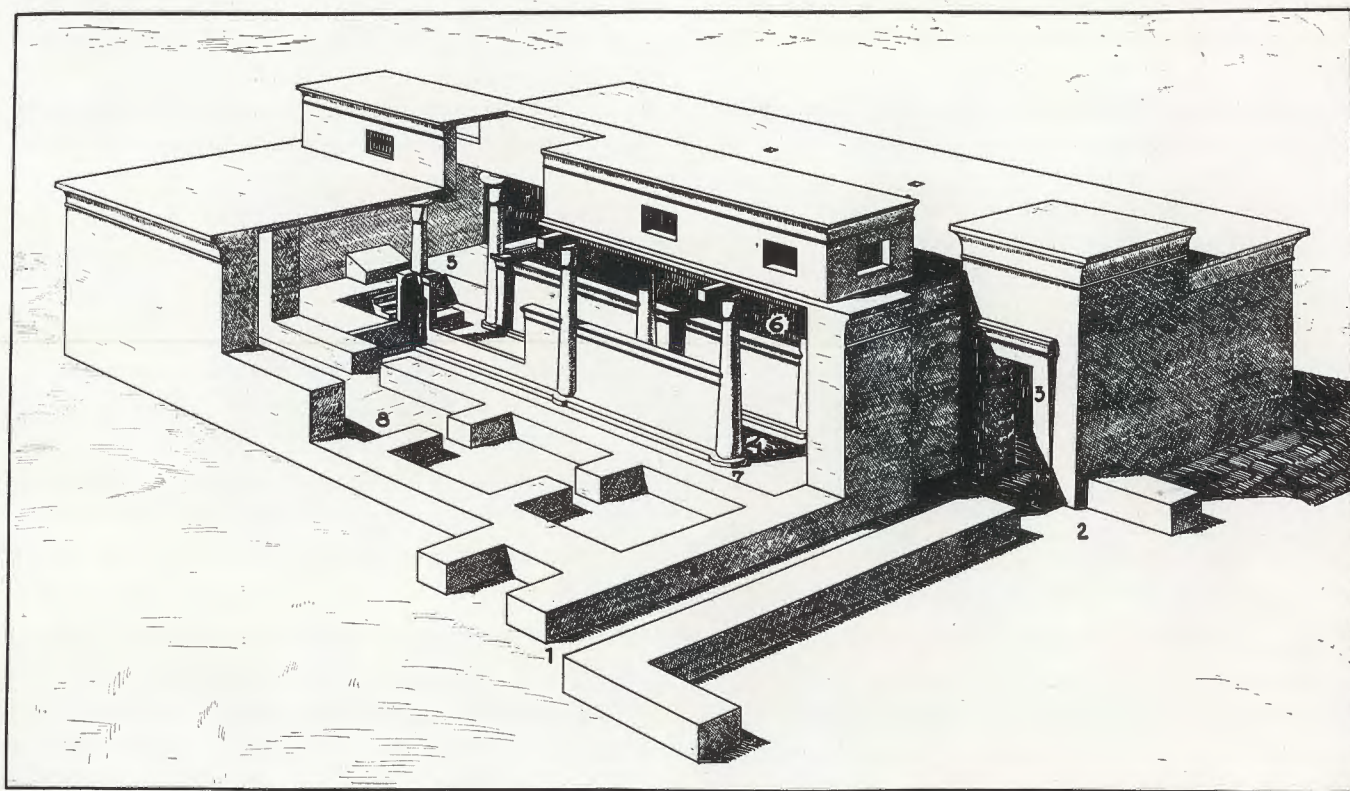


Figure 5. Southern Temple of Rameses III (1198-1167 B. C.) at Beth-shan; in Use Until About 1000 B. C. (Time of King David) Perhaps the "Temple of Dagon" of 1 Chronicles, x, 10 (Restored. Part Removed to Show Interior) Looking Southeast

basalt column bases. Its eastern end, which must have originally contained an altar, has been badly smashed, first of all by the foundations of a Hellenistic reservoir, and later by a Byzantine reservoir which had been placed nearly over the ruins of the older reservoir³⁵ [PLATE X]. The maximum internal measurements of the hall are, from west to east, that is, at the south of hall, 21.77 metres, and from south to north, across the centre, 7.87 metres. (The maximum south-north internal measurements of the whole temple are 16.60 metres.) The minimum internal west-east dimension, at the north of the hall, is 18.92 metres. There is a small door, 95 centimetres wide, at the east end of the hall on the north side, which leads from 1027 into 1021A; this door was blocked up, ap-

was added between this door and the side entrance, its minimum width was 116 centimetres. The width of the side entrance was 134 centimetres, and it seems

³⁵ Both these reservoirs are made of basalt blocks, roughly dressed, and have an internal lining of cement about 4 centimetres thick. The over-all measurements of the Hellenistic reservoir are 8.26 x 5.22 metres, and of the Byzantine reservoir 9.30 x 5.70 metres. The inside measurements are 6.50 x 3.72 metres, and 7.80 x 4.22 metres, respectively. The bottom of the base of the Hellenistic reservoir is about 179 centimetres below the base of the brick walls of the temple near it; the base itself is 42 centimetres thick, while the height of the reservoir walls, as excavated, is 2.10 metres. The base of the Byzantine reservoir rests immediately over the latter walls, and is 61 centimetres thick. The walls of the last-mentioned reservoir are 67 centimetres high; the stones from the tops of its sides seem to have been removed by the people of early Arabic times.

³⁶ The peculiar shape of this block is accounted for by the fact that its southeastern corner is broken away.

quite probable that the *eastern wall of this entrance originally extended much further to the south*, in fact, to a point south of the main entrance, just as in the case of the inner western wall of the northern temple of Rameses III. The extension of the wall in this way made it impossible for anyone standing in the outer entrance to have an unauthorized view down the centre aisle of the temple towards the altar at the east end of it. But in any case, as stated above, we may assume that ingress to the temple, in the time of Rameses III, was controlled by a guardian stationed in room 1013 at the place marked "main entrance"

great for unsupported wooden beams. Both inner walls, as well as the basalt bases, were erected directly upon the débris, and had no stone foundations below them. No traces of the columns were discovered.

Southern Inner Wall. This is 85 centimetres wide and 39 centimetres high, at the west; and 95 centimetres wide and 43 centimetres high, at the east.³⁷ The distance between the wall and the southern inner side of the hall, is 2.78 metres at the west end, and 2.92 metres at the east end. The western face of the column base at the west is 5 centimetres³⁸ east of the end of the wall at this point; its eastern face is 4.55

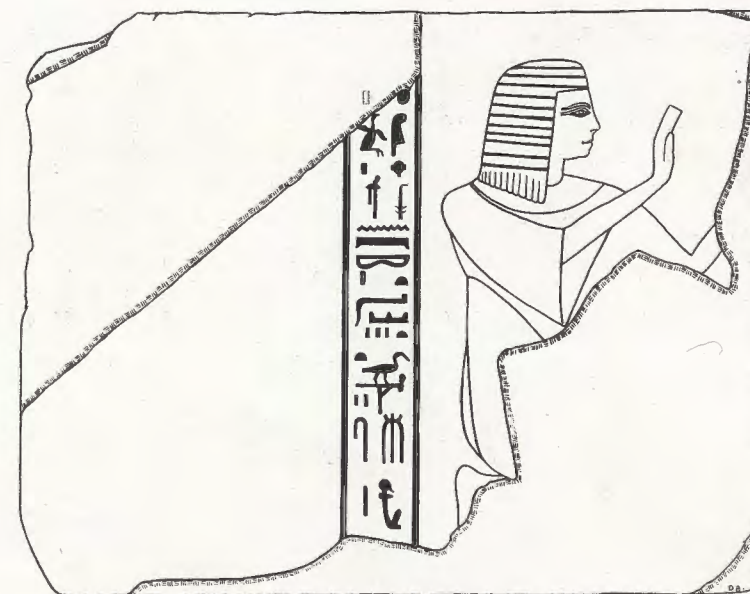


Figure 6. Door-jamb Showing Figure of Rameses-wesr-khepeshe, the Builder of the Temples of Rameses III at Beth-shan, and Giving the Name and Titles of Thothmes, His Father

ON PLATE X. We must now deal with the inner walls between the columns in the hall, the use of which is clearly seen in Figure 5. The columns themselves evidently supported a clerestory, the existence of which seems to be indicated by the staged shrine-houses. Without these columns it would have been impossible to have roofed in the centre of the temple, for the span between the outer walls of the hall is too

metres from the other column base in the wall. The former base is 90 centimetres in diameter and 32 centimetres in height, while the latter base is 66 centimetres in diameter, and 52 centimetres in height. The top of the base at the east of the existing wall is 9 centimetres below that of the base at the west. Our reduced levels (based on an arbitrary datum line of 100 metres³⁹) for the wall and its column bases, give a good idea of the various relative heights:

	West End	Centre (present East End)
	Metres	Metres
Top of wall.....	95.26	95.17
Base of wall.....	94.87	94.74
Top of column base.....	95.06	94.97
Bottom of column base.....	94.74	94.45

³⁷ By the "east" of this wall we mean the eastern end of the wall where it is broken away near the centre column.

³⁸ The south face of this base projects 20 centimetres beyond the south face of the wall.

³⁹ This arbitrary datum line, which equals 107.11 metres below the level of the Mediterranean Sea, was the figure upon which all the Beth-shan levels were calculated for the seasons 1921-1925. It was not until the 1926 season that we calculated the sea-level figure. See PLATE I.

As we have already seen in Chapter III, the third column base which once existed in this wall was found in the Seti temple below the Hellenistic reservoir [PLATE VIII]. Its actual diameter is 78 centimetres, and its height 28 centimetres. In the plan on PLATE X, however, the base is shown restored to the same diameter as that of the column to the north of it, which is accounted for by the fact that the plan was prepared before we knew the dimensions of the missing base.

Northern Inner Wall. This is 56 centimetres wide and 34 centimetres high, at the west; and 85 centimetres wide and 43 centimetres high at its existing

The relative base levels of the outer and inner walls of the hall are indicated in the sections on PLATE XI. The width of the corridor between the inner walls, at the west, is 150 centimetres and at the centre, 155 centimetres. The north-south distances between the column bases themselves are: (1) Western bases, 198 centimetres; (2) centre bases, 2.06 metres, and (3) eastern bases, 2.06 metres (?).

Among the objects found in the hall may be mentioned the following: **Room 1026:** End of an iron blade; two small fragments of iron; stone weights; a scarab with a scroll design and the head of a faience

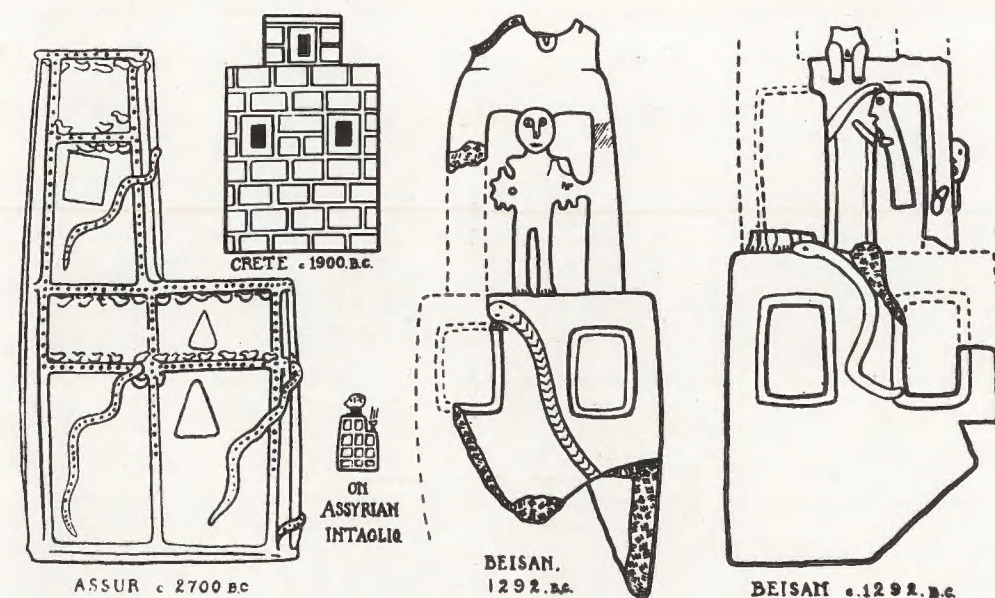


Figure 7. Ancient Models of Shrine-houses, etc. (Compare Figures 5, 9)

end at the east. The distance between the southern face of this wall and the northern side of the hall, at the west, is 2.67 metres, and at the east, 2.50 metres. Between the base at the west (which projects 66 centimetres to the north of the wall) and the centre base (which projects 64 centimetres), is a distance of 4.54 metres, while between the latter base and the base at the east is a distance of 4.80 metres. The base at the west is 90 centimetres in diameter and 33 centimetres in height; that in the centre is 90 centimetres in diameter and 27 centimetres in height; while that at the east is 85 centimetres in diameter, and 30 centimetres in height. The reduced levels (not sea-levels) for this wall and its bases are:

	West End Metres	Centre Metres	East End Metres
Top of wall	95.28	95.04	
Base of wall	94.94	94.61	
Top of column base	95.16	94.85	95.10
Bottom of column base	94.83	94.58	94.80

model of an ape [PLATE XX, 20]. 1029: A fragment of iron (from below the base of the wall); an alabaster bottle; a four-handled basalt bowl; a basalt dish; fragments of a bronze bracelet; a cylindrical cult object with serpents and doves; a cylindrical cult object with geometrical patterns; fragments of cylindrical cult objects; a fragment of a shrine-house; a foundation deposit consisting of a pot containing gold and silver ingots, and jewelry [PLATE XXIX, 32-44], from the east side of the centre column base, on the north side of the hall (weight of gold, 17 ounces, avoirdupois; weight of silver, 5 pounds, 5½ ounces); a foundation deposit consisting of a pot containing silver ingots and jewelry [PLATE XXIX, 12-31], from the east side of the centre column base on the south side of hall (weight of ingots, 5 pounds, 2½ ounces; weight of jewelry, 3⅜ ounces); an ivory spoon; a fragment of a baking tray; a *kernos*; stone weights, and so forth. 1028: North of the intrusive

reservoirs—a fragment of iron; beads of carnelian, glass and faience; a bronze bracelet; two decorated cylindrical cult objects; a hand of an ivory statuette; a Canaanite pottery lamp with a single spout; a part of a large pottery bowl with twelve handles (other parts of the same bowl came from room 1021B); a pottery baking tray; weights, and so forth. From under the reservoirs—a fragment of a shrine-house; and the top of a cylindrical object. Among the stones in the west wall of the Hellenistic reservoir was a limestone block, badly broken and decayed, with a cornice on its top. Only the tops of six lines of Egyptian hieroglyphs (reading from right to left) and the heads of three human figures (facing

flint scrapers; a scarab with figures of a hawk and a uræus; an inscribed limestone cylinder; and stone weights.

Southern Store-Rooms⁴⁰. 299: This is 5.35 metres in length, and 2.87 metres in width (internal measurements); its door at the east is 109 centimetres wide. What lay beyond it to the west we do not know as the building has been badly damaged at this point. No objects were found in it. 282: This is 2.85 metres in length, and 2.82 metres in width. On its floor was lying the bull's head portion of the double-headed (bull-and-lion) vase [PLATES XX, 10; XXII, 1], the other portion of which was discovered in room 1042 in the Seti temple (see last chapter). The east door is 112

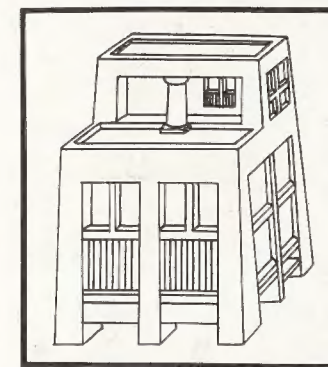


Figure 8. Model of Staged Building from Egypt (After Perrot & Chipiez, *Histoire de l'Art*, I, p. 486)

to the left) are to be seen on it. The words visible are, line (1) *sesh*, "scribe"; (2) *en nebt per*, "of the lady of the house"; (3) *en Imen*, "of Amen"; (4) *en ka en*, "for the double of"; (5) *en*, "for"; and (6) *en Imen*, "of Amen". These words are mostly parts of titles of persons. See PLATE XXVIII, 20; also our history volume, page 38. From the debris of the base of the Byzantine reservoir came the limestone block with the Seleucid inscription bearing the names of Euboulos, son of Epicrates, . . . sos, and Heraclides, son of Sarapion, referred to on page 45 of the above-mentioned volume. These persons were probably priests of the Hellenistic temple on the tell. 1019: Part of a basalt offering or incense stand; four decorated cylindrical cult objects (two of them being parts only); and a portion of a baking tray. 1027: Two fragments of iron, one fragment being a metre above the floor level; a bronze arrow-head; beads;

centimetres wide. 264: This is 5.82 metres in length and 2.86 metres in width. The width of its eastern door is 120 centimetres.

Northern Store-Rooms. 1010: This is 4.05 metres from south to north; and from west to east, 3.70 metres at the north and 3.86 metres at the south (internal measurements). In the plan on PLATE X, its entrance has been restored. The most important objects found in the room were: Lower level — two fragments of blades of iron knives; flint scrapers; a jar-handle of pottery with a seal showing the figure of a man; an alabaster pot; and stone weights. Upper level—a limestone cylinder with a hatched pattern; a head of an Ashtoreth figurine; and stone weights. 1021: From south to north this room is 4.02 metres, and from west to east, 3.35 metres at the north and 3.25 metres at the south. Its eastern door has been restored in the plan. The most important object found in the room is a serpentine (?) cylinder seal bearing the cartouche of Rameses II. The seal shows the figure

⁴⁰ These rooms, judging from their size and position, certainly appear to have been store-rooms.

of Rameses II, who is wearing the battle helmet, shooting arrows at his local foes, two of whom are tied up below a Canaanite fort-standard. His name is above him in the cartouche. The standard consists of a target on a pole with three arrows piercing it. Behind the king is a vulture. On the other side of the standard, and facing the king, is the figure of the warrior-god Seth, who is wearing a conical crown with the head of a gazelle attached to it. In the right hand of the god is a scimitar and in his left hand the *ankh*-sign of "life" [PLATE XXXVIII, 3]. A fuller description of the seal (and a *later* and more correct drawing) is given on pages 252, 253 and PLATE XXVIII of my *Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, etc., in the Palestine Archaeological Museum*, 1936. Other objects of interest from the room comprise the fragment of a pottery model of a dove; parts of cylindrical cult objects and shrine-houses, some with figures of serpents and doves on them; bronze handles; flint scrapers; pottery Canaanite lamps (mostly in fragments); stone weights; and part of a basalt libation tank. 1021A: This room seems to have been reconstructed in Late Ramesside times, when its door at the south was blocked up. The original internal measurements from south to north were 3.98 metres, and from west to east, that is, to the east side of the door, 4.75 metres. The bases of the Late Ramesside walls in the room were laid at about the same level as that of the original walls. The following are the most important objects found in the lower level of the room: faience amulets; bronze bracelets; a great quantity of beads; pottery models of doves; fragments of rectangular cult objects, some with serpents on them; a cylindrical cult object with serpents and doves; a shrine-house with serpents and figures; small pieces of gold foil; ivory handles; horns of gazelles; flint scrapers; Canaanite pottery lamps (mostly fragments); a bronze saucer; four inscribed scarabs, one bearing the cartouche of Thothmes III; a large quantity of small shells; and stone weights. A most interesting object is a bronze seated figurine of a bearded god who wears a conical cap and holds a spear (or sceptre) with a bifurcated butt [PLATE XXXV, 9]. The end of the butt is similar in shape to that of a bronze spear-butt belonging to one of the Mediterranean mercenaries buried in an anthropoid sarcophagus in the local northern cemetery; see also *The Museum Journal*, June, 1928, pages 162, 163. From the upper level of the room came some small gold earrings;

some small silver rings; and a crystal scaraboid. 1022: The original internal dimensions of this room from south to north were 3.25 metres, but what the west-east measurements were it is difficult to say, owing to the Late Ramesside reconstructions that took place in it. The brick bases of the Late Ramesside additions are on about the same level as that of the bases of the walls of Rameses III. The floor of the small door in the west wall is 23 centimetres above the floor of the reconstructed room, and 187 centimetres above that of room 1021A; the width of the door is 77 centimetres. From the appearance of both these rooms, as they existed in Late Ramesside times, it looks as if they were used as granaries, but there is no direct evidence of this. The additional walls as excavated, were the same height as that of the older walls near them. From the lower level of the room came two heart-shaped amulets of carnelian; many beads; a tiny silver box containing a scaraboid [PLATE XXX, 47]; an ivory comb; fragments of an ivory plaque; flint scrapers; a small agate cube pierced by bronze wires and having a bead attached to it (a pendant) [PLATE XXX, 46]; three scarabs, one of them bearing the name of the Hyksos king Rā-āa-khā [PLATE XXXVI, 1]; and a Mesopotamian diorite cylinder seal, with designs. From the upper level came a bronze bracelet and a very small fragment of a Byzantine inscription [see PLATE 31, 3, of our history volume].

Corridor West of Temple (1010). The width of this corridor is 134 centimetres; and the length of its east wall, as excavated, is 10.22 metres. The only object that was found in it was a large part of a private Egyptian stela mentioning Amen-em-Āpt, a small fragment of which came from room 1054 in the Seti level (see Chapter III). This stela was lying in the corridor (1010), just outside the western entrance of room 1018. The stela originally had an upper register which has not yet been found. It is fully described in pages 37 and 38 of our history volume.

Corridor North of Temple (1018, 1020, 1023). This corridor lies between the southern and northern temples of Rameses III, and is about 19 metres in length. 1018: This is a little room, with two niches, at the east end of the corridor; it must have formed part of a pylon gateway between the two temples in the level. (Compare Figure 9.) The eastern and western doors of the room are 2.25 metres in width. The northern niche is 2.12 metres in width and 62 centi-

metres in depth; the southern one is 2.05 metres in width and 118 centimetres in depth. It looks very much as if royal stelæ originally stood in these niches. The chief objects found in the room are as follows: Lower level—two uninscribed pottery tablets [PLATE xx, 24]; flint scrapers; basalt mortars; and a fragment of a shrine-house with the figure of a lion (the other and greater part of this shrine-house, with figures of a goddess and her two lovers, came from room 1024, that is, inside the northern temple). [Compare PLATE xvii, 2.] Upper level of room—a fragment of an iron bangle; a small clay model of a single-spouted pottery Canaanite lamp and stone loom-weights. 1020: This is 4.85 metres in width at its western end. The chief objects from the lower level of this room were a four-handled basalt bowl; flint scrapers; and loom-weights. From the upper level came a faience amulet of the Egyptian goddess Sekhmet; a fragment of the stela of Seti I found in 1921 in Number II city-level [see PLATE 45, 1, of our history volume]; and a rectangular limestone libation tank. 1023: In the eastern end of this room are two Late Ramesside walls the bases of which are a little above the floor of the Rameses III walls. Very few objects were found in the room, and apart from a pottery single-spouted Canaanite lamp and a fragment of a snake from a cult object, nothing is worthy of special mention. The corridor is 4.20 metres wide at the east of this room.

Rooms East of Corridor Between Temples. 1009: Some basalt cornices of Egyptian type (see PLATE xxvi, 19, 21), came from this room. A statue of Rameses III was found here in 1923. See PLATE 51 of our

history volume. 1017: A small clay tablet bearing a sign something like the Egyptian *men*-sign (compare Alan H. Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar*, page 518, Y5), but evidently not Egyptian itself, and having its face broken away immediately above the sign, was the most important object discovered in this room [PLATE xx, 26]. 1016: Contained nothing of special interest except the two important basalt stelæ of Rameses II and Seti I discovered in 1923 [PLATE III], the tops of the bases of which are 64 centimetres below the top of the later reconstructed floor of the northern temple.

Rooms West of Temple. 1013: A rectangular limestone libation tank was found here. 1012: From the upper débris—a brick with a cross (+) made on it while wet. On the top of the north wall was lying the missing fragment of the stela of Seti I found in 1923 to the west of room 1017. The fragment mentions the country of Kharu, which seems to be part of Palestine. See PLATE 47, 3, of our history volume. Near the floor was a fragment of an iron (blade?). 1015: A limestone libation tank similar to that found in 1013. 1014: A single-spouted Canaanite lamp of pottery.

Rooms South of Temple. With the exception of some loom-weights from rooms 1040 (=187)⁴¹ and 1041 (=265), nothing much of interest came from any of the rooms south of the temple; the numbers of the other rooms at this place are 300, 1038 (=289), 1039 (=187), 252, 268, 274, and 253.

We are not here specially concerned with the remaining rooms of Rameses III mentioned in the list at the commencement of this chapter (that is, 1074-1084, and 1110-1117, 1151, 1156-1166) for they lie outside the temple proper.

⁴¹ See list of room numbers at the commencement of this chapter for an explanation of the double numbers.

LIST OF OBJECTS — RAMESES III SOUTHERN TEMPLE, ETC.

Amulets.	Faience.	xxxiii, 18, 19; xxxiv, 74.	Bead.	Silver.	xxix, 21.
Arm (?).	Pottery.	xxvi, 10.	Beads.	Stone, etc.	xxxiii, 75, 80.
Arrow-head.	Bronze.	xxxi, 1.	Blade.	Iron.	xxxi, 15.
Attachment,			Bowl.	Basalt.	xxiii, 2.
cup-shaped.	Ivory.	xxx, 16.	Box-amulet.	Silver.	xxx, 47; lxvii, 4.
Attachment,			Bracelets.	Bronze.	xxx, 22, 23, 25.
bell-shaped.	Ivory.	xxx, 19.	Bracelets.	Silver.	xxix, 37, 41.
Bar fragment.	Silver.	xxix, 16.	Bricks.	Mud.	xxvi, 14; xxvii, 14.
Beads.	Carnelian.	xxxiii, 77.	Button.	Pottery.	xxvi, 7.
Beads.	Crystal, etc.	xxxiii, 72.	Cluster.	Silver.	xxix, 34.
Beads.	Frit, etc.	xxxiii, 51.	Comb.	Ivory.	xxx, 3.
Beads.	Glass.	xxxiii, 52, 54, 82.	Cornices.	Basalt.	xxvi, 19, 21; lxva, 3.
Beads.	Gold, etc.	xxxiii, 47-50.	Dishes.	Basalt.	xxii, 17, 23.
Beads.	Shell, etc.	xxxi, 57.	Disks.	Silver.	xxix, 13-15.

LIST OF OBJECTS—RAMESES III SOUTHERN TEMPLE, ETC., *Concluded*

Disks.	Pottery.	xxvi, 1, 2.	Polisher.	Pebble.	xxiii, 20.
Door-socket.	Basalt.	xxiii, 10.	Polishers.	Stone.	xxiii, 24-26.
Earrings.	Gold.	xxx, 32, 36.	Pot.	Pottery.	xxix, 17; lxvia, 3.
Earring.	Ivory.	xxix, 1.	Quern.	Basalt.	xxiv, 10.
Earrings.	Silver.	xxix, 22-24.	Rings.	Silver.	xxix, 3, 4, 12, 25.
Fibulæ.	Bronze.	xxx, 55, 56.	Rubbers.	Pumice	
Foil.	Silver.	xxix, 35.		stone.	xxiii, 17, 21, 23.
Fragment.	Bronze.	xxx, 31.	Scarab.	Crystal.	xxxvi, 8.
Fragments (cylindrical).	Gold.	xxix, 32, 33.	Scarab.	Ivory.	xxxvi, 9.
Hand of statue.	Ivory.	xxx, 6.	Scarabs.	Steatite.	xxxvi, 1-5, 10, 11.
Handle (?).	Bronze.	xxxi, 21.	Scaraboid.	Agate.	xxxvi, 7.
Handle.	Ivory.	xxx, 7.	Scaraboid.	Glass.	xxxvi, 6.
Horn.	Horn.	xxxi, 55.	Scaraboid.	Steatite.	xxxvi, 12.
Implements.	Flint.	xxviii, 2-4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15.	Seals (cylinder).	Alabaster.	xxxviii, 1, 2.
			Seal (cylinder).	Diorite.	xxxviii, 4.
Ingots.	Gold.	xxix, 36, 38, 39, 42-44; lxvia, 2.	Seal (cylinder).	Faience.	xl, 21.
			Seal (cylinder).	Limestone.	xxxviii, 5.
Ingots.	Silver.	xxix, 27-31; lxvia, 3.	Seal (cylinder).	Serpentine.	xxxviii, 3.
Jug.	Pottery.	xxix, 40; lxvia, 1, 2.	Seal impression.	Stone.	xxxix, 16.
Knives.	Iron.	xxxi, 14, 17.	Sheet.	Clay.	xxxix, 14.
Kohl-sticks (?).	Bronze.	xxxi, 47.	Shells.	Silver.	xxix, 26.
Loom-weights.	Alabaster.	xxv, 2, 5.	Spatula.	Shell.	xxxi, 59, 61.
Mortars.	Basalt.	xxiii, 1, 4, 8, 11.	Spindle-whorl.	Ivory.	xxxi, 19.
Nails.	Bronze.	xxxi, 33, 34.	Spindle-whorl.	Alabaster.	xxv, 21.
Nails.	Iron.	xxxi, 37.	Spoon.	Limestone.	xxv, 23.
Object.	Iron.	xxxi, 31.	Statuette.	Ivory.	xxxi, 45.
Object.	Ivory.	xxx, 10.	Stela or block.	Pottery.	xxi, 16.
Object.	Pottery.	xxvi, 12.	Tile (?) fragment.	Limestone.	xxviii, 20 (intrusive).
Ornament.	Agate.	xxx, 46; lxvia, 4.	Trays.	Pottery.	xxvi, 18.
Ornaments.	Shell.	xxx, 45, 52; xxxi, 57, 59, 61.	Vases.	Pottery.	xxii, 4, 6-11.
			Weapon (frag.)	Alabaster.	xxiv, 11, 12.
Pendant.	Bronze.	xxx, 37.	Weights.	Iron.	xxxi, 16.
Pendants.	Carnelian.	xxxi, 77, 85, 86.	Weight.	Basalt.	xxv, 14, 20.
Pendant.	Faience.	xxxi, 38.	Weight.	Bronze.	xxx, 43.
Pendant.	Ivory.	xxx, 20.	Weight.	Marble.	xxv, 9.
Plaque.	Ivory.	xxx, 2.	Weights.	Stone.	xxv, 11-13, 16, 19.
Plaque.	Limestone.	xxxiv, 73.	Whistle.	Bone.	xxxii, 26.
			Wire fragments.	Silver.	xxix, 18-20.

LIST OF CULT OBJECTS—RAMESES III SOUTHERN TEMPLE, ETC.

Altar.	Basalt.	lxiii, 4.	Deities.	Pottery.	xxxv, 24, 28.
Ape's head.	Faience.	xx, 20.	Deities (figurines).	Pottery.	xxxv, 1, 2.
Ashtoreth.	Pottery.	xxi, 17; xxxv, 19; lxiva, 2.	Deity (figurine).	Faience.	xxxiii, 8.
Birds.	Pottery.	xx, 6-9; lxiva, 1.	Dogs.	Lead.	lxiii, 5.
Box-shaped.	Pottery.	xiv, 4, 5; xvi, 8; xvii, 3, 4; lviii, 4.	Dove's head.	Pottery.	xx, 12.
Cylindrical.	Pottery.	xiv, 1, 3; xv, 1-9; xvi, 2-4, 6; xvii, 5-9; xviii, 5-8, 10, 12-16; lvia, 4; lviii, 3, 4; lviii, 1-3; lixa, 1-4; lxa, 1, 2; lxia, 1-4; lxii, 1-4.	Duck's head.	Pottery.	xx, 11.
			Kernos.	Pottery.	xx, 21; lxa, 3.
			Leg of male deity (?)	Pottery.	xviii, 9.
			Libation tank.	Basalt.	xxii, 24.
			Libation tank.	Limestone.	xxii, 18, 19.
			Seth.	From seal.	xxxv, 4.
			Shrine-houses.	Pottery.	xvii, 1, 2; xviii, 2-4; lvia, 1-3; lviii, 1, 2.
Deity.	Bronze.	xxxv, 9; lxva, 2.	Vase (lion and bull).	Pottery.	xx, 10; xxii, 1; lxa, 4 (lion part from E.S.I)
Deity.	Limestone.	lxiii, 1-3.			

CHAPTER V

NORTHERN TEMPLE OF RAMESES III

THE NORTHERN temple of Rameses III, as we have already seen in Chapter IV, probably continued to be used as a sacred building until at least the end of the domination of the Philistines, who were apparently expelled from the city about 1000 B.C. by King David. During the whole of this time the temple cults were of course subject to the same foreign influences as those of the southern temple. Some time after it was built, and perhaps subsequent to the Philistine era, reconstructions and alterations were carried out in the northern temple, for its columns were removed and a hard clay floor placed in it at such a height as to cover the basalt bases of the columns.

The figures of local deities found on objects in this temple are Āntit, the warrior-goddess dressed as Ash-toreth [PLATE xxxv, 3]; and a goddess, evidently Ash-toreth, represented on a shrine-house⁴² [PLATE xxxv, 1], and also by a pottery figurine [PLATE xxxv, 26]. Our evidence indicates that Āntit-Ash-toreth was the chief deity worshipped in the temple during the Egyptian occupation. Under the time of the Philistines a form of Ashtoreth was still revered in it, for the building seems to be the "house of Ashtaro-th" of I *Samuel*, xxxi, 10. From the fact that the armour of Saul was placed in her temple, we may assume that Ashtoreth was, at this time as in the past, in the form of Āntit, mainly regarded in Beth-shan as a war goddess.⁴³

The room numbers allotted to the northern temple

of Rameses III and its immediate surroundings of the same date are:

1024	Temple—interior.
1064	Room west of temple.
1063	Room west of 1064.
1066	Room northwest of 1063.
1067	Room northeast of 1063.
28	
1001-1008	Rooms northwest of temple, cleared in 1925.
1011	

The positions of all these rooms are shown on PLATES III and XII.

The temple, as it existed in the time of Rameses III, consisted of an oblong building with four columns in its interior; its only entrance, which was on the west side, was placed in a position similar to the side entrance of the southern temple of Rameses III [compare PLATES x and xii]. When the reconstructions took place the columns were removed from their bases and a hard clay floor laid over the latter. The whole of the temple was originally roofed in, natural light evidently being provided by means of clerestories. [See Figure 9.] The probable use of the niche in the outside of the south wall as receptacle for a stela has already been referred to in the preceding chapter.

The maximum over-all length of the temple from west to east, that is to say from the outside of the outer western wall to the outside of the eastern wall, is about 19.50 metres; while the over-all width, between the outsides of the southern and northern walls, is about 11.22 metres. The maximum internal dimensions from west to east are 16.14 metres, and from south to north 8.24 metres. The minimum over-all lengths, that is, between the *longer* western wall and the eastern wall are, outside, 15.45 metres, and inside, 12.50 metres.

The following comparisons between the dimensions of the southern and northern temples of Rameses III are of interest:

⁴² The male figures represented on the shrine-house are perhaps the divine lovers of the goddess [PLATE xvii, 2].

⁴³ The Assyrians, who were essentially a warrior-nation, naturally dwelt upon the martial aspect of the goddess (whom they called Ishtar) almost to the exclusion of her milder side as a mother-goddess, and accorded her a position next to Ashur, their national god. Hastings, *op. cit.*, page 58.

	Southern Temple. metres.	Northern Temple. metres.	Proportions of Northern Temple to Southern Temple. (approx.)
Maximum external West-East length	24.10	19.50	4/5
Minimum external West-East length	21.62	15.45	5/7
Maximum external South-North width	18.40	11.22	3/5
Maximum internal West-East length	21.77	16.14	3/4
Minimum internal West-East length	18.92	12.50	2/3
Maximum internal South-North width	16.60	8.24	1/2

Thus it will be seen that the length of the northern temple is four-fifths of the length, and its width, one-half of the width, of the southern temple. The northern temple is more substantially built than the other Canaanite temples on the tell, for the average thickness of its walls is 150 centimetres as against the smaller thicknesses of the walls of the other buildings (compare Chapter I).

All the walls of the temple are of brick and all, with the exception of the eastern wall which is built upon débris, rest upon layers of unquarried basalt stones, 60 centimetres to 80 centimetres in height, arranged to about the width of the walls. Traces of wood are visible between the stones and the bricks, and in one or two instances small fragments of wood are even seen in the wall itself, embedded between the bricks. The outside of the eastern end of the southern wall was partly removed by the builders of the Late Ramesside wall in room 1023 [PLATE III]. The highest extant wall of the building is the inner west wall, the top of which is 2.0 metres above the stone foundations.

The relative heights of all the basalt column bases (with the exception of the overturned base) and walls of the temple are shown clearly in PLATE XIII and need not be given here. The bases rest upon foundations, almost rectangular, made with large roughly-squared blocks of basalt, of a maximum height of 42 centimetres. The dimensions of the bases are: northwest base, diameter 77 centimetres, height 47 centimetres; northeast base, diameter 61 centimetres, height 38 centimetres; southwest base, diameter 92 centimetres, height 68 centimetres; and southeast base, diameter 92 centimetres, height 38 centimetres. The northeast base is 2.15 metres from the north wall,

3.91 metres from the east wall, and 2.52 metres from the southeast base. The southeast base is 3.72 metres from the east wall, 2.02 metres from the south wall, and 3.36 metres from the southwest base. The southwest base is 3.56 metres from the west wall and 2.12 metres from the south wall. The northwest base was overturned when the reservoir was made, so we have no means of fixing exactly the measurements of its original position.

The clay floor, which is 8 centimetres to 10 centimetres thick, is laid about 10 centimetres above the column bases at the east of the temple and about 5 centimetres above the base at the southwest of the building [compare PLATE XIII].

As will be seen from PLATE III, the northwestern corner of the temple was broken by the Byzantine reservoir (made of stones and lined with cement, 4 centimetres thick) which was let into this part of the building. The over-all external measurements of the reservoir are 7.89 metres from west to east and 4.17 metres from south to north; the internal measurements are 6.10 metres and 2.62 metres, respectively. The base of the reservoir is 21 centimetres thick; the bottom of the base is 5 centimetres below the base of the north brick wall of the temple and 24 centimetres above that of the west brick wall. The tops of the walls of the reservoir, as excavated, were 42 centimetres above its floor; most of the stones of the structure were removed in early Arabic times.

The width of the inner door of the temple is 102 centimetres and that of the outer door 2.20 metres. A restoration of the temple is shown in Figure 9; the numbers given in the figure are referred to in the Descriptions of Figures in the Text.

Among the objects found in the temple (room 1024) may be mentioned the following:

From Under the Plaster Floor. Fragments of a cylindrical cult object with serpents and doves [PLATE XVI, 1]; part of a shrine-house [PLATE XVII, 2], the other part of which was found in the corridor south of the temple (1018); a part of a box-shaped cult object with serpent on it;⁴⁴ a pottery fragment, possibly from a cult object, showing a lion's claw with the head of a snake resting on it [PLATE XX, 5]; a torso of a pottery figurine representing a goddess holding a jar⁴⁵

⁴⁴ From below the foundations of the southwest column base. See PLATE XIX, 8.

⁴⁵ Compare Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer*, III, PLATE CCXXI, 2, where is shown the figure of a goddess holding a plate (?).

[PLATE XXXV, 26]; a horn of a gazelle; a flint scraper; fragments of pottery Canaanite lamps; stone weights; a gold bead and gold foil; a limestone libation tank; and a steatite scarab with geometrical pattern.

From the South Wall. Bricks bearing signs [PLATE XXVII, 16, 17].

From Below the Floor of the Byzantine Reservoir. Three important basalt objects were found here. (1)

age (head and feet missing), who is holding a staff in each hand [PLATE XXVIII, 18]. Compare the somewhat similar statue of Khā-em-Wast, son of Rameses II, in the British Museum,⁴⁶ and also one of Merenptah in the Cairo Museum.⁴⁷ (2) A fragment containing two or three signs from two of the lines of text on a large royal Egyptian stela. The text reads from right to left. The fragment perhaps belongs to a

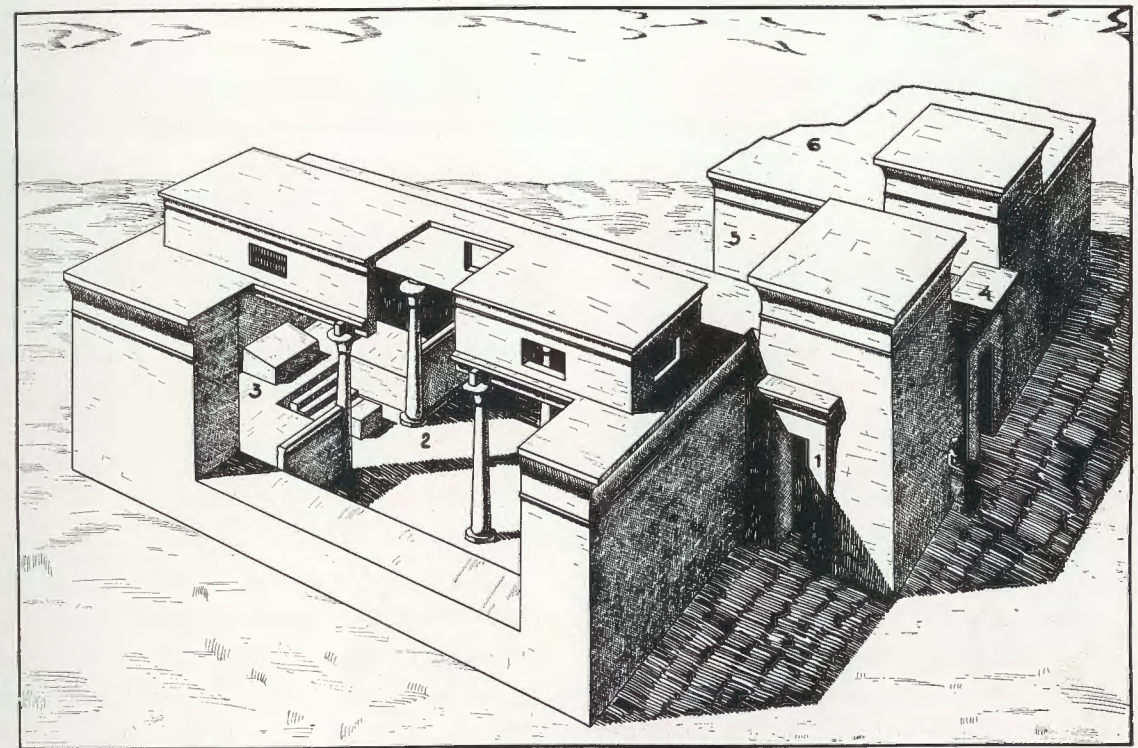


Figure 9. Northern Temple of Rameses III at Beth-shan; in Use Until About 1000 B.C. (Time of King David). Perhaps "The House of Ashtorath" of I Samuel, xxxi, 10. In Right Background is Part of the Temple Shown in Figure 5. Note the Statue of Rameses III Near the Pylon Gateway (Restored. Part Removed to Show Interior) Looking Southeast

Part of a statue representing a royal Egyptian person-

⁴⁶ *Guide to the Egyptian Collections in the British Museum*, page 246.

⁴⁷ Maspero, *Art in Egypt*, (*Ars Una*), page 156, Figure 294.

⁴⁸ This is what the name appears to be, but the signs comprising it are badly weathered.

⁴⁹ Compare *Jeremiah*, xlv, 19, "And when we burn incense to the queen of heaven," etc.

⁵⁰ Āntit is elsewhere invariably represented as seated on a throne, and holding a battle-axe in one hand and a spear and shield in the other. Compare *Guide to the Egyptian Collections in the British Museum*, PLATE XL (opposite page 249), and W. Max Müller, *Egyptian Mythology*, page 157, Figure 165. The usual form of Ashtoreth (Astarte) is shown in Müller, *op. cit.*, page 156, Figure 161; here she is dressed exactly in the same way as Āntit is dressed on the Beth-shan stela.

⁵¹ This is the usual conical crown (resembling the white crown of Upper Egypt) of Syrian deities, to which are attached Egyptian emblems in the shape of plumes. Compare Max Müller, *op. cit.*, pages 155 and 411, note 6.

stela erected either by Thothmes III or Amenophis II—see end of Preface [PLATE XXVIII, 21]. (3) Upper part of a private Egyptian stela dedicated by a man apparently named Hesi-nekht⁴⁸ (?), or perhaps, "The singer (?), Nekht". The stela is about 44 centimetres high, 39 centimetres wide, and 13 centimetres thick, and has vignettes, and so on, enclosed in an outer grooved line, which is arranged so as to form a vault at the top of the monument. On the left-hand side is the figure of the warrior goddess Āntit, "the queen of heaven,"⁴⁹ the mistress of all the gods". She is dressed as Ashtoreth, with whom she is therefore to be identified.⁵⁰ She wears on her head a plumed crown,⁵¹ holds in her left hand the *was*-sceptre,

and in her right hand the *ankh*-symbol of life. Opposite to her stands the figure of the dedicator, with hands raised in adoration to the goddess. Between the two figures is an offering-stand with a libation pot and a lotus on it. On the top of the stela are five lines of hieroglyphic text, three of which (those on the right) read from left to right, the remaining two reading in the opposite direction. The three lines commence with the usual formula *hetep-di-nesw*,⁵² and read: "An-offering-which-the-king-gives to Āntit, that she may give all life, prosperity and health to the double [of] Hesi-nekht ? (or, the singer Nekht ?)". The remaining lines read: "Āntit, the queen of heaven, the mistress of all the gods." [See PLATE LXVA, 1.] In the story of the voyage Wen-Amen, of the eleventh century B.C., we meet with an Egyptian *female* singer. Wen-Amen says the prince of Byblos, in Syria, "brought unto me . . . an Egyptian singer that was with him, saying unto her: 'Sing unto him; let not his heart harbour cares'". (Erman, *The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians*, English edition, pages xxix, 184.)

Rooms West of Temple. 1064: This has a hard clay floor in it, about 10 centimetres thick, the top of which is about 95 centimetres below that of the reconstructed floor in the northern temple. Below the

floor we found several bricks bearing signs impressed on them while still plastic [PLATE XXVI, 15-17]. 1063: In this room are two basalt stelæ bases⁵³ the tops of which are 41 centimetres below the top of the stelæ bases of Seti I and Rameses II in room 1016, to the south, and 105 centimetres below the top of the reconstructed floor in the northern temple. The stelæ that once stood on the bases were removed by the builders of the large Hellenistic reservoir to the east of them [PLATE III]. Near the bases we found a fragment of a rectangular cult object with a serpent on it; a pottery figurine of Ashtoreth holding a child [PLATE xxxv, 20]; a basalt door socket; and stone weights.

We are not here specially concerned with the remaining rooms of Rameses III mentioned in the list at the commencement of this chapter, namely, 1066, 1067, 28, 1001-1008, and 1011.

At the end of the following list of objects from the northern temple of Rameses III, is given a list of objects from the Late Ramesside level.

⁵² On this formula see Alan H. Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar*, pages 170-172.
⁵³ The southern base is 117 centimetres long, 67 centimetres wide, and 32 centimetres high; the northern base is 115 centimetres long, 52 centimetres wide and 52 centimetres high.

LIST OF OBJECTS — RAMESES III NORTHERN TEMPLE, ETC.

Bricks.	Clay.	xxvi, 15-17; xxvii, 16, 17; LXVA, 4.	Pin.	Iron.	xxxI, 29.
Disk.	Basalt.	xxvi, 5.	Polishers.	Pebble.	xxiii, 16, 28.
Door-socket.	Basalt.	xxiii, 15.	Polishers.	Stone.	xxiii, 18, 19, 27.
Fragment.	Bone.	xxxI, 68.	Ring.	Pottery.	xxvi, 8 (intrusive).
Fragment.	Mud.	xxvi, 13.	Scaraboid.	Steatite.	xxxix, 7.
Handle.	Bone.	xxxI, 46.	Shells.	Shell.	xxxI, 58, 60.
Handle (loop).	Iron.	xxxI, 28.	Spindle-whorl.	Limestone.	xxv, 22.
Horn.	Horn.	xxxI, 54.	Spindle-whorl.	Steatite.	xxvi, 6 (intrusive).
Implement.	Flint.	xxviii, 14.	Statue of king or prince.	Basalt.	xxviii, 18.
Loom-weights.	Alabaster.	xxv, 1, 3, 6, 8.	Stela fragment.	Basalt.	xxviii, 21.
Object.	Iron.	xxxI, 43.	Tablets.	Pottery.	xx, 24, 26.
Pendants.	Steatite.	xxxiii, 4, 5.			

LIST OF CULT OBJECTS—RAMESES III NORTHERN TEMPLE, ETC.

Āntit.	Drawing (basalt).	xxxv, 3; LXVA, 1.	Cylindrical.	Pottery.	xvi, 1, 9 (intrusive).
Ashtoreth.	Pottery.	xxxv, 18 (intrusive), 20, 26; LXIVA, 2.	Fragment.	Pottery.	xx, 5.
Box-shaped.	Pottery.	xix, 8, 9; xx, 1 (intrusive), 2.	Libation tank.	Limestone.	xxiv, 13.
			Shrine-house.	Pottery.	xvii, 2.

LIST OF OBJECTS — LATE RAMESSIDE LEVEL.

Bead.	Glass.	xxxiii, 56.	Scaraboids.	Glass.	xxxix, 8, 9.
Bricks.	Clay.	xxvii, 13, 15.	Scaraboid.	Faience.	xxxix, 10.
Capital.	Limestone.	xxiv, 14.	Seal (cylinder).	Alabaster.	xxxix, 19.
Dog.	Bronze.	LXIIIa, 6.	Seal (cylinder).	Onyx.	xl, 22.
Face-mask.	Pottery.	xxi, 18; LXIVA, 3, 4.	Seal.	Pottery.	xxxix, 18.
Fibulæ.	Bronze.	xxxiv, 8, 9.	Shell.	Shell.	xxxI, 63.
Implement.	Flint.	xxviii, 5.	Tablet.	Pottery.	xx, 25.
Lamp.	Iron.	xxxii, 25.	Weight (?).	Pottery.	xxvi, 9.
Ornament.	Bronze.	xxx, 29.			

CHAPTER VI THE CULT OBJECTS

THE FIRST part of this chapter is chiefly concerned with the five main classes of pottery cult objects discovered on the tell at Bethshan during the 1925 and 1926 seasons only, namely (1) Cylindrical stands, (2) Shrine-houses, (3) Sacred "boxes", (4) Plaques with serpents, and (5) *Kernoi*, or hollow rings with small vases and other objects attached to them. Classes (1), (2), and (3) have open bases and tops, the only exception in this respect being the cylinder with the pig's head which has a closed top [PLATE XIX, 2] found in the Amenophis temple. Class (1) has a bell-shaped base, and (with the exception of the pig's head cylinder) a ring-shaped top, while the top of class (2) also appears to have been ring-shaped. The second part of the chapter gives details of similar cult objects found elsewhere, and is the only list of its kind in existence.

CULT OBJECTS. — PRE-AMENOPHIS III LEVEL

The only cult object of any of the above classes that was found here comprises a plaque (broken) with a

To give the reader an idea of the classes of cult objects found in each temple during the 1925 and 1926 seasons, complete lists of them, grouped according to periods, are now presented. Where an object has figures of deities, animals, serpents or birds on it, this is specially indicated. The full accounts of the objects will be found in the Descriptions of Plates. The following abbreviations are used: Hell. Res. (for Hellenistic Reservoir); L. Ram. (Late Ramesside); Ram. III (Rameses III); Ram. III N. T. (Rameses III Northern Temple); Ram. III S. T. (Rameses III Southern Temple); L. S. I. (Late Seti I); E. S. I. (Early Seti I); Amen. III (Amenophis III); P. Amen. III (Pre-Amenophis III); and Thoth. III (Thothmes III). The other abbreviations are obvious. The numbers in parentheses in the lists are those of the rooms in which the objects were discovered.

serpent in low relief coiled round the upper part of it. This is shown in PLATE XIX, 1.

CULT OBJECTS. — AMENOPHIS III TEMPLE, ETC.

(1) CYLINDERS.	(2) SHRINE-HOUSES.	(3) SACRED "BOXES".	(4) PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.	(5) <i>Kernoi</i> (HOLLOW-RING TYPE).
1. Almost complete, with pig's head. (1086, below east wall). Pl. XIX, 2.	Nil.	Nil.	1. Coiled serpent lying flat on oblong base. Head missing. (1089). Pl. XX, 3.	1. Vase of <i>Kernos</i> . (1105). Pl. XIX, 12.
2. Central frag. with round aperture. (1106). Pl. XIX, 4.				
3. Central frag. with two round apertures, like No. 2. Reg. No. 26-9-103. (1062). No Plate.				

CHAPTER VI — THE CULT OBJECTS

Apart from the objects mentioned in the first column there were two more cylindrical objects found in this level. One of them (from room 1105, below the floor) is like the stand partly filled with charcoal found in the Early-Seti level (room 1100), and shown on PLATE XIX, 7, and so is probably an incense stand. The use of the other stand (room 1104, below floor) is uncertain; see PLATE XIX, 3. What may be part of a cylin-

dricial (?) or a box-shaped cult object (?) from the Amenophis level (room 1073) is shown on PLATE XVIII, 17; this has designs in relief on it.

Cult objects discovered in the Amenophis III level subsequent to the 1925-1926 seasons are: An elephant-headed cylinder [PLATE XLIVA, 1, 2]; an Ashtoreth-headed cylinder [PLATE XLVA, 1-3]; and a bull-headed cylinder [PLATE XLVIA, 1, 2].

CULT OBJECTS. — SETI I TEMPLE, ETC. (EARLY-SETI LEVEL ONLY).

(1) CYLINDERS.	(2) SHRINE-HOUSES.	(3) SACRED "BOXES".	(4) PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.	(5) <i>Kernoi</i> (HOLLOW-RING TYPE).
1. Complete except top. 2 handles. Decorations: painted birds and horizontal bands in red and black. (1021B & 1043). Pl. XIV, 2.	1. Stage frag. with windows or doors. (1036). Pl. XVIII, 1.	Nil.	1. Undulating serpent on oblong base. Head missing. (1100). Pl. XXI, 15.	1. Frag. vase of <i>kernos</i> . (1042). Pl. XX, 22. 2. <i>Kernos</i> ; only one vase remaining (originally 7 vases, etc.) Reg. No. 25-10-27. (1033). No plate. 3. Vase and frag. of ring of <i>kernos</i> . (1100). Pl. XIX, 11.
2. Base portion. Round apertures 11 cm. above bottom. (1036). Pl. XVI, 5.				
3. Central frag. 2 oval apertures one above other. Small frag. fitting on this found in room 1021, S. Temple of Rameses III. (1034). Pl. XVI, 7.				
4. Base frag. (?). (1021B). Pl. XVIII, 11.				
5. Base frag. 2 round apertures side by side. (1100). Pl. XIX, 5.				
6. Central frag. (?). (1100). Pl. XIX, 6.				

In addition to the above cylindrical objects, we found: (a) Part of what appears to be a cylindrical pottery incense-stand—it contained pieces of charcoal (room 1100), [PLATE XIX, 7]; and (b) part of a cylindrical stand, probably an incense-stand, showing traces of burning on the outside (room 1100), [PLATE

XIX, 10]. No cult objects were discovered in the Late-Seti level.

Cult objects discovered in the Early-Seti level subsequent to the 1925-1926 seasons are: A cylindrical cult object [PLATE LIA, 5]; a *kernos* [PLATE LIA, 3]; and a fragment of a *kernos* [PLATE LIIA, 3].

CULT OBJECTS. — RAMESES III SOUTHERN TEMPLE, ETC.

(1) CYLINDERS.	(2) SHRINE-HOUSES.	(3) SACRED "BOXES".	(4) PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.	(5) <i>Kernoi</i> (HOLLOW-RING TYPE).
1. Complete except base. 2 handles, dove on each. 4 oval apertures arranged in 2 rows, with dove in each aperture. 4 serpents, their heads confronting doves. (1021A). Pl. xiv, 1.	1. Rectangular, in 2 stages, with ring-shaped top. Upper stage, 2 doors and 2 windows. In each door, standing figure of goddess holding 2 doves. Nothing in windows. Lower stage, 4 empty windows. Serpent is on each of 2 long sides of stage, with its head near feet of deity in upper stage. (1021A). Pl. xvii, 1.	1. Frag. with head and neck of serpent. (1021A). Pl. xiv, 4. 2. Frag. with head and part of body of serpent. (1021A). Pl. xiv, 5. 3. Frag. with head and part of body of serpent; and dove resting in oval (?) aperture. Head of serpent confronting dove. (1019). Pl. xvi, 8. 4. Bottom corner frag. with part of body of serpent. (1021A). Pl. xvii, 3. 5. Complete except top. 2 handles. 2 oval apertures. (1021A). Pl. xvii, 4.	Nil.	1. <i>Kernos</i> with one bull's head attachment and 5 vase attachments (one missing). (1029). Pl. xx, 21. 2. Frag. of <i>kernos</i> with vase. Reg. No. 26-12-22. (1156). No plate.
2. Complete except rim. 2 handles with dove on each. 8 triangular apertures (in 2 rows) with dove in each; bases of triangles downwards. 4 serpents, their heads confronting doves in upper apertures, and their tails near lower apertures. (1029 and 1027). Pl. xiv, 3.	2. Stage frag. with 2 windows or doors. (1028). Pl. xviii, 2.			
3. Nearly complete except base. 2 handles. Between handles, traces of rectangular aperture with something in relief above it, broken off. See right-hand upper portion. Below handles, triangular apertures; bases of triangles downwards (? number). Painted geometrical designs in red. (1019, 1021, 1029). Pl. xv, 1.	3. Stage frag. with traces of windows, etc. (1021). Pl. xviii, 3.			
4. Almost complete except base. 2 handles. 4 triangular apertures; bases of triangles upwards. Painted geometrical designs in red. (1029). Pl. xv, 2.	4. Frag. from figure of deity on shrine-house (?). (1023). Pl. xviii, 9.			
5. Complete. 2 handles. 2 oval apertures. Painted horizontal bands and wavy line in dark red. (1028). Pl. xv, 3.	5. Central frag.; pannelled. Cult object (?). (1021). Pl. xviii, 4.			

CULT OBJECTS. — RAMESES III SOUTHERN TEMPLE, ETC., *Continued*

(1) CYLINDERS.	(2) SHRINE-HOUSES.	(3) SACRED "BOXES".	(4) PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.	(5) <i>Kernoi</i> (HOLLOW-RING TYPE).
6. Frag. upper part. 2 handles. One row of triangular apertures (bases of triangles downwards); only 3 visible. Painted decorations (in red) showing 2 horned animals, sacred tree, etc. (1019). Pl. xv, 4.				
7. Small central frag. Parts of 2 apertures, shapes uncertain. Painted chevron pattern in red. (1019). Pl. xv, 5.				
8. Small base frag. Wavy line in relief. (1029). Pl. xv, 6.				
9. 3 small frags. Painted horizontal bands, etc., in purple. (1029). Pl. xv, 7, 8, 9.				
10. Complete except top. Handles missing. 2 oval apertures with dove in each. 2 serpents, heads confronting doves. (1021). Pl. xvi, 2.				
11. Small top frag., comprising handle and part of side, with serpent and top of oval aperture. (1021). Pl. xvi, 4.				
12. Nearly complete except top. 2 handles. 2 triangular apertures (bases of triangles downwards), with dove in each. 2 serpents, heads confronting doves. (1080). Pl. xvi, 3.				
13. Central frag. Has part of aperture; shape uncertain. Painted bands in purple. (S. Temple, Rameses III). Pl. xvi, 6.				

CULT OBJECTS. — RAMESES III SOUTHERN TEMPLE, ETC., *Continued*

(1) CYLINDERS.	(2) SHRINE-HOUSES.	(3) SACRED "BOXES".	(4) PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.	(5) <i>Kernoi</i> (HOLLOW-RING TYPE).
14. Central portion. Triangular apertures (bases of triangles downwards). Horizontal ribbing. This portion fits below frag. No. 25, which has portion of aperture in it. Therefore, this cylinder had 2 rows of apertures. (1021). Pl. xvii, 5.				
15. Base portion. Horizontal grooves, incised. (1019). Pl. xvii, 6.				
16. Central frag. 2 triangular apertures (bases of triangles downwards), and one oval aperture only visible. Incised chevron pattern; rope pattern in relief; and incised grooves. (1019). Pl. xvii, 7.				
17. Complete, except top. 2 handles. 2 triangular apertures (bases of triangles downwards). Painted horizontal bands in purple-red. (1028). Pl. xvii, 8.				
18. Central frag. 2 handles. 2 triangular apertures (bases of triangles downwards) visible. Painted geometrical designs in purple. (1029). Pl. xvii, 9.				
19. Top frag.; unusual shape. (1028). Pl. xviii, 5.				
20. Frag. handle and side. Apertures (?). (1019). Pl. xviii, 6.				
21. Central frags. Painted geometrical designs in purple and black. (1029). Pl. xviii, 7, 8.				

CULT OBJECTS. — RAMESES III SOUTHERN TEMPLE, ETC., *Concluded*

(1) CYLINDERS.	(2) SHRINE-HOUSES.	(3) SACRED "BOXES".	(4) PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.	(5) <i>Kernoi</i> (HOLLOW-RING TYPE).
22. Neck frag. (S. Temple Rameses III). Pl. xviii, 10.				
23. Rim frag. with projections (broken off). (1027). Pl. xviii, 12.				
24. Neck frag. with projections (S. Temple Rameses III). Pl. xviii, 13.				
25. Shoulder frag. with top of aperture (shape of aperture doubtless triangular). Fits on to No. 14 above. (1021). Pl. xviii, 14.				
26. Neck frag. (S. Temple Rameses III). Pl. xviii, 15.				
27. Neck frag. (S. Temple Rameses III). Pl. xviii, 16.				

CULT OBJECTS. — RAMESES III NORTHERN TEMPLE, ETC.

(1) CYLINDERS.	(2) SHRINE-HOUSES.	(3) SACRED "BOXES".	(4) PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.	(5) <i>Kernoi</i> .
1. Nearly complete, except top. 2 handles. 2 oval apertures with dove in each. 2 serpents, heads confronting doves. (1024, under plaster floor). Pl. xvi, 1.	1. Incomplete. 3 stages. Upper stage missing, except for lower part of a goddess. Second stage broken. Had originally 2 doors in front, with male figure in fighting attitude (?) in each. (These are below goddesses in first stage). Near feet of male figure on left was dove. On the only other remaining side of this stage is part of figure of lion. Third stage perhaps originally had 2 windows in each side. Figure of serpent coils from right-hand window on front of this stage to	1. Part of side and end frag. Entirely plain. (From débris, base large Hellenistic Reservoir, W. of N. Temple). Pl. xx, 1. 2. Side frag. with head and part of body of serpent. Traces of 3 apertures on edges (shapes uncertain). (1063). Pl. xx, 2. 3. Side frag. with part of body of serpent. (Under fdtn. stones of S. W. col. base, 1024). Perhaps belongs to No. 4 below. Pl. xix, 8.	Nil.	Nil.

CULT OBJECTS. — RAMESES III NORTHERN TEMPLE, ETC., *Concluded*

(1) CYLINDERS.	(2) SHRINE-HOUSES.	(3) SACRED "BOXES".	(4) PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.	(5) <i>Kernoi</i> .
	wards male figure and bird on left-hand of second stage. (Lion part from 1018; rest from below plaster floor in 1024). Pl. xvii, 2.	4. Corner frag., plain. (Below fdt. stones of S. W. col. base, 1024). Perhaps belongs to No. 3 above. Pl. xix, 9.		

(1) MAIN CLASSIFICATION OF ALL THE COMPLETE AND THE PARTLY COMPLETE CYLINDERS FROM BETH-SHAN.

WITH TWO HANDLES.		WITHOUT HANDLES.	
WITH APERTURES.	WITHOUT APERTURES.	WITH APERTURES.	WITHOUT APERTURES.
1.⁵⁴ Ram. III S. T. Oval apertures in 2 rows. Modelled figs., doves and serpents. 2. Ram. III S. T. Δ apertures in 2 rows. Modelled figs., doves and serpents. 3. Ram. III S. T. Traces of rect. apertures above, and Δ apertures below. Painted geomet. designs. 4. Ram. III S. T. ∇ apertures. Painted geomet. designs. 5. Ram. III S. T. Oval apertures. Painted horizontal bands and wavy line. 6. Ram. III S. T. Traces of Δ apertures. Painted decorations of 2 horned animals, sacred tree, etc. 10. Ram. III S. T. 2 oval apertures. Handles missing. Modelled figs., doves and serpents. 12. Ram. III S. T. Δ apertures. Modelled figs., doves and serpents. 17. Ram. III S. T. Δ apertures. Painted horizontal bands. 18. Ram. III S. T. Δ apertures. Painted geomet. designs. 20. Ram. III S. T. Apertures (?). 1. Ram. III N. T. Oval apertures. Modelled figs. of doves and serpents.	1. Seti I. Painted birds, etc.	Nil.	1. Amenophis III. Pig's head. Closed top, open base.

⁵⁴ The numbers preceding the descriptions refer to the numbers preceding the descriptions of the cylinders in the *chronological* list above. "Ram. III S. T." = Rameses III, Southern Temple; "Ram. III N. T." = Rameses III, Northern Temple.

(1a) MAIN CLASSIFICATION OF ALL THE PORTIONS AND FRAGMENTS OF CYLINDERS FROM BETH-SHAN.

APERTURES VISIBLE.	APERTURES NOT VISIBLE.
XIX-4 2.⁵⁵ Amenophis III. Round aperture. 3. Amenophis III. Round apertures. XVI-5 2. Seti I. Round apertures. XVI-7 3. Seti I. 2 rows of oval apertures. XIX-5 5. Seti I. Round apertures. XVI-5 7. Ram. III S. T. Apertures visible, shapes uncertain. Painted chevron pattern. XVI-4 11. Ram. III S. T. Oval aperture. Handle and part of serpent. XVI-6 13. Ram. III S. T. Aperture visible, shape uncertain. Painted bands. XVII-5 14. Ram. III S. T. Two rows of Δ apertures; cf. No. 25. B XVI-7 16. Ram. III S. T. Oval and Δ apertures. Incised chevron; rope pattern in relief, and incised grooves. A XVI-14 25. Ram. III S. T. Δ apertures; cf. No. 14. A XVI-9 2. Ram. III N. T. Aperture visible, shape uncertain. Modelled serpent.	4. Seti I. XVIII, 11 6. Seti I. XIX, 6 8. Ram. III S. T. Wavy line in relief. XV, 6 9. Ram. III S. T. Painted horizontal bands, etc. XV, 7, 8, 9 15. Ram. III S. T. Horizontal grooves incised. XVII, 16 19. Ram. III S. T. XVIII, 5 21. Ram. III S. T. Painted geomet. design. XVIII, 7-8 22. Ram. III S. T. AE XVIII, 10 23. Ram. III S. T. AG XVIII, 12 24. Ram. III S. T. AH XVIII, 13 26. Ram. III S. T. AJ XVIII, 15 27. Ram. III S. T. AK XVIII, 16

(1b) CLASSIFICATION OF ALL THE BETH-SHAN CYLINDERS (1) AND CYLINDER FRAGMENTS (1a) INTO THE GROUPS OF ANIMALS, BIRDS, SERPENTS, ETC., REPRESENTED ON THEM.

PIG'S HEAD. NO APERTURES.	DOVES OR SERPENTS, WITH APERTURES.	BIRDS (NOT DOVES) PREENING THEM- SELVES, ETC. NO APERTURES.	HORNED ANIMALS AND SACRED TREE. WITH APERTURES.	WITHOUT ANIMALS, BIRDS AND SERPENTS.	
				WITH APERTURES	NO APERTURES.
XIX-2 1. ⁵⁶ Amenophis III.	1. Ram. III S. T. A XVIII, 1 2. Ram. III S. T. F XVIII, 3 10. Ram. III S. T. H XVIII, 2 12. Ram. III S. T. L XVIII, 3 1. Ram. III N. T. P XVIII, 1 11. Ram. III S. T. Q XVIII, 4 2. Ram. III N. T. A XVIII, 9	1. Seti I. N XVIII, 2	6. Ram. III S. T. XVIII, 4	3. Ram. III S. T. 4. Ram. III S. T. 5. Ram. III S. T. 17. Ram. III S. T. 18. Ram. III S. T. 20. Ram. III S. T. (?). 2. Amenophis III. 3. Amenophis III. 2. Seti I. 3. Seti I. 5. Seti I. 7. Ram. III S. T. 13. Ram. III S. T. 14. Ram. III S. T. 16. Ram. III S. T. 25. Ram. III S. T.	As per second column in list (1a) above.

⁵⁵ Compare footnote 54, page 42.

⁵⁶ Compare footnote 54, page 42.

(1c) CLASSIFICATION OF THE BETH-SHAN CYLINDERS (1) AND CYLINDER FRAGMENTS (1a) WITH APERTURES.

ROUND APERTURES.	OVAL APERTURES.	RECTANGULAR APERTURES.	TRIANGULAR APERTURES.		SHAPE OF APERTURE UNCERTAIN.
			BASE $\triangle$ DOWN.	BASE ∇ UP.	
2. ⁵⁷ Amenophis III.	1. Ram. III S. T.	3. Ram. III S. T. (Has $\triangle$ also).	2. Ram. III S. T.	4. Ram. III S. T.	20. Ram. III S. T.
3. Amenophis III.	5. Ram. III S. T.		3. Ram. III S. T. (Has rect. aperture also).		7. Ram. III S. T.
2. Seti I.	10. Ram. III S. T.		6. Ram. III S. T.		13. Ram. III S. T.
5. Seti I.	1. Ram. III N. T.		12. Ram. III S. T.		2. Ram. III N. T.
	3. Seti I.		17. Ram. III S. T.		
	11. Ram. III S. T.		18. Ram. III S. T.		
	16. Ram. III S. T. (Has $\triangle$ also).		14. Ram. III S. T.		
			16. Ram. III S. T. (Has oval aperture also).		
			25. Ram. III S. T.		

(1d) LIST OF THE BETH-SHAN CYLINDERS (1) AND CYLINDER FRAGMENTS (1a) WITH PAINTED DECORATIONS.

1. ⁵⁸ Seti I.	For particulars of colours on each object see above, in the lists of cult objects arranged in <i>chronological</i> order. The colours mostly used are red, dark red, purple, purple-red and black.
3. Ram. III S. T.	
4. Ram. III S. T.	
5. Ram. III S. T.	
6. Ram. III S. T.	
7. Ram. III S. T.	
9. Ram. III S. T.	
13. Ram. III S. T.	
17. Ram. III S. T.	
18. Ram. III S. T.	
21. Ram. III S. T.	

(2) CLASSIFICATION OF THE BETH-SHAN SHRINE-HOUSES.

3-STAGED.	2-STAGED.	FRAGMENTS.
1. ⁵⁹ Ram. III N. T. Figs. of goddess and 2 gods (?) in fighting attitudes (?) Doves, serpent and lion. Windows and doors.	1. Ram. III S. T. 2 figs. of goddesses holding doves. 2 serpents. Windows and doors. Top of object ring-shaped.	1. Seti I. Stage frag. with windows or doors. <i>XVII.1</i> 2. Ram. III S. T. Stage frag. with 2 windows or doors. <i>XVIII.2</i> 3. Ram. III S. T. Stage frag. with traces of windows. <i>XVII.3</i> 4. Ram. III S. T. Frag. from fig. of deity on shrine-house (?). <i>XVIII-9</i> 5. Ram. III S. T. Central frag. from shrine-house (?). <i>AA</i>

⁵⁷ Compare footnote 54, page 42.⁵⁸ Compare footnote 54, page 42.⁵⁹ The numbers preceding the descriptions refer to the numbers preceding the descriptions of the shrine-houses in the *chronological* lists above.

(3) CLASSIFICATION OF THE BETH-SHAN SACRED "BOXES".

WITHOUT SERPENTS AND DOVES.		WITH SERPENTS, OR SERPENTS AND DOVES.	
WITH 2 HANDLES AND APERTURES.	WITHOUT HANDLES AND APERTURES.	WITHOUT HANDLES AND APERTURES.	WITHOUT HANDLES BUT WITH APERTURES.
5. ⁶⁰ Ram. III S. T. Complete except top. 2 oval apertures.	1. Ram. III N. T. End and side frag. 4. Ram. III N. T. Corner frag. (Perhaps belongs to 3. Ram. III N. T.).	1. Ram. III S. T. Frag. with head and neck of serpent. 2. Ram. III S. T. Frag. with head and part of body of serpent. 4. Ram. III S. T. Bottom corner frag. with part of body of serpent. 3. Ram. III N. T. Side frag. with part of body of serpent. (Perhaps belongs to 4 Ram. III N. T.).	3. Ram. III S. T. Frag. with head and part of body of serpent; and dove resting in oval (?) aperture. 2. Ram. III N. T. Side frag. with head and part of body of serpent. Traces of 3 apertures, shapes uncertain.

The sacred "boxes", as we have already seen above, have no bases or tops. They may be really divided into (a) "boxes" with serpents, (b) "boxes" with serpents and doves, and (c) "boxes" without serpents and doves; all having apertures or no apertures, handles or no handles, as the case may be. During October, 1925, in the course of a visit to et-Tâbigha, near Tiberias, I saw in the house of Father Tapper a small

rectangular sacred "box" with two rectangular apertures, one on either side of the "box". This "box", like our examples, has no base or top to it, and was found in its present owner's district. It is, I should say, speaking from memory, roughly 15 centimetres high; and it is probably of about the same date as our "boxes".

(4) CLASSIFICATION OF THE BETH-SHAN PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.

SERPENTS LYING FLAT ON BASES.	SERPENTS IN UNDULATING POSITION ON BASE.
Pre-Amenophis III. Pl. xix, No. 1. 1. ⁶¹ Amenophis III.	1. Seti I.

(5) CLASSIFICATION OF THE BETH-SHAN *Kernoi* (ALL HOLLOW-RING TYPE).

<i>Kernoi</i> WITH 7 ATTACHMENTS.	<i>Kernoi</i> WITH 6 ATTACHMENTS.	<i>Kernoi</i> FRAGMENTS.
2. ⁶² Seti I. <i>Kernos</i> ; only one vase remaining. (Originally 7 vases, etc.).	1. Ram. III S. T. <i>Kernos</i> ; with one bull's head attachment, and 5 vase attachments (one now missing). <i>XA, 21</i>	1. Amenophis III. Vase of <i>kernos</i> . 1. Seti I. Frag. of vase of <i>kernos</i> . 3. Seti I. Vase and frag. of ring of <i>kernos</i> . 2. Ram. III S. T. Frag. of <i>kernos</i> with vase.

⁶⁰ The numbers preceding the descriptions refer to the numbers preceding the descriptions of the "boxes" in the *chronological* lists above.⁶¹ The numbers preceding the descriptions refer to the numbers preceding the descriptions of the plaques with serpents in the *chronological* lists above.⁶² The numbers preceding the descriptions refer to the numbers preceding the descriptions of the *kernoi* in the *chronological* lists above. For meanings of abbreviations, see footnote 54, page 42.

Having thus described the five classes of cult objects found at Beth-shan during the 1925 and 1926 seasons, we may now add examples analogous to some of them found elsewhere in Palestine, and also in Egypt, Crete, Cyprus, Mesopotamia, Susa and probably Anatolia.

CLASS (1).—CYLINDERS.

(a) EGYPTIAN EXAMPLES.	Dates According to the Discoverers.
1. Petrie & Quibell, <i>Naqada and Ballas</i> , pl. xli. Cylinder with triangular apertures; bases of triangles in various positions. (Cf. also Petrie, <i>Corpus of Prehistoric Pottery</i> , etc., pl. li.)	Late Predynastic.
2. Quibell, <i>Hierakonpolis</i> , I, pl. xxxv. Pottery cylinder with triangular apertures. Bases of triangles downwards. Cf. Fig. 10 (1) of the present work.	O Dyn. (i.e., between late Predynastic and 1st Dyn.)
3. Petrie, <i>Abydos</i> , II, pl. xii. Four pottery cylinders with triangular apertures. Bases of triangles downwards. The fourth cylinder has the figure of a ram, and also a wavy line pattern on it. Cf. Fig. 10 (2) of the present work.	1st Dyn. (Commenced c. 3400 B. C.)
4. Petrie, <i>Abydos</i> , I, pl. xxxv. Pottery cylinder with triangular apertures. Bases of triangles in various positions.	Early Dyns.
5. Petrie, <i>Abydos</i> , II, pl. xliv. Pottery cylinder with triangular aperture. Base of triangle downwards.	IIInd-Vth Dyns.
6. Quibell, <i>The Tomb of Hesay</i> , pl. xvi. Wall scene showing pottery and alabaster cylinders with triangular apertures. Bases of triangles downwards. Cf. Fig. 10 (3) of the present work.	IIIrd Dyn.
7. Petrie, <i>Meydum and Memphis</i> , III, pl. xxv. Pottery cylinders with triangular apertures. Bases of triangles downwards.	IIIrd Dyn.
8. Petrie, <i>Denderah</i> , pl. xvi. Pottery cylinder with triangular apertures in two rows. Bases of triangles in lower row downwards, and those of triangles in upper row, in the reverse direction. Cf. Fig. 10 (4) of the present work.	IIIrd-VIth Dyns.
9. Petrie, <i>loc. cit.</i> Pottery cylinder with triangular apertures in five rows. Bases of triangles alternately upwards and downwards. Cf. Fig. 10 (5) of the present work.	IIIrd-VIth Dyns.
10. Petrie, <i>Medum</i> , pl. xxix. Basalt stand with triangular slot. Base of triangle downwards. A pottery stand of similar shape, etc., is shown on pl. xxx, <i>op. cit.</i> THESE EXAMPLES ARE THUS OF ABOUT THE SAME DATE AS THOSE FOUND IN THE ARCHAIC ISHTAR TEMPLE IN ASSUR (2700 B. C. or slightly earlier).	IVth Dyn. (c. 2900-2750 B. C.)
11. Mace, <i>Early Dynastic Cemeteries of Naga-ed-Dér</i> , II, pl. lvii. Pottery cylinder with triangular apertures. Bases of triangles downwards.	c. VIth Dyn. (c. 2625-2475 B. C.)
12. Petrie, <i>Diospolis Parva</i> , pl. xxxiii. Pottery cylinder with rectangular apertures.	c. VIth Dyn. (c. 2625-2475 B. C.)
13. Petrie, <i>Gizeh and Rifeh</i> , pl. xxxiv. Representation of <i>Old Kingdom</i> cylinder, etc., on a wall scene of a XXVIth Dyn. tomb. A man pours out a libation into the cylinder which has a triangular aperture (base of triangle downwards) near its base. While it is probably the case that the Egyptian cylinders were generally used as stands for bowls, etc., this example shows that they also had other uses. Cf. Fig. 11 of the present work.	XXVIth Dyn. copy of <i>Old Kingdom</i> example.
14. Peet and others, <i>The City of Akhetaten</i> , I, pl. xlvi. Pottery cylinders or jar stands. The tall ones were found mostly in the tomb chapels, the plans of which resemble the plan of the Beth-shan temple of Amenophis III.	XVIIIth Dyn.
15. Garstang, <i>Burial Customs of Ancient Egypt</i> , pl. xi, fig. 205. Three pottery cylinders with figure of goddess on each. Ægean importations (?). On these cylinders the triangle clearly represents the pudenda, which is doubtless also what the triangles on some of the cylinders from Palestine, Egypt, and Babylonia are meant to represent. Cf. also the goddess in the Beth-shan shrine-house, I. Ram. III N. T. [pl. xvii, 2], and the "naked goddess", Ward, <i>The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia</i> , p. 161, fig. 422. (On an ivory plaque of the 1st Dynasty, belonging to King Mer-pibia of Egypt, we also see a triangular sign	Not given.

(a) EGYPTIAN EXAMPLES. (Continued)	Dates According to the Discoverers.	(c) MESOPOTAMIAN AND SUSIAN EXAMPLES. (Continued)	Dates According to the Discoverers.
(base downwards), between the heads of two horned animals sacred to the goddess Hathor. Cf. Petrie, <i>Royal Tombs of the 1st Dynasty</i> , I, pl. xxvii. See Fig. 10 (6) of the present work.		2. King, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 140. Cylinder with small trees inside. A person nearby is probably pouring out water into it. From the "Stela of the Vultures" of Eannatum.	c. 3000 B. C.
16. Garstang, <i>op. cit.</i> , pl. xi, fig. 211. Two pottery cylinders with goddesses on them similar to those referred to in the second sentence of No. 15 above. The right-hand cylinder has round apertures in it as well. Ægean importations (?). See Fig. 10 (6) of the present work.	Not given.	3. Hilprecht, <i>Explorations in Bible Lands</i> , p. 475. Cylinder with plants in it. Pre-Sargonic, from Nippur.	Before Sargon. (i.e., before 2872 B. C.)
17. Garstang, <i>op. cit.</i> , pl. xi, fig. 210. Two pottery cylinders with remains of figures of animals (?) on them. Round apertures in right-hand cylinder, and possibly also in left-hand example.	Not given.	4. Andrae, <i>Die Archaischen Ishtar-Tempel in Assur</i> , pl. 20. Thirteen pottery cylinders, some with triangular apertures (bases of triangles downwards), and one with a rectangular aperture. From Assur. These cylinders are remarkably like cylinders from Beth-shan and Egypt. (Cf. also pl. 11, <i>op. cit.</i>) See Fig. 10 (7-9) of the present work.	2700 B. C. or slightly earlier.
(b) CRETAN EXAMPLES.		5. Andrae, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 35. Cylinder standing on shrine-house. The cylinder has a small tree in it. A man is pouring water into the cylinder (cf. the Egyptian example above, No. 13, and some of the other Mesopotamian examples). From a Babylonian relief of Gudea. See Fig. 11 of the present work.	c. 2600 B. C.
1. Evans, <i>The Palace of Minos</i> , I, p. 143. Pottery cylindrical drain-pipes, with and without handles. Note the triangular-shaped patterns on lowest examples. Cf. Fig. 10 (10, 11) of the present work.	Middle Minoan I. (2100-1900 B. C.)	6. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 22, fig. 32. Cylinder with fruit inside. A patesi of Nippur, under Dungi, is pouring water into it. (Cf. Maspero, <i>The Dawn of Civilization</i> , p. 623.)	c. 2456 B. C.
2. Evans, <i>op. cit.</i> , frontispiece, and p. 501. Cylindrical crown of goddess with serpent on it. Cf. Fig. 10 (12) of the present work.	Middle Minoan III. (1700-1580 B. C.)	7. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 22, fig. 31. Altar stand with small trees, etc., in it. Time of Dungi.	c. 2456 B. C.
3. Boyd Hawes, <i>Gournia</i> , pl. xi, figs. 11, 12, 13 (cf. also Hall, <i>Ægean Archaeology</i> , p. 154, fig. 55, and Dussaud, <i>Les Civilisations Préhelléniques</i> , p. 331, fig. 240, where the same objects are referred to). Three pottery cylinders with figures of serpents and sacred horns on them. Fig. 7 on the same plate shows the base of a cylinder resting on a tripod. (Cf. the doves shown in figs. 3 and 4 on the plate referred to.) See Fig. 10 (13) of the present work.	Late Minoan I. (1580-1450 B. C.)	8. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 27, fig. 51a. Cylinder with small trees (?) in it. Time of Dungi.	c. 2456 B. C.
4. Boyd Hawes, <i>op. cit.</i> , pl. ii, fig. 78, and p. 30. Pottery cylinder, open base and top, with two circular apertures in sides, one opposite the other.	Late Minoan (?).	9. Legrain, <i>The Stela of the Flying Angels</i> , in <i>The Museum Journal</i> , March, 1927, pp. 84, 85. Four cylinders, each with a small tree and fruit in it. King Ur-Nammu is pouring water into the cylinder. From the Stela of Ur-Nammu.	c. 2300 B. C.
(c) MESOPOTAMIAN AND SUSIAN EXAMPLES.		10. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 361, fig. 1235. Cylinder with small tree and fruit in it. A man is pouring water into the cylinder. On a bas-relief from Susa. (That fruit is represented there seems to be no doubt; cf. p. 84, fig. 239, and p. 138, fig. 388, <i>op. cit.</i>)	Like Babylonian work, <i>tempus</i> Khammurabi. (2123-2081 B. C.)
1. Ward, <i>The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia</i> , p. 159, fig. 419. (Cf. King, <i>A History of Sumer and Akkad</i> , p. 68.) Cylinder containing small tree with fruit. Man pouring water into it from spouted pot.	c. 3000 B. C.		

(c) MESOPOTAMIAN AND SUSIAN EXAMPLES. (Continued)	Dates According to the Discoverers.	(d) PALESTINIAN EXAMPLES. (Continued)	Dates According to the Discoverers.
11. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 134, fig. 379. Two cylinders with man pouring water into them. In front of cylinders is a god holding a plough.	Early Period.	wards the person standing in front of the altar. Lions lie between them (four altogether), whose front paws rest upon the head of the nearest monster. Upon the left side a boy wrestling with a serpent. . . . A relief upon the front wall shows the tree of life with two ibex".—Jeremias, <i>loc. cit.</i>	
12. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 160, fig. 421. Cylinder with small tree and fruit in it. Near the cylinder is a seated deity holding what Heuzey regards as "the weapon of seven serpents".	Early period.	5. Macalister, <i>op. cit.</i> , I, pp. 353-354; III, pl. cvi, fig. 6. Upper part of pottery cylinder with two rows of rectangular apertures and painted decorations (some triangular-shaped). Cf. also the plain cylinder shown in fig. 4 on the same plate.	c. 600 B. C.
13. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 360, fig. 1234. Cylinder with small tree in it.	Early period.	6. Sellin, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 66, fig. 81. Pottery cylinder, with rectangular apertures; stands on bowl-shaped base. Incense-stand (?).	Not given.
14. Gautier and Lampre, <i>Fouilles de Mousian</i> , in <i>Mémoires Délégation en Perse</i> , VIII, p. 137, figs. 278, 279. Two short cylinders, or stands, with triangular apertures (bases of triangles downwards). From Susa.	Not given.	7. Schumacher, <i>Tell el-Mutesellim</i> , I, p. 128, fig. 190. Pottery cylindrical stand with bowl on top. Painted with geometrical figures and schematised leaves.	VIth city layer.
15. Gautier and Lampre, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 79. Three cylinders (probably incense-stands) with triangular and diamond-shaped decorations.	Not given.	8. Schumacher, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 87, fig. 125. Upper part of pot-shaped incense vessel of pottery with sloping apertures in side.	IVth city layer.
		9. Macalister, <i>op. cit.</i> , III, pl. cxxiv, figs. 26, 27. Fragments of figures of pottery serpents, doubtless from cylinder.	Not given.
	IIInd Semitic Era. (1800-1400 B. C.)	10. Vincent, <i>Canaan d'après l'exploration récente</i> , p. 342, fig. 236. Three short cylinders, one with circular apertures; doubtless used as jar supports.	Not given.
2. Macalister, <i>op. cit.</i> , II, p. 166, fig. 327. Pottery cylinder with open base and top.	IIIrd Semitic Era. (1400-1000 B. C.)	11. Albright and Rowe, <i>A Royal Stela of the New Empire from Galilee</i> , in <i>Journal of Eg. Arch.</i> , XIV, p. 285. Top portion of a pottery cylinder, with circular holes in its sides. Bears the incised representation of a stag. From Tell el-'Oreimeh.	About the time of Rameses II.
3. Macalister, <i>op. cit.</i> , II, p. 337, fig. 460. Pottery cylinder with cup at top, probably for incense. Triangular decorations.	IVth Semitic Era. (1000-550 B. C.)	12. A. Mallon, <i>Les fouilles de l'Institut Biblique Pontifical dans la Vallée du Jourdain</i> , in <i>Biblica</i> , XI, part 2, pl. v, p. 147. Part of a cylindrical cult object (?). From Teleilat Ghassil.	c. 2000 B. C. (?)
4. Sellin, <i>Tell Ta'anneh</i> , pls. XII, XIII (cf. also Jeremias, <i>The Old Testament in the Light of the Ancient East</i> , I, p. 345, fig. 114 and figs. 115, 116). Pottery stand or altar of incense, roughly pyramidal in form, with flat top. "It has upon each side three figures with beardless face, the body of a beast, and wings, and which apparently stride to-	c. 700 B. C.		

⁶³ In view of our discoveries it may be that the dates given to some of these objects may have to be revised.

(d) PALESTINIAN EXAMPLES. (Continued)	Dates According to the Discoverers.	(a) CRETAN (MINOAN) EXAMPLES. (Continued)	Dates According to the Discoverers.
13. Cook, <i>The Religion of Ancient Palestine in the Light of Archaeology</i> (Schweich Lectures, 1925), pl. xv, No. 1. A cylindrical incense-stand shown on a seal said to have come from Beth-shan. Republished from the <i>Quarterly Statement</i> , 1907, p. 130.	Not given.	pl. opposite p. 306, <i>op. cit.</i> These houses have rectangular windows, and some are three-storied.	
(e) PROBABLE ANATOLIAN EXAMPLES.		(b) MESOPOTAMIAN EXAMPLES.	
1. Genouillac, <i>Céramique Cappadocienne</i> (Musée du Louvre), I, pl. 9, No. 10098. Fragment of pottery cylinder (?) with head and part of body of serpent in relief, from Boghazkeui. The official description is: "Fragment de très grand vase au relief de tête et d'échine de serpent. Pâte sableuse, très bien cuite. Simple poli à la main jaune blanc" (p. 124, <i>op. cit.</i>).	Not given.	1. Andrae, <i>Die Archaischen Ishtar-Tempel in Assur</i> , pl. 11. Three pottery shrine-houses, or altars, <i>in situ</i> . These have rectangular and triangular apertures, and figures of lions, serpents and doves on them. From Assur.	2700 B. C., or slightly earlier.
2. Genouillac, <i>op. cit.</i> , I, pl. 19, No. 9873. Fragment of pottery cylinder (?) with part of body of serpent in relief, from Kara-Huyuk. The official description is: "Fragment de grande poterie à relief de serpent.—Pâte grossière; terre cuite rose bien cuite. Poli" (p. 90, <i>op. cit.</i>).	Not given.	2. Andrae, <i>op. cit.</i> , pl. 17. Pottery shrine-house, or altar (larger scale drawing of one of the shrine-houses shown in pl. 11, <i>op. cit.</i>).	2700 B. C., or slightly earlier.
		3. Andrae, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 35. Shrine-house, or altar, bearing a cylinder containing small tree, and also various offerings. From a Babylonian relief of Gudea. Cf. Fig. 11 of the present work.	c. 2600 B. C.
		4. Ward, <i>The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia</i> , p. 360, fig. 1229 (cf. also Contenau, <i>La Glyptique Syro-Hittite</i> , pl. 1, fig. 3). Shrine-house, or altar, bearing offerings. A man standing behind the altar is pouring a libation over it. In front of the altar is a "dragon" harnessed to a four-wheeled chariot, in which a deity rides, while a nude goddess stands on the dragon's back, between its wings.	Early period.
		5. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 360, fig. 1230. Shrine-house, or altar, with offerings on it. In front of the altar is a seated goddess holding three stalks of wheat. Behind it is an attendant holding a plough. (Cf. p. 134, <i>op. cit.</i>)	Early period.
		6. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 360, fig. 1231. Shrine-house, or altar, with incense cup on it. In front of the altar is a seated deity with two horns.	Early period.
		7. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 360, fig. 1232. Shrine-house, or altar, with no offerings on it. Behind the altar is a seated deity.	Early period.
		8. Ward, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 360, fig. 1233 (cf. also Maspero, <i>The Dawn of Civilization</i> , p. 681). Shrine-house with an animal's head and an incense cup on it. Behind the altar is the goddess Ishtar, and in front of it, the worshipper presenting a goat as an offering.	Early period.

CLASS (2).—SHRINE-HOUSES.

(a) CRETAN (MINOAN) EXAMPLES.	
1. Dussaud, <i>Les Civilisations Préhelléniques</i> , p. 413, fig. 302. Shrine-house or altar, with small tree on top of it. This resembles the examples shown on Mesopotamian cylinder seals (see below). (Cf. also the altars shown on p. 377, fig. 282; p. 411, fig. 300; and p. 418, fig. 308, <i>op. cit.</i>)	Late Minoan. (1580-1200 B. C.)
2. Evans, <i>The Palace of Minos</i> , I, p. 306, fig. 225 (cf. also p. 220). Pottery shrine-house, with windows. See also the faience tablets representing fronts of houses, shown on pp. 304, 305, and	Middle Minoan II. (1900-1700 B. C.)

In addition to the shrine-houses mentioned in the shrine-house lists (a) and (b) above, attention must be drawn to a rectangular-shaped object which appears to be a kind of shrine-house or altar, published by Gautier and Lampre, *Fouilles de Moussian*, in *Mémoires Délégation en Perse*, VIII, page 80. This object which is of the archaic Susian period is stepped and has rows of incised triangles (bases downwards) on it. See also the stepped altar shown on a bas-relief from Susa, republished by Vincent, *Canaan*, page 144, figure 93. Near the altar are sacred trees (*asheroth*), and a sacred stone (*mazzebah*). The representation of another object not unlike a shrine-house, or altar, was found at Boghazkeui, in Anatolia. See Winckler, *Vorläufige Nachrichten über die Ausgrabungen in Boghaz-kei*, in *M. D. O. G.*, 35, pages 57, 58.

Another kind of pottery shrine (Palestinian), with open courtyard, door, seated figures of deities with high-peaked caps and lavers for ablutions, is published by Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer*, II, pages 437, 438. This is dated from the IInd Semitic Era (1800-1400 B. C.). In vol. III, *op. cit.*, PLATE CCXXV, figures 3, 4, 6, are shown what appear to be small shrines (3 and 4 are possibly from one and the same object; 6 is Egyptian in style), which came from the Hellenistic stratum of Gezer. These are described in vol. II, *op. cit.*, page 439. Fisher (*The Excavation of Armageddon*, pages 70, 71, and figure 48), records having found at Megiddo "fragments of two [late] terracotta incense altars, representing shrines with windows. One had animal figures on the sides and heads of Astarte at the front upper corners; the other was smaller and simpler. Possibly they belonged together, forming a *two-storied model of a temple*". Compare further the late stone shrine with doors and windows found in Egypt—Petrie, *Naukratis*, I, PLATE XVIII, figures 1, 3, and page 40 (date not given).

CLASS (3).—SACRED "BOXES".

(a) PALESTINIAN EXAMPLES.

1. Rectangular sacred pottery box with two apertures, open base and top, in possession of Father Täpper (see above, notes at end of section headed "(3) Classification of the Beth-shan Sacred 'Boxes'").
2. Schumacher, *Tell el-Mutesellim*, I, p. 123, fig. 185. Frags. of the sides of a pottery box, with part of the body of a serpent in relief on it.
3. Schumacher, *op. cit.*, I, p. 123, fig. 186. Upper part of a pottery box, with lentil-form ornaments in relief, and painted "rectangular" designs.

4. Sellin and Watzinger, *Jericho*, p. 141, fig. 150. Frag. of upper part of a pottery box, with part of body of a serpent (?) in relief.

The pottery box published by Sellin, *Tell Ta'anek*, page 41, figure 40, appears to be an ordinary receptacle, as it has a bottom to it.

CLASS (4).—PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS.

(a) EGYPTIAN EXAMPLES.

1. Mariette, *Monuments Divers*, p. 21, pl. LXIII (b). Long narrow stela-shaped upright stone, round at the top, and a little drawn in at its lower part, with a figure of serpent in high relief on it. The serpent stands on its tail. This monument is of black granite, and is 160 cm. high; its maximum width is 58 cm. From the temple of the god Horus-Khenty-Chety at Athribis (Delta). This stone was set up by Amenophis III, and in general appearance is like the plaque with the serpent coiled round its top [Plate XIX, 1] found in the Pre-Amenophis III level at Beth-shan. (Cf. also the shape of the sacred serpent, Plate XXI, 5, from the same level.) The text on the right hand side of the stone reads: "The good god, the Lord of the Two Lands, 'NEB-MAÄT-RÄ' (= prenom of the king), beloved of the beautiful *Āhā*—Serpent of the temple of Horus-Khenty-Chety." The text on the left hand side reads: "Son of Rā, of his body, 'AMENOPHIS-RULER-OF-THEBES' (= cognomen of the king), beloved of the beautiful *Āhā*—Serpent of the temple of Horus-Khenty-Chety." The name of the god means "Horus at the head of Chety (a district of Athribis)."
2. Naville, *The Festival Hall of Osorkon*, II, pl. iv bis., fig. 12, and p. 16. Representation of a serpent on a stone—exactly like the serpent-stone of Amenophis III at Athribis mentioned above. (Cf. also pl. ix, *op. cit.*, fig. 8.) From the temple of Osorkon II at Bubastis.

Dates
According to the
Discoverers.

Amenophis III.
(1411-1375 B. C.)

XXII Dyn.
(874-835 B. C.)

Serpent-stones such as those mentioned above appear to have been erected at the doors of some of the temples in Egypt, where the serpents acted as guardians of the doors. We meet with similarly shaped stones (without serpents on them) in various passages of the Pyramid Texts. For a full account of the

serpent-stones in Egypt see Kees, *Die Schlangensteine und ihre Beziehungen zu den Reichsheiligtümern*, in *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache*, 57, 1922, pages 120-136. Complete references to the above-mentioned passages in the Pyramid Texts will be found in Speleers, *Les Textes des Pyramides Égyptiennes*, II, Vocabulaire, page 17, under *itrt*. Further information on objects with serpents on them (but from Elam) is given by Toscanne, *Etudes sur le Serpent dans l'antiquité Élamite*, in *Mémoires Délégation en Perse*, XII, pages 153-228.

CLASS (5).—Keranoi.

(a) EGYPTIAN EXAMPLES.

1. Petrie and Quibell, *Nagada and Ballas*, pl. xxxvi, and p. 41 (cf. also Petrie, *Corpus of Prehistoric Pottery, etc.*, pl. xxxvii). Pottery ring-*kernos* with one vase attachment.

(b) ÆGEAN OR ÆGEO-CYPRIOTE EXAMPLES IMPORTED INTO EGYPT (?).

1. Petrie, *Diospolis Parva*, pls. xxv, xxxvi. Frags. of a pottery bowl-*kernos* with three vase attachments, and of a ring-*kernos* on legs, with vase attachment.
2. Petrie, *Abydos*, III, pl. xvi. Pottery ring-*kernos* with vase attachments.
3. Garstang, *Burial Customs of Ancient Egypt*, pl. xi, fig. 212. Pottery bowl-*kernos* with vase attachments.
4. E. A. Gardner, *Naukratis*, II, pl. vii, No. 3, and p. 41. Pottery ring-*kernos* on three legs, with vase-and-loop-attachments.

(c) CRETAN AND CYCLADIC EXAMPLES.

1. Xanthoudides, *Cretan Keranoi*, in *Annual of Brit. School at Athens*, XII, pp. 9-23. This article refers to various types of pottery *keranoi*, including the following:

(a) "A hollow ring supporting small vases . . . prehistoric, . . . observed at Eleusis and elsewhere",—p. 18.

(b) Ring-*kernos*, with six vase attachments, and three small human figurines,—fig. 3.

(c) Bowl-*kernos*, with ring attachments,—figs. 4, 5.

Dates
According to the
Discoverers.

Predynastic.

Not given.

Not given.

Not given.

Late period.

"Prehistoric",
i. e., one of the
three Minoan
Eras.

Late Minoan III.
(1375-1200 B. C.)

Late Greek or
Roman.

(c) CRETAN AND CYCLADIC EXAMPLES. (Continued)

- (d) "Table"-*keranoi* consisting of stands with vases on them,—p. 15.

2. Evans, *The Palace of Minos*, I, p. 76, fig. 44. Bowl-*kernos* of pottery with vase attachments (bowl rests on base). Inside the bowl is a lamp which is a characteristic feature of the later *keranoi* (cf. *op. cit.*, p. 78, footnote 1, and the Roman *kernos* mentioned below in the Palestinian examples).

3. Forsdyke, *Catalogue of Vases in the British Museum*, I, part I, p. 60, pl. v. Pottery *kernos*, consisting of a ring of seven vases resting on a hollow cylindrical stand with splayed foot.

4. Forsdyke, *op. cit.*, p. 63, fig. 75. Two pottery *keranoi*, each consisting of a double ring of vases resting on a hollow cylindrical stand with splayed foot.

5. Dugas, *Le Céramique des Cyclades*, p. 29. Pottery *kernos* consisting of a ring of vases resting on a hollow cylindrical stand with splayed foot.

6. Dussaud, *Les Civilisations Préhelléniques*, p. 110, fig. 80. Two pottery *keranoi*, each consisting of a ring of vases on a hollow cylindrical stand with splayed base. From the Cyclades.

A late Helladic I-II (1580-1375 B. C.) *kernos* was found in Cyprus (compare E. Gjerstad, *Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus*, plate on page 212, Ring-vase I, and page 211). This consists of a ring with three vases attached to it and a bull's head projecting on its edge.

(d) CYPRIOTE EXAMPLES.

1. Forsdyke, *Catalogue of Vases in the British Museum*, I, part II, p. 58. Pottery *kernos* consisting of a ring resting on three legs. On top is a handle, and around the edge six pierced ear-handles.

Dates
According to the
Discoverers.

Early Minoan to
Late Minoan I
and upwards
(3400-1450 B.
C. and on-
wards).

Not given.

Early Cycladic.
(3400-2100 B. C.)

Middle Cycladic.
(2100-1580 B. C.)

Not given.

Not given.

Not given.

(d) CYPRIOTE EXAMPLES. (Continued)	Dates According to the Discoverers.	(e) PALESTINIAN EXAMPLES. (Continued)	Dates According to the Discoverers.
2. Dussaud, <i>Les Civilisations Préhelléniques</i> , p. 356, fig. 262. Pottery ring- <i>kernos</i> , with three vases and one bull's head attached to it.	Not given.	6. In the Museum of the Convent of Notre Dame de France, Jerusalem, is a pottery <i>kernos</i> consisting of a ring with rectangular spouted lamps of Roman type attached to it. This <i>kernos</i> was of course used as a lamp. See above (in remarks on No. 2 Cretan example) as to the use of <i>kernoi</i> as lamps in the late times.	Roman Era.
3. Gjerstad, <i>Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus</i> , p. 115, Cultic Vessels, 3, 4, and p. 120. No. 3 is a pottery <i>kernos</i> consisting of a ring with three or four vases attached to it. No. 4 is a pottery <i>kernos</i> consisting of a ring on four legs. On the top of the ring are four vases with trees and birds alternately between them. Cf. also Nos. 1 and 2, the former being a bowl with vases and birds attached to it, and the latter a kind of goblet (stem broken), with the rim bordered by vases and birds.	Not given.		
4. Gjerstad, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 212, Ring-vase 1, and p. 211. This a late Helladic I-II example of a pottery ring- <i>kernos</i> and is described above at the end of the Cretan and Cycladic examples of <i>kernoi</i> .	Late Helladic I-II. (1580-1375 B. C.)		
(e) PALESTINIAN EXAMPLES.			
1. Macalister, <i>The Excavation of Gezer</i> , III, pl. CLXI, fig. 3. Pottery <i>kernos</i> consisting of a ring with attachments (broken off).	IIIrd Semitic Era (1400-1000 B. C.)		
2. Macalister, <i>op. cit.</i> , III, pl. CLXXV. Pottery <i>kernos</i> consisting of a ring with attachments (broken off). (Cf. also pl. CLXXVI, fig. 1—attachment of <i>kernos</i> ?).	IVth Semitic Era (1000-550 B. C.)		
3. Macalister, <i>op. cit.</i> , II, p. 238, fig. 390. Frags. of pottery <i>kernoi</i> consisting of rings having attached to them (1) doves and pomegranate-shaped vases; (2) animal's head; (3) a pomegranate-shaped vase; and (4) another pomegranate-shaped vase. Cf. also footnote 1, p. 236, <i>op. cit.</i> , for reference to another <i>kernos</i> with animal's (bull's?) head.	Not given.		
4. Sellin and Watzinger, <i>Jericho</i> , p. 141, fig. 149. Frags. of pottery <i>kernos</i> consisting of a ring with vase attachments.	Not given.		
5. Schumacher, <i>Tell el-Mutesellim</i> , I, pp. 136-137, fig. 204a. Pottery <i>kernos</i> consisting of a ring with animals' heads, pomegranates, and vases attached to it.	VIth city layer.		

NOTES ON THE CYLINDERS.

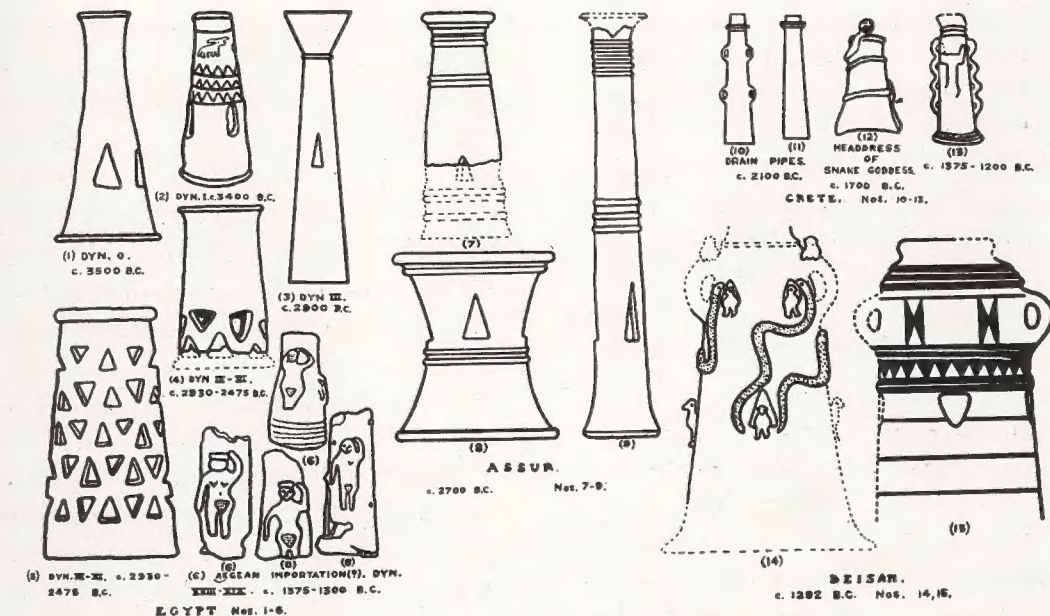
From an examination of the representations of the Mesopotamian and Susian examples it would appear that the cylinders from Beth-shan, as well as those from elsewhere, were perhaps used in sacred rites associated with agriculture and were in fact but types of the well-known "Gardens of Adonis" of classical writers.⁶⁴ These "gardens" consisted of pottery vessels or baskets filled with earth in which wheat, vegetables and various kinds of flowers were placed. The plants, etc., being well watered, and fostered by the sun's heat, shot up rapidly, but having practically no roots they withered as rapidly away. The "gardens" were in fact, by a process of sympathetic magic, originally intended to promote the growth and renewal of vegetation.⁶⁵ They seem to be referred to in *Isaiah*, xvii, 10 (R. V.): "For thou hast forgotten the God of thy salvation, and hast not been mindful of the rock of thy strength; therefore thou plantest pleasant plants (or, with the commentators, 'planting of Adonis'), and settest it with strange slips (or 'vine slips of a strange god')". A sacred tree is actually represented on one of our cylinders [PLATE XV, 4]. To return to the cylinders from Mesopotamia, it will be seen that a good number of these hold plants and fruit which are being watered by an attendant. In No. 11 Mesopotamian example of cylinder, the deity in front of the two cylinders represented on the seal is holding

⁶⁴ An actual "Garden of Adonis" on a fresco in Pompeii is published by Jeremias, *The Old Testament in the Light of the Ancient East*, I, page 97, figure 30.

⁶⁵ Frazer, *Adonis, Attis, Osiris*, I, pages 236, 237. Likewise, in Egypt, the emblem of Osiris as the god of the resurrection consisted of a board bearing a piece of linen on which was drawn a figure of Osiris, the figure being covered with earth in which barley was sown, moistened, and allowed to sprout. Cf. J. Leibovitch, *Ancient Egypt*, Cairo, 1938, page 198 (example from XVIIIth Dynasty tomb of Mai-Her-Peri, Egyptian Mus. Exhibition No. 3820).

a plough. In Mesopotamia, the cylinders appear to have been closely associated with the shrine-houses or altars, and in one instance (No. 5 Mesopotamian cylinder example) the cylinder, which has a small tree in it, is actually resting on the shrine-house. On one particular seal (No. 5 Mesopotamian shrine-house example) a seated goddess holding three stalks of wheat is shown in front of the shrine-house, while behind it is an attendant holding a plough. That plants, fruit, wheat and ploughs are connected with the Mesopotamian cylinders and shrine-houses or altars is proof of the association of those sacred pottery objects with

date, 1375-1200 B. C.,—compare Evans, *The Palace of Minos*, I, page 567, Figure 413.) The dove inside the aperture would then perhaps represent an allegorical birth—the coming forth of Ashtoreth (the dove) from the underworld, bringing with her Tammuz (the serpent), or in other words the revival and ripening of vegetation after its decay in the winter, during which Tammuz (= the vegetation) descends into the nether regions—see further below. Doves and serpents were commonly associated with Ashtoreth, but although no direct evidence is forthcoming that the serpent was ever connected with Tammuz, the



male serpent deity at Beth-shan is certain from the object shown in PLATE XLVA, 4. See also below, Additional Notes (1).

In connection with Ashtoreth (or Astarte), the great goddess of love and war, it will be remembered that she appears in the Assyro-Babylonian literature as Ishtar, the goddess of fertility, productiveness, and love on the one hand, and of war, death and decay on the other, a personification of the earth as it passes through the summer and winter seasons. Elul, the sixth month, and the height of summer was sacred to her, for it was in this month, through her powers, that the ripening of vegetable life (represented by Tammuz) took place. The coming of Tammuz was heralded by Ishtar's festival in Ab, the fifth month. From this period of the year the vegetation decays and finally disappears in the winter. Thus the goddess, who had failed to sustain the life she had created, became identified with death and decay. Filled with remorse because of the departure of the vegetation (Tammuz) she set forth in quest of him to the underworld. During this time the propagation of life ceased, but finally came into being again with the return of Ishtar and Tammuz after the winter period. During his annual visit to the underworld, women wept for Tammuz: "So he brought me to the door of the northward gate of the house of the Lord. And lo! there sat women weeping for Tammuz" (*Ezekiel*, viii, 14). [Compare also the mourning for the storm god Hadadrimmon (a form of Resheph) in the plain of Megiddo (*Zechariah*, xii, II).]

With regard to the head of the pig or boar represented on the cylinder from the Amenophis III temple [PLATE XIX, 2], we must observe that Macrobius, *Saturn.* i, 21, 3, writes: "They say Adonis [= Tammuz] was killed by a boar because this beast represents winter". He refers, of course, to the legend in which Adonis was killed by a boar while out hunting.⁶⁷ Some pigs' bones were found in the Neolithic (*i.e.*, pre-Semitic) "High Place" at Gezer (Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer*, II, pages 379, 380; and comments by Vincent, *Canaan*, page 202). See also the pigs' bones from Tell el-Hesi (Bliss, *A Mound of Many Cities*, page 192). It is indicated in *Isaiah*, lxxv, 3, 4, that the Canaanites sometimes ate pig's flesh: "A people (*i.e.*, certain rebellious Jews) that provoketh me to anger continually to my face; that sacrificeth in gardens, and burneth incense upon altars of brick; which remain among the graves, and

lodge in the monuments, which eat swine's flesh, and broth of abominable things is in their vessels". According to the edict of Antiochus, forbidding Jewish worship, the Jews were required to sacrifice swine and other unclean animals, to build high places, etc. —I *Maccabees*, i, 41, 53. The pig was chosen as a "victime préférée" in Babylonia and in Archaic Greece (Vincent, *op. cit.*, page 188, note 1, and Maspero, *The Dawn of Civilization*, page 680). A part of another pig-headed cylindrical cult object came from the inner sanctuary of the Thothmes III temple at Beth-shan (*The Museum Journal*, June, 1928, page 147). Cypriote and Cretan pig-objects are referred to in Chapter II of the present work. On the pig, hippopotamus (compare PLATE XXI, 13), ass, etc., as animals of Seth (Sutekh), see especially my article in the *Quarterly Statement*, April, 1928, pages 83, 86 (footnote), and 89. Seth is also evidently referred to on a potsherd from the Amenophis III level, where he is called "The Fiend in the House of the Ruddy Beings" (*The Museum Journal*, March, 1929, pages 58, 59). The hippopotamus shown on PLATE XXI, 13, is coloured a bright red! A snout of a hippopotamus figurine came from the corridor in the Thothmes III temple (*The Museum Journal*, June, 1928, page 149). Compare also the tooth of the hippopotamus found at Tell el-Hesi (Bliss, *A Mound of Many Cities*, page 192), and the hippopotamus tooth and figurine from Gezer (Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer*, II, page 17). The elephant [PLATE XLIVA, 1, 2] was possibly another Seth animal.

NOTES ON THE SHRINE-HOUSES

The triangular apertures, serpents and doves on the shrine-houses from Assur (including the triangles of the rectangular stepped shrine from Susa), like the apertures, serpents and doves on the cylinders and sacred "boxes", and the serpents and doves on the shrine-houses from Beth-shan, were probably associated in some way or other with the Tammuz-Ashtoreth legend of the decay and revival of vegetation. On one of the Assur shrine-houses as well as on one of the examples from Beth-shan, the figure of a lion is also found, the significance of which will appear presently. In the simplest form of shrine-house from

⁶⁷ Compare the boar's head shown on the Greek sarcophagus (on which is represented the farewell and death and the lamentations for Adonis), published by Jeremias, *op. cit.*, I, page 97.

Beth-shan [PLATE XVII, 1], which is two-staged, we see in each of the two doors, which are opposite one another on the upper stage, the standing figure of a goddess who holds two birds, the one a dove and the other a duck⁶⁸ (?). She is evidently Ashtoreth, Tammuz perhaps being represented by the serpent on the stage below her. There are two windows in the upper stage, while the lower stage has no doors but only a window on each of its four sides. A more complicated shrine-house is shown in PLATE XVII, 2, and also in PLATE LVIA, 3 where the object is published in a restored condition. This has three stages. In the

top stage is a seated goddess, perhaps holding two doves (?); in the centre stage are two male figures or gods in fighting attitudes (compare PLATE XL, 18), a dove, and a lion or a lioness; and in the lowest stage the figure of a serpent with its head towards the dove in the centre of the stage.⁶⁹ Here again I suppose the serpent may be associated with Tammuz and the goddess and doves with Ashtoreth. Perhaps the god on the lefthand side of the centre stage is actually Tammuz himself; *he has the head of the serpent near his feet!* An analogy to the scene, which perhaps favours this view, is engraved on a XIXth

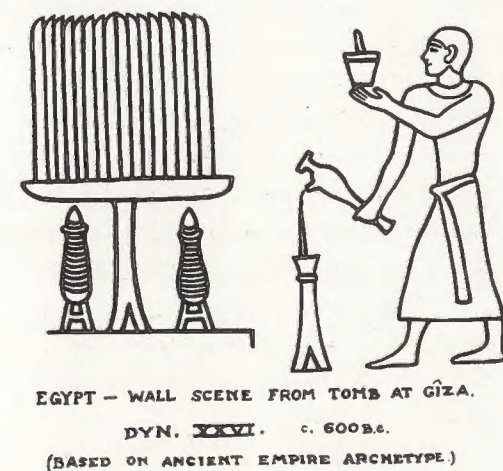


Figure 11. Scenes Showing Use of Shrine-houses and Cylindrical Objects

⁶⁸ This "duck" may be a badly-made dove. The figure of the duck, however, is certainly found in the temples of Beth-shan.

⁶⁹ There are four windows or doors in the top stage (one on each side); two doors side by side (on the front) and two similar doors (on the back) of the centre stage; and two windows on each of the four sides of the lowest stage.

⁷⁰ *Guide to the Egyptian Collections in the Brit. Mus.*, PLATE XL, opposite page 249. See also Cook, *The Religion of Ancient Palestine* (Schweich Lectures, 1925), PLATE XXIV, 2.

⁷¹ W. Max Müller, *op. cit.*, page 156, and *Egyptological Researches*, I, pages 32, 33; *Cambridge Ancient History*, II, pages 347, 348. On the identification of Min with Tammuz, see Cook, *op. cit.*, page 106, end of footnote 3.

⁷² The uplifted arm of Min is of course not connected with any fighting attribute, but this characteristic attitude of the god's arm was doubtless confused by the Egyptians with the fighting attitude (?) of the god seen on the Palestinian archetypes such as ours. Compare the positions of the arms of the gods on the shrine-house with those of the fighters on the Syro-Hittite seal-cylinder published by Ward, *op. cit.*, page 319, figure 1012; also the figures in PLATE XL, 18, of the present volume.

Dynasty stela in the British Museum,⁷⁰ which shows the figure of Qadesh (= Kedesh, a form of Ashtoreth) standing on a lion, holding flowers in one hand and serpents in the other. Her two lovers, Tammuz (represented on the monument as Min, the Egyptian god of generation) and his war-like rival Resheph, appear one on either side of her,⁷¹ the former on her right-hand as in the case of the supposed Tammuz on the shrine-house, and the latter on her left-hand. Behind Min-Tammuz is a grove, which clearly indicates his association with vegetation. The right arm of Min is uplifted in accordance with the usual custom of representing the god. (Note the uplifted arms of the deities on the shrine-house).⁷² Dr. Albright thinks that Resheph corresponds to Nergal, the god of war and

pestilence and of hunting.⁷³ (In the non-Semitic texts Nergal is sometimes called Ner-unu-gal, "Hero of the Lower World", evidently indicating his connection with death and destruction).⁷⁴ On the stela the lion is under the feet of the goddess, but on our shrine-house it is on the side of the stage to the left-hand of the goddess. The lion of course was quite commonly associated with Ashtoreth (or Ishtar), and on the Mesopotamian cylinder seals it is sometimes shown under the feet of the deity or depicted on the side of her throne (compare PLATE XXXVIII, 12). See also its association with Nergal, footnote 73, and *The Museum Journal*, March, 1929, pages 50, 51. In the register below Qedesh on the stela is the figure of Ān-tit, the warrior-goddess. The shrine-house and the stela are of about the same date and in view of the probability that the motif on the stela is taken from some Canaanite motif like that on our shrine-house, the clue to the motif on the latter object is doubtless given us by the well-understood pictorial and inscriptional evidence on the stela. In view of what has been written above, it thus seems quite likely that the companion of the supposed Tammuz figured on the shrine-house is Resheph. Just behind the supposed Resheph on the shrine-house is a projection (broken off) which was perhaps part of some animal or bird.

NOTES ON THE SACRED "BOXES"

These appear to be common to Palestine only, the Beth-shan examples dating from the time of Rameses III. Seeing that some of them have apertures, serpents and doves (in certain cases the doves resting in the apertures), there is no doubt whatever that the "boxes", like the cylinders and shrine-houses, were used in the same agricultural rites as the two latter classes of objects. All these objects were probably filled with earth before the plants, etc., were put in them. They all had open bases so that the water poured into them could easily escape from below as well as through the apertures, thus probably symbolizing especially in the latter respect, the watering of vegetation by the Great Mother Goddess. Of course, the plants, etc., may have been placed not only in the tops of the objects but also in their apertures.

NOTES ON THE PLAQUES WITH SERPENTS

These plaques are probably indigenous to Palestine; the Beth-shan examples date from a little before 1411 B. C. to 1292 B. C. The Egyptian analogies to them have

already been referred to above. It is interesting to compare not only the shape of the plaque from the Pre-Amenophis III level at Beth-shan, but also that of the serpent-stone of the Amenophis III temple at Athribis with the shape of a *mazzebah* or sacred stone in the high place at Gezer,—Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer*, II, page 394, figure 484; compare also stone No. VIII in figure 477, page 387, *op. cit.*

NOTES ON THE *Kernoi*

The *kernoi* may be divided into three main types, viz., (1) hollow-ring type, (2) bowl type and (3) stand type. Only the first type is found at Beth-shan and dates from 1411 B. C. to the time of Rameses III. The *kernos* is described by Athenæus and is met with in the inventories of ancient classical writers; in the inscriptions of the Eleusinian *epistatai*, 408-407 B. C., it is called *kerkhnos*. We learn that it was a clay vessel to which were attached a number of small cups containing various grains and liquids offered as first fruits of the harvest, especially in the Eleusinian worship, to the divinity. It was carried in the procession on the head of the priestess, to the accompaniment of ritual dancing. Besides the grains, the liquids and the unwashed wool, in the central bowl of the *kernos* was placed the *palathion*, upon which was set a lighted lamp or candle⁷⁵ (we have already seen that the lamp was a feature of the later *kernoi*). The representations of trees and pomegranates which are attached to the *kernoi* mentioned in our list of analogies still further bear out the theory that the early *kernoi* were used generally in connection with agricultural rites. Other objects attached to the *kernoi* are: (1) The bull's head. The bull is usually the emblem of the god. (2) Figurines in human form. These may represent the deities or even the sacred persons who carried the *kernoi*. (3) Birds, doubtless doves. These appear on a *kernos* in association with trees (Cypriote example No. 3, [4]), and on another *kernos* in association with pomegranates (Palestinian example No. 3 [1]), and doubtless represent the doves of Ashtoreth.

⁷³ Albright, *The Evolution of the West Semitic Divinity An-Anat-Attā*, in *The American Journal of Semitic Languages*, XLI, Jan., 1925, page 82, footnote 4. See also the lion of Nergal in the Frontispiece of *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*.

⁷⁴ Hastings, *op. cit.*, page 652.

⁷⁵ Xanthoudides, *Cretan Kernoi*, in *Annual of Brit. School at Athens*, XII, page 9.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. SERPENTS.

(A) On the proposed association of the name Beth-shan with that of the old Mesopotamian serpent-deity Shakh-an, Shahan or Sakhan, see the *Topography and History of Beth-shan*, page 1, footnote 5; also my article in the *Quarterly Statement*, April, 1928, page 75, and footnote. The oldest serpent-object so far found at Beth-shan is shown in PLATE LXXA, 5. It seems possible that the serpent amulet (human-headed) figured in PLATE XXXIII, 7, represents the Egyptian harvest-goddess Renenutet (?). (B) Various other serpent-objects from Palestine, etc., are referred to on page 41 of our history volume. See also Cook, *The Religion of Ancient Palestine* (Schweich Lectures, 1925), pages 62, 82, 98 sq., 103, 106, 116, 117, 147, 193, 220. (C) Monuments (of late date) with serpents are also shown by Schumacher, *Across the Jordan*, pages 81, 232.

2. BES-HEADED JAR [PLATE XLVIA, 3, 4].

This jar has a head like that of the dwarf-gods Bes or Ptah-Seker-Osiris. The dwarf reminds one of the figures of dwarfs with which, according to Herodotus, *History*, iii, 37, the Phœnicians ornamented the prows of their boats. On certain seals, etc., found elsewhere, we see the figure of Bes drinking out of a jar by means of a tube (Max Müller, *Egyptian Mythology*, page 62). That this was a Syrian custom in the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty is clearly shown on the stela of a Syrian mercenary who is drinking from a tube inserted in a large jar or stand (Roeder, *Ägypter und Hethiter*, page 49, figure 1). An example faintly resembling our Bes-jar is published by S. Smith, *Early History of Assyria*, page 69, figure 6a (vase in the shape of a rotund woman, from the archaic Ishtar temple in Assur). Compare also Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer*, I, page 306 (figurine of a goddess), and Handcock, *The Archaeology of the Holy Land*, PLATE XIX (jar with head of a Semite). A small bronze model of a human hand, emblematic of Bes, was found to the north of the Mekal temple of Thothmes III at Beth-shan. Part of an alabaster figurine of Bes was also discovered in another part of the city-level of the same king. On Bes see Grenfell, *The Iconography of Bes and of Phœnician Bes-hand Scarabs*, in *Proc. Soc. Brit. Arch.*, 1902, Jan., page 32. For information on hands see especially Cook, *op. cit.*, pages 40 sq., 44 sq., 71, 114, 125, 128.

3. ELEPHANT-HEADED CYLINDER [PLATE XLIVA, 1, 2].

With regard to the elephant-headed cylinder compare the elephant portrayed on the Hittite seal, found in the Amenophis III level on the tell and published in PLATE 36, 4, in our history volume. Elephants are listed among certain gifts from Upper Syria made to Thothmes II, while Amen-em-heb, an official of Thothmes III, gives an account of an elephant hunt made by his royal master in Niy, on the Syro-Mitannian frontier. A North Syrian elephant is actually depicted in the tomb of Rekhmirā, a vizier of Thothmes III (see Wilkinson, *Ancient Egyptians*, I, PLATE IIB). Elephants were known in the Upper Euphrates in the time of Tiglath-Pileser I, king of As-

syria (c. 1115 B. C.), while the figure of an elephant appears on the obelisk—now in the British Museum—of Shalmaneser II, the Assyrian, who defeated Jehu the Israelite in the course of his expedition against Hazael of Damascus in 842 B. C. (See the excellent illustration in the new *Harmsworth History of the World*, page 880). Probably like the hippopotamus [PLATE XXI, 13], the pig [PLATE XIX, 2], the ass, etc., the elephant was regarded by the Canaanites as another animal of Seth. For further details on the elephant compare J. W. and G. M. Crowfoot, *Early Ivories from Samaria*, 1938, pp. 54, 55.

4. GEESE, ETC. [PLATE XXI, 12; etc.].

The bowl from the "High Place" at Tell eš-Šāfi (Bliss and Macalister, *Excavations in Palestine*, pages 98, 99, and PLATE 47) possesses in its interior a goose or swan, which is smelling a lotus. The so-called "two small crude bird figurines", one on each side of the bird, are actually nothing but figures of serpents in uræus form! It may well be that the bowl contains a Canaanite representation of the Egyptian sun-god Amen-Rā, who is frequently depicted as a goose, and who, according to Chapters CLXXIV and CLXXVIII of *The Book of the Dead*, smells a lotus when he appears on the horizon each day. The serpents near the goose are perhaps the goddesses Nekhebit and Wadjet who, in a hymn to Amen-Rā, are said to be about his face (Budge, *Gods of the Egyptians*, II, page 8). These goddesses frequently appear in serpent form.

The reader is particularly referred to S. A. Cook, *The Religion of Ancient Palestine* (Schweich Lectures, 1925)—see index at end—for much important information on Adonis, altars [compare PLATE LXIXA, 1, 2, of the present work], animals, apes [PLATES XX, 20; LXVIII, 8], *asheroth*, asses, Astarte, Baal, Baalath, bātyls [PLATE LXIXA, 3], birds, bulls [PLATE XLVIA, 1, 2], cakes [PLATE LIIIA, 7], Dagon, dogs [PLATES LIIIA, 5; LXIIIA, 5], doves [PLATE XX, 12], gazelles [PLATE XXXIV, 24], gods, Hathor [PLATE XXXV, 13], hippopotamus [PLATE XXI, 13], horns, Horus [PLATE XXXV, 8], incense altars, Kedesh = Qedesh [PLATE XXXV, 13], lions [PLATE XX, 4], *mazzeboth*, Mekal [FRONTISPIECE], Nergal, pigs [PLATE XIX, 2], the "Queen of heaven" [PLATE XXXV, 3], Resheph, serpents, Sutekh (Seth), shrines, stars, Tammuz thrones [PLATE XIX, 13], trees [PLATE XIX, 14], votive altars, and so on. With regard to the "cup-marks" mentioned on pages 11 sq., 13, 75, 78 sq., *op. cit.*, compare the basalt cup in front of the *mazzebah* in the Thothmes III temple—*The Topography and History of Beth-shan*, PLATE 21.⁷⁶

⁷⁶ These so-called "cup-marks" are exactly similar to the cup-shaped holes on certain Egyptian stone altars. Compare for instance the huge altar (5.74 metres in length) with fifty-seven cups made for Senwosret III, of the XII Dynasty, which came from Medamūt (J. Leibovitch, *Ancient Egypt*, Cairo, 1938, page 141. Egyptian Museum No. 56604).

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES IN THE TEXT

See Page

1. Temple of Thothmes III at Beth-shan, as found. Looking northwest

(1) Great courtyard with three tables for cutting up the carcasses (?); a pole or gallows for suspending the carcase of the sacrificed animal (?); and a flight of steps leading up to the great corridor (A-B)—compare inset. The pole shown is modern.

(2) Inner sanctuary with two altars, the southern one for meat offerings and the northern one (which contains a stone laver for liquid offerings) for various cult objects.

(3) Sacrificial-altar room. Note the altar behind the number.

(4) Room with a fire-place of stone for cooking sacrifices.

(5) Well, 42 feet deep, for supplying water to temple.

(6) Great southern corridor, with

(7) A large stepped altar (?) in its western end; behind the altar is

(8) A small room with a low bench on its north and east sides; the use of the room is not clear.

(9) The *mazzebah* or Canaanite emblem of the local god Mekal. Before the column is a small libation cup. A stela portraying the god was found a few feet from the west side of the column. See Frontispiece.

(10) Room north of the inner sanctuary. Perhaps it was dedicated to the local goddess for the socket found in the centre of the inner wall at the east, which wall, incidentally, looks like the base portion of a shrine, may have contained the base of a wooden *asherah*, or sacred conventional tree. The curious rectangular pedestals of brick on top of the plaster covered rubble walls present rather a difficult problem. They seem to be intentional, in which case it may be supposed that the spaces between them were filled with horizontal wooden beams (less probably, stone blocks) for the purpose of strengthening the lower courses of the brickwork. Compare the strengthening beams in the Amenophis III wall shown in PLATE XLIIIA, 4

ix

2. Details of the west gate of the citadel of Rameses III at Beth-shan. Note the heavy stones in the north side of the door. The stable shown in PLATE LIVA, 4, is just where the word "INTERIOR" appears

3

3. Restoration of the temple of Amenophis III at Beth-shan. Looking northeast.

(1) Outer door leading into

(2) Ante-room.

(3) Court surrounded on three sides by a low bench and containing a rectangular altar, and two papyrus-shaped columns for supporting the roof.

(4) Shrine containing an altar with a sloping top.

(5) Store-room, with a door leading off the court.

(6) Aperture for light and air

7

4. Restoration of the temple of Seti I at Beth-shan. Looking northeast. Part of roof removed to show the upper altar.

(1) Entrance court with columns and architrave above leading into

(2) Ante-room.

(3) Court partly surrounded by a low bench, and containing a rectangular brick altar with a small stone block in front of it. Two papyrus-shaped columns support the roof. Behind the altar is a flight of steps leading up to

(4) The shrine, containing an altar with a sloping top.

(5) Small niche; use uncertain.

(6) Door in the ante-room leading into a store-room at the east. Neither the latter room nor the small room leading out from the south of (1) is shown in the sketch. *Note:* The buttress-like projections shown in Figures 3, 4, are not buttresses but parts of attached walls

15

5. Restoration of the southern temple of Rameses III at Beth-shan. Looking southeast. Part removed to show the interior.

(1) Corridor leading from near the great pylon gateway (between the southern and northern temples of the king) straight towards the door of the southern temple. Compare Figure 9.

(2) Side entrance from a large room for the priests (?), leading to

(3) The temple door.

(4) Centre aisle, screened by low walls between papyrus-shaped columns, leading directly into

(5) The shrine, with altars and steps. Entirely destroyed, but here restored more or less after those in the Seti I temples.

(6), (7) Side corridors leading to store-rooms.

(8) Store-rooms; those in the southern side of the building are, of course, not visible. The two apertures in the roof over the latter store-rooms are for light and air

24

See Page

See Page

6. Sketch of a limestone door-jamb showing the figure of Rameses-wesr-khepesh, the builder of the temples of Rameses III at Beth-shan, and giving the name and titles of his father (Thothmes). Compare *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*, PLATE 47, 1

25

7. Ancient representations and models of shrine-houses from Assur, Crete and Beth-shan (Beisân), the upper stories of some of which are like clerestories. Compare Figure 8

26

8. Model of a staged building from Egypt. After Perrot and Chipiez, *Histoire de l'Art*, I, page 486. Compare Figure 7

27

9. Restoration of the northern temple of Rameses III at Beth-shan. Looking southeast. Part removed to show the interior.

(1) Entrance to the temple.

(2) Inner part of the temple, containing four papyrus-shaped columns for supporting

the roof and clerestory.

(3) Shrine with altars and steps. Entirely destroyed, but here restored more or less after those in the Seti I temple.

(4) Pylon gateway between the northern and southern temples of the king. Outside is the statue of Rameses III. Compare *The Topography and History of Beth-shan*, PLATE 51. This pylon opens into

(5) The corridor between the two buildings.

(6) Part of the southern temple; compare Figure 5

33

10. Analogies to cylindrical cult objects; from Egypt, Assur, Crete, and Beth-shan (Beisân). Descriptions and references in the chronological list of cylinders

53

11. Scenes showing the use of shrine-houses and cylindrical objects; from Babylonia and Egypt. Descriptions and references in the chronological lists of shrine-houses and cylinders

55

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES — FRONTISPIECE AND PLANS

Frontispiece. Drawing of the stela of Mekal (by Miss D. Boulton), Thothmes III level. Above the seated god is written: "Mekal, the [great] god, the lord of Beth-shan". In front of him are the figures of Amen-em-Āpt and Pa-Rā-em-ḥeb; the text over them reads: "Made for the builder Amen-em-Āpt, true of word, by his son Pa-Rā-em-ḥeb". The lower register shows the kneeling figure of Amen-em-Āpt with the standing figure of his son (?) behind him (the lower right hand corner fragment was found in disturbed débris in the Amenophis III level; compare PLATE XXVIII, 19). The text in front reads: "An-offering-which-the-king-gives to Mekal, the great god, that he may give to thee life, prosperity and health, keen vision, honour and love, a prosperous mouth, the footstep [in its] place, [until] thou reachest a venerated state in peace. For the *ka* of the favoured of his god, the builder, Amen-em-Āpt, true of word [and his son Pa-Rā-em-ḥeb]". A full account of the stela is given in our *Topography and History of Beth-shan*, pages 14, 15. *Note:* The sign after *sepd* is a sculptor's error for *her*.

PLATE I. (1) General section through the ancient cemetery, river Jālūd, and Tell el-Hosn, Beth-shan, from northeast to southwest. Looking southeast.

(2) Special section A-B (enlarged) through the top of Tell el-Hosn, showing in schematic form the levels excavated in the great cutting on the south side of the mound. *Note:* The line of the section is shown on the plan in PLATE II.

PLATE II. Plan of the upper part of Tell el-Hosn, Beth-shan, showing the citadel walls, gateway, street, and church, Byzantine period; and the temple. Hellenistic-Roman period. For later remarks on the walls and gateway see G. M. FitzGerald, *Beth-shan Excavations, 1921-1923*, pages 4, 5.

III. First plan showing excavations on Tell el-Hosn during the 1925 season. Byzantine, Hellenistic-Roman, "Late Ramesside", Rameses III and Seti I levels. *Note:* The Byzantine tomb, and the rooms numbered below 1000, were excavated in the 1923 season.

IV. Second plan showing excavations on Tell el-Hosn during the 1925 season. Seti I and Amenophis III levels.

V. General plans showing excavations on Tell el-Hosn during the 1925 and 1926 seasons. Seti I, Amenophis III, and Pre-Amenophis III levels.

VI. Plan of the temple of Amenophis III on Tell el-Hosn.

VII. Sections through the temple of Amenophis III.

VIII. Plan of the temple of Seti I on Tell el-Hosn.

IX. Sections through the temple of Seti I.

X. Plan of the southern temple of Rameses III on Tell el-Hosn, showing the intrusive Byzantine and Hellenistic reservoirs.

XI. Sections through the southern temple of Rameses III.

XII. Plan of the northern temple of Rameses III. On Tell el-Hosn.

XIII. Sections through the northern temple of Rameses III.

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XIV
CULT OBJECTS (POTTERY)

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Cylindrical cult object	Two-handled. Lower part is broken away. Red ware, black grits; light red surface. Below the rim is a row of projections like snakes' heads. Four serpents coil up the sides from below. On each handle and in the four circular apertures originally sat birds. Photos, PLATE LVIIIA, 1-3. Published in colour in <i>Illustrated London News</i> , Dec. 26th, 1925, page 1306	Ram. III	1021A
2	Cylindrical cult object	Two-handled. Bell-shaped open base. Gritty yellowish-brown ware; light buff surface. Between the handles are outlined paintings of birds with bodies filled with red cross-lines. Below are three red bands, and further beneath, alternate red and black bands. Photo, PLATE LIA, 1	E. S. I.	1021B 1043
3	Cylindrical cult object	Two-handled. Bell-shaped open base. Brown ware; drab surface, light red wash over exterior. On the handles sit birds. Between the handles are four triangular apertures (two on each side) in which also sit birds, bases of triangles downwards. Four serpents wind up towards them. Below, four more apertures with birds. Photos, PLATE LVIIIA, 3, 4	Ram. III	1029 1027
4	Fragment of box-shaped cult object	Part of an apparently box-shaped cult object. Brown ware; drab surface. Head and neck of serpent in relief	Ram. III	1021A
5	Fragment of box-shaped cult object	Part of a supposed box-shaped cult object. Brown ware, black grits; brownish-red surface. Winding serpent in relief	Ram. III	1021A

PLATE XV
CULT OBJECTS (POTTERY)

1	Cylindrical cult object	Two-handled. Open base. Dark grey-brown ware; light red slip. Bands and panels of criss-cross lines painted in red. Below the level of the handles are triangular apertures. The object has traces of rectangular apertures and of something in relief. Photos, PLATE LIXA, 1, 2	Ram. III	1019 1021 1029
2	Cylindrical cult object	Two-handled. Light brown ware; drab surface. Painted decoration consisting of bands, criss-cross pattern and triangles. Rope pattern in relief and grooved lines. Four triangular apertures widening above. Photos, PLATE LXIA, 3, 4	Ram. III	1029
3	Cylindrical cult object	Two-handled. Bell-shaped open base. Light brown ware, black in centre of section; smooth red surface. Dark red bands around the rim and shoulder and below the handles; a zig-zag band above handles. Two oval apertures. Photos, PLATE LXIA, 1, 2	Ram. III	1028
4	Cylindrical cult object	Upper portion. Two-handled. Brown ware; light red surface. Ribbed neck. Painted decoration in red consisting of bands, chevron, and herring-bone pattern; and also horned animals with sacred tree on one side,	Ram. III	1019

(Continued on Page 61)

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XV — CULT OBJECTS (POTTERY), *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
5	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	and traces of animal figures on the other side. Horizontal grooves; rope pattern in relief below handles. Three triangular apertures. Photos, PLATE LXIIA, 3, 4	Ram. III	1019
6	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Perhaps part of the preceding. Brown ware; light red surface. Chevron pattern in red. Traces of two apertures	Ram. III	1029
7, 8, 9	Fragments of cult objects	Base (?). Brown ware; purple wash over light brown surface. Decoration in relief	Ram. III	1029
		Parts of one or more than one cylindrical cult object. Brown ware; red surface. Decorations in purple		

PLATE XVI
CULT OBJECTS (POTTERY)

1	Cylindrical cult object	Reconstruction based upon PLATE XIV, 1, and PLATE XVI, 2. Bell-shaped open base with a plain foot. Two-handled. Brown ware, burning red; surface red with drab patches. Below the rim is a row of projecting snakes' (?) heads. Between the handles are oval apertures in which probably sat birds. Traces of two serpents winding up towards them	Ram. III	1024
2	Cylindrical cult object	Upper portion missing. Traces of handles. Lower portion widens towards an open bell-shaped base. Brown ware, white grits, black in centre of section; dark red wash. Between the handles are two oval apertures (one on each side) in which originally sat birds (heads missing). From just above the base two serpents coil up towards the apertures. Photos, PLATE LIXA, 3, 4	Ram. III	1021
3	Cylindrical cult object	Two-handled. Bell-shaped open base. Brown red ware, black grits; brown wash. Below the rim is a row of projections like serpents' heads. Between the handles are two triangular apertures (one on each side) in which sat birds. Two serpents coil up towards them. Photos, PLATE LXA, 1, 2	Ram. III	1080
4	Handle of cult object	From a cylindrical cult object. Brown ware; drab surface. Part of an aperture, and of a winding serpent within the handle	Ram. III	1021
5	Cylindrical cult object	Lower portion; bell-shaped open base. Gritty brown ware; light red wash. Has round holes above the bottom	E. S. I.	1036
6	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Grey-brown ware; red surface, purple bands. Part of an aperture, and a fragment in relief above	Ram. III	S. Temple
7	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Brown ware; red wash on exterior. Three grooves running round. Two oval apertures (one complete)	E. S. I.	1034
8	Fragment of box-shaped cult object	Brown ware with black grits; red surface. Bird sitting in an aperture, and a serpent winding towards it	Ram. III	1019
9	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Dark brown ware with black grits; red-brown surface. Part of a serpent's body and of an aperture	Débris from Resvr. of Hell. Temple, W. of Ram. III N. Temple	

PLATE XVII
CULT OBJECTS (POTTERY)

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Shrine-house	Oblong in plan. Brown ware; drab-red surface. In two stages, coming to a rounded top; ornamented with three birds now broken away. On the upper stage of each long side (see drawing to the left) is an open door with full-length nude figurine holding two birds, probably doves, and looking outwards. Each short side (see drawing to the right) had a window. Lower stage has windows on every side with a serpent in relief winding up on each of the long sides. Photos, PLATE LVIA, 2; LVIIA, 1, 2. Published in colour in <i>Illustrated London News</i> , Dec. 26th, 1925, page 1306	Ram. III	1021A
2	Shrine-house	Probably square in plan. Brown ware, black in centre of section; smooth reddish drab surface. In three stages. On <i>Uppermost stage</i> a female deity (broken away above waist) sits with dangling legs. <i>Middle stage</i> has two doors in front; in the one to right stands a god facing to the left (legs broken away), his left arm crossing the arm of a god standing in the left window (feet only remaining) who has his hand on the former's head. A lion advances on the adjoining side of the shrine. <i>Lowest stage</i> has a serpent coiling up between the two windows towards the feet of the god in the left window of the middle stage. Photos, PLATE LVIA, 1, 3. Published in colour in <i>op. cit.</i> , pages 1305, 1306	Ram. III	1018, 1024
3	Box-shaped cult object	Corner-part. Brown ware; red surface. Serpent winding up towards the top	Ram. III	1021A
4	Box-shaped cult object	Lower portion. Two-handled. Brown ware; light pinkish drab surface. No decoration; traces of two oval apertures. Photo, PLATE LVIIIA, 4	Ram. III	1021A
5	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Brown ware; red surface. Ribbing lines running round below triangular apertures. Fits on to the object shown in PLATE XVIII, 14	Ram. III	1021
6	Cylindrical cult object	Lower portion. Bell-shaped open base. Brown ware, burning red; light-red surface. Two grooves and six ribbing lines (at bottom)	Ram. III	1019
7	Cylindrical cult object	Middle portion. Brown ware, black in centre of section, burning red; light red surface. Incised chevron pattern; rope pattern in relief; grooves near the base. Triangular and oval apertures. Photo, PLATE LVIA, 4	Ram. III	1019
8	Cylindrical cult object	Two-handled. Bell-shaped open base. Buff ware; pinkish surface. Bands of purple-red paint below the handles. Traces of triangular apertures widening below. Photos, PLATE LXIIA, 1, 2	Ram. III	1028
9	Fragments of cylindrical cult object	Brown ware; light red to buff surface. Painted decoration in purple consisting of bands, hatched and cross-hatched panels, triangles, and an irregular design. Triangular apertures	Ram. III	1029

PLATE XVIII
CULT OBJECTS (POTTERY)

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Fragment of shrine-house	Tops of two windows, and bottom of a higher stage. Brown ware with black grits; smooth light red drab surface. Traces of dark red paint	E. S. I.	1036
2	Fragment of shrine-house	Tops of two windows and bottom of a higher stage, with the feet of a man (not shown on drawing). Brown ware, black in centre of section; brown surface	Ram. III	1028
3	Fragment of shrine-house	Top of a window, and bottom of a higher stage. Black ware; red surface. Incised lines forming a border (of window aperture)	Ram. III	1021
4	Fragment of shrine-house	Dark brown ware; dark red wash. Upper portion fluted; lower portion divided into panels	Ram. III	1021
5	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	From near the top. Brown ware; purple wash over light brown surface; on the rim only, vertical stripes	Ram. III	1028
6	Handle of cult object	Presumably from a cylindrical cult object. Grey-brown ware; pink surface. Projecting ornamental attachments	Ram. III	1019
7, 8	Fragments of cylindrical cult object	Light brown ware; drab surface; criss-cross pattern and design in purple and black	Ram. III	1029
9	Leg of man (?)	Probably from a figurine on a cult object. Brown ware; red brown surface	Ram. III	1023
10	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Part of neck. Grey-brown ware; light red surface	Ram. III	S. Temple
11	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Part of base. Brown ware; burning slightly red	E. S. I.	1021B
12	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Part of rim. Brown ware; reddish surface, with three projections broken off	Ram. III	1027
13	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Part of shoulder, with projections. Grey-brown ware; pink slip	Ram. III	S. Temple
14	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Part of shoulder. Brown ware; red surface. Top of an aperture below the ribbing. Fits on to the object shown in PLATE XVII, 5	Ram. III	1021
15, 16	Fragments of cylindrical cult objects	Parts of neck and shoulder. Black-brown ware; light red surface	Ram. III	S. Temple
17	Fragment of cylindrical (?) cult object	Brown ware with black grits; red surface. Design in relief	Amen. III	1073

PLATE XIX
CULT OBJECTS AND KERNOI (POTTERY); SACRED THRONE
AND TABLE (BASALT AND LIMESTONE)

1	Cult object	Incomplete. Black ware; light brown surface. Serpent in low relief coiled round the upper part. Flat back	P. Amen. III	1091
2	Cylindrical cult object	Bell-shaped open base, with the top part in the shape of the head of a pig. Light brown ware. The eyes of the pig form apertures; the ears are represented by a sloping piece at the back of the head. Photo, PLATE XLIVA, 3	Amen. III	1085 1086
3	Cylindrical cult object or incense stand	Broken off above and below. Black coarse ware; dark brown surface. Oval aperture	Amen. III	1104
4	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Earth-coloured coarse ware; red surface. Traces of a round aperture	Amen. III	1106

(Continued on Page 64)

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XIX — CULT OBJECTS AND *KERNOI* (POTTERY); SACRED THRONE AND TABLE (BASALT AND LIMESTONE), *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
5	Fragment of cylindrical cult object	Base portion. Dark grey inside; surface pink, stained with black paint. Two round apertures, side by side	E. S. I.	1100
6	Fragment of cylindrical cult object (?)	Part of a stand, or cult object (?). Brown ware; black in centre of section. Bands in relief running round the exterior	E. S. I.	1100
7	Incense stand	Broken off above and below. Buff ware; greyish dark inside. Three impressed rings running round the exterior	E. S. I.	1100
8	Fragment of box-shaped cult object	Part of a rectangular cult object. Light brown ware. Bears a coiled serpent in relief	Ram. III	1024
9	Fragment of box-shaped cult object	Light brown ware	Ram. III	1024
10	Cylindrical cult object or incense-stand	Pale pink ware; buff slip. Inside surface is coarsely ribbed. Traces of burning on the outer surface	E. S. I.	1100
11	Fragment of <i>kernos</i>	Shallow cup-shaped attachment and part of hollow tube. Buff ware	E. S. I.	1100
12	Cup or vase of <i>kernos</i>	Cup-shaped attachment	Amen. III	1105
13	Sacred chair	Basalt; model. Minoan in shape with Egyptian emblems. Seat is hollowed out; also a hollow behind the legs. On either side of the seat is a winged Seth-like animal with its tail upright (cf. PLATES XXXVII, 8; XXXIX, 6). On the back of the seat is a vulture with outstretched wings and claws, the latter holding <i>shen</i> emblems of eternity. Below the vulture is a <i>djed</i> emblem with two human arms attached; looped over each arm is an <i>ankh</i> sign. Photos, PLATE XLVIII, 1-4	Amen. III	1068
14	Sacred table	Limestone; model. Minoan in shape. Top is smooth with a pattern in squares (not shown on plate); on side are trees. Base is plain and unsmoothed. All decorations are in black. Photo, PLATE XLIX, 2	Amen. III	1086

PLATE XX

CULT OBJECTS; ANIMAL AND BIRD FIGURINES; *KERNOI*; CLAPPER AND TABLETS (POTTERY ALL BUT FIGURES 20, 23)

1	Fragment of box-shaped cult object	Brown ware; red surface; showing two adjoining sides	Débris of Hell. Resvr., W. of Ram. III N. Temple	
2	Fragment of box-shaped cult object	Brown ware with black grits; red surface. Part of a winding serpent in relief. Traces of three apertures (shapes uncertain)	Ram. III	1063
3	Cult object	Oblong. Brown ware; traces of red wash. Serpent in relief; coiled (head missing). Photo, PLATE XLIVA, 4	Amen. III	1089
4	Lion figurine	Relief on a fragment of a rounded vessel. Brown ware; burning red; red and yellow surface. Head, feet, and the end of the tail are broken off. The small head above the figurine is from the shrine on PLATE XVII, 2	Amen. III	1070
5	Fragment of cult object	Showing a lion's claw with the head of a snake resting upon it. Black-brown ware; brown wash	Ram. III	1024
6	Fragment of bird figurine	Brown ware; red slip. Head and part of the wings are broken away. Photos of bird figurines, PLATE LXIVA, 1	Ram. III	1021

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XX — CULT OBJECTS; ANIMAL AND BIRD FIGURINES; *KERNOI*; CLAPPER AND TABLETS (POTTERY ALL BUT FIGURES 20, 23), *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
7	Bird figurine	Brown ware; reddish surface. Tail chipped	Ram. III	1021A
8	Bird figurine	Drab ware; traces of red pigment. Head and left wing are missing. Hatched lines incised on the tail, wing, and back	Ram. III	1021A
9	Bird figurine	Gritty buff ware; traces of red pigment. Wings chipped	Ram. III	1021A
10	Vase	Side shown in PLATE XXII, 1. Photo, PLATE LXA, 4		
11	Duck's head (figurine)	Drab ware; traces of red paint on the beak	Ram. III	1021A
12	Dove's head (figurine)	Brown red ware, with black grits; red surface. Neck and part of the shoulder (beak broken)	Ram. III	1021A
13	Duck's head (figurine)	Brown ware	Amen. III	1068
14	Duck's head (figurine)	Brown ware	Amen. III	1068
15	Duck's head (figurine)	Brown ware; light red surface	Amen. III	1068
16	Duck's head (figurine)	Brown ware; light red surface	Amen. III	1068
17	Duck's head (figurine)	Drab clay. Has a dowel at the base of the neck	Amen. III	1089
18	Duck's head (figurine)	Brown ware	Amen. III	1070
19	Bird (figurine)	Reddish brown ware. Small lugs on either side (one broken off), perhaps representing wings; pierced horizontally	Amen. III	1089
20	Ape's head (figurine)	Faience; traces of green glaze. The head is hollow; features are shown by black lines. Muzzle and a circular projection above the forehead are broken off	Ram. III	1026
21	<i>Kernos</i>	Brown ware with black grits; red wash. Hollow tube with a bull's head and five cups or vases. Photo, PLATE LXA, 3	Ram. III	1029
22	Fragment of <i>kernos</i> (?)	Drab ware; traces of light red wash on surface. Possibly from a <i>kernos</i> or animal-shaped vase	E. S. I	1042
23	"Boomerang" or castanet	Ivory; ending in Hathor- or Qedesh-head, the other end is broken away. Photo, PLATE XLVIA, 4	Amen. III	1072
24	Tablet	Brown ware; black and white grits. In four fragments. Not inscribed	Ram. III	1018
25	Tablet	Red-brown ware. Oval; not inscribed	L. Ram.	1071
26	Tablet	Drab ware. Incised with a design like the Egyptian hieroglyph <i>men</i> . Part of surface fallen away	Ram. III	1017

PLATE XXI

FIGURINES, ETC.; GLASS AND FAIENCE VESSELS

1	Head of statuette of man or god	Pottery; brown ware, black in centre. Highly prognathous features. Chin is broken off	P. Amen. III	1108
2	Head of female (?) deity	Pottery; rough brown ware, red wash. A vertical hole is bored through the head	P. Amen. III	1108
3	Arm of statuette	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
4	Figurine of deity (?)	Bronze. Has a conical cap and a crude face; the arms are outstretched	Amen. III	1068
5	Fragment of cult object	Part of a serpent on a base. Pottery; buff ware, black in centre of section. Photo, PLATE XLIA, 2	P. Amen. III	1108
6	Dog (?) or lion (?) figurine	Relief on fragments of a vessel. Pottery; reddish brown ware; burnished on the outside surface. Fore legs, paws of hind legs, and the end of tail are broken off	P. Amen. III	1108
7	Fragment of lion figurine	Part of a cult object (?), showing the hind part of a "lion couchant". Pottery; light brown ware; traces of red wash on the surface	P. Amen. III	1091

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PLATE XXI — FIGURINES, ETC.; GLASS AND FAIENCE VESSELS, *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
8	Duck's head (figurine)	Attached to a fragment of a vessel. Pottery; well baked brown ware. Head and neck are painted blue and red, eye in black, and beak in red. Tip of beak is missing	Amen. III	1105
9	Fragment of animal figurine	Snout of animal figurine; pig (?). Pottery; light pink ware; buff slip and painted purple lines. Eyes were perhaps originally inlaid	Amen. III	1104
10	Head of tiger (?)	Fragments of a body of a striped feline. Pottery; pale pink ware, black in centre of section. Features are shown by black lines	Amen. III	1104
11	Fragment of statuette	Two feet of a statuette on a tang. Bronze	E. S. I.	1101
12	Goose's head (figurine)	Pottery; decorated with yellow and red paint. See additional Notes (4) at end of Chapter VI	E. S. I.	1101
13	Hippopotamus (figurine)	On a flat base. Pottery; light brown ware. Part of the base and hind legs are missing. Burnished red. An emblem of Seth. Photo, PLATE LIIIA, 4	E. S. I.	1100
14	Horse's head (figurine)	Pottery; light brown ware. Trappings partly moulded and partly painted on in black. Photo, PLATE LIIIA, 3	E. S. I.	1100
15	Serpent cult object	Undulating on a flat base. Pottery; black ware, partly baked. Head is missing. PLATE LIIA, 5	E. S. I.	1100
16	Female statuette	Incomplete. Pottery; light brown ware. Wears a sleeveless garment fastened on the left shoulder by a knot. Hair parted and diadem above. Roman	Ram. III	1076
17	Head of figurine	Part of an Ashtoreth figurine. Pottery; light brown ware. Head partly veiled with a decorated kerchief hanging down both sides of face. Lower part of face is broken off	Ram. III	1076
18	Face mask	Probably part of a cult object, or of a sarcophagus lid. Pottery; reddish-brown ware; black in centre of section. Prominent cheek bones, protruding chin and bulging eyes. Photos, PLATE LXIVA, 3, 4	L. Ram.	1146
19	Pot	Variegated glass. Neck is broken off	Amen. III	1068
20	Fragment of jar	Neck and part of the shoulder of a glass jar. Coloured white and black	Amen. III	1068
21	Jar	Glass; coloured light brown and light green. Projecting angular band below the rim; short neck; round base	Amen. III	1068
22, 23	Fragments of pots	Parts of glass pots	Amen. III	1068
24	Fragment of bowl	Glass. Bluish-grey surface; decoration in yellow	Amen. III	1068
25	Fragment of bowl	Rim. Faience, blue glaze; traces of a black line around the rim outside	Amen. III	1104
26	Fragment of cup (?)	Egyptian. Faience; blue glaze. Decoration in black	Amen. III	1068
27	Fragment of bowl	Egyptian. Faience; glazed; coloured in black and green. On the interior are horizontal bands and a chevron pattern	Amen. III	1072
28	Fragment of bowl	Egyptian. Faience; light blue glaze. Decoration in black on the interior, band of leaves in border, etc.	Amen. III	1068
29	Fragment of cup	Lower part. Faience; glazed. Vertical stripes coloured yellow and blue alternately	Amen. III	1105
30	Bottle	Egyptian; wide mouth. Faience; green glazed with decoration in black	Amen. III	1068
31	Bowl	Faience; light blue glaze, with decoration in black on the interior. Below the rim, double line of dots; lanceolate leaves radiating and ascending from bottom, with dotted centre-lines	E. S. I.	1101

PLATE XXII

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF POTTERY, STONE AND BRONZE

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Vase	Double-headed; bull and lion. Pottery; brown ware, burning light red; traces of red paint. Three openings at the top; two vertical loop handles (one broken). One horn, the fore feet of the bull, and one leg of the lion are broken off. Compare PLATE XX, 10. Photo, PLATE LXA, 4	Ram. III and E. S. I.	282 1042
2	Jar	Alabaster. Has handles in the form of ibex heads. Below the handle is a collar of lanceolate leaves in a double border, painted in black. Photo, PLATE LIIA, 1	E. S. I.	1060
3	Cup	Bronze. Round; flat base; straight sided. Has two nails piercing the sides. For incense	E. S. I.	1021B
4	Part of tray for offerings	Pottery; red brown ware, black grits; blackened inside	Ram. III	1019
5	Part of tray for offerings	Pottery; greyish-brown ware, light red surface; the interior is coated with thin plaster	E. S. I.	1042
6	Tray for offerings	Oblong. Pottery; brown ware, buff surface; light red wash is around the rim and on the bottom of the interior	Ram. III	1028
7	Corner part of tray for offerings	Pottery; coarse brown ware; red on exterior surface. Rope pattern	Ram. III	1021
8	Part of tray for offerings	Pottery; brown ware; light red surface. Has holes from outside not completely piercing the sides	Ram. III	1028
9	Part of tray for offerings	Pottery; brown ware; light red surface	Ram. III	1021A
10	Part of tray for offerings	Pottery; coarse brown ware; red on exterior surface. Rope pattern	Ram. III	1021
11	Corner part of tray for offerings	Pottery; brown ware, black in greater part of section: drab surface; traces of brown wash (?) on exterior. Rope pattern	Ram. III	1021
12	Baking tray (?)	Pottery; black-brown ware; smooth pink surface. Holes at intervals along each side; four at the long sides, three at the ends. Incomplete	E. S. I.	1021B
13	Box	Pottery; brown ware, smooth surface, buff; traces of red wash; oblong; round studs at intervals, three on each long side, one at each end. Photo, PLATE LIA, 2	E. S. I.	1043
14	Box-lid	Pottery; drab with light brown slip. Decorations in red. Oblong; has a loop handle, and two lug-handles	Amen. III	1068
15	Box	Pottery; brown ware, burning red; black and white grits. Painted decoration on top (purple on buff surface), and a bird in the same colour on the unbroken long side. Has perforated lugs, one on each long side	Amen. III	1072
16	Box-lid	Pottery; brown ware, black and white grits; painted decoration in red; has pierced lugs for tying down. Perhaps belonging to the preceding object	Amen. III	1070
17	Fragment of dish	Basalt	Ram. III	1082
18	Libation tank	Limestone; rectangular	Ram. III	1015
19	Part of libation tank	Limestone; rectangular	Ram. III	1020
20	Libation tank	Basalt; rectangular; sloping sides	Amen. III	1089
21	Dish or tray	Basalt; oblong; narrowing towards the end. Incomplete	E. S. I.	1036
22	Dish	Basalt; has a ring base; broken	Amen. III	1089
23	Dish	Basalt. Circular and broken	Ram. III	1029
24	Fragment of libation tank (?)	Basalt. With a panelled decoration	Ram. III	1021

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXIII

STONE MORTARS, DOOR SOCKETS, RUBBERS AND WEIGHTS

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Mortar	Basalt	Ram. III	1018
2	Bowl or mortar	Basalt	Ram. III	1010
3	Mortar	Basalt	E. S. I	1054
4	Mortar	Basalt. Two legs remaining. Incomplete	Ram. III	1018
5	Mortar	Granite. Incised lines round the exterior, and one round the top of the rim	Amen. III	1089
6	Mortar	Basalt. Fragment with foot	E. S. I	1061
7	Mortar	Basalt. Roughly circular; three feet	E. S. I	1036
8	Fragment of mortar	Basalt	Ram. III	1020
9	Door-socket or mortar	Basalt	E. S. I	1054
10	Door-socket or mortar	Basalt	Ram. III	1040
11	Fragment of mortar	Basalt	Ram. III	1020
12	Door-pivot	Basalt. Top worn smooth	Amen. III	1088
13	Door-socket	Basalt. Smooth	L. S. I	1046
14	Door-socket	Basalt	E. S. I	1021B
15	Door-socket (?)	Basalt. Polished	Ram. III	1063
16	Polisher	Pebble; black	Ram. III	1002
17	Rubber	Porous stone (pumice)	Ram. III	1080
18	Polisher or pounder	Stone; polished black. Broken	Ram. III	1005
19	Polisher	Stone; smooth grey; roughly cylindrical	Ram. III	1001
20	Polisher (?)	Pebble	Ram. III	1021A
21	Rubber	Stone; light black (pumice)	Ram. III	1028
22	Polisher or weight	Basalt. Flat; oblong	E. S. I	1051
23	Rubber	Stone (pumice). Pierced through the handle	Ram. III	1021
24	Polisher	Stone. Roughly hemispherical	Ram. III	1001
25	Polisher (?)	Stone. Semi-cylindrical. Used for marble	Ram. III	1001
26	Polisher	Stone. Irregular shape	Ram. III	1001
27	Polisher (?) or weight	Stone	Ram. III	1011
28	Polisher	Pebble	Ram. III	1001

PLATE XXIV

STONE MORTARS, POTS, LIBATION TANK, CAPITAL, ETC.

1	Mortar	Basalt	P. Amen. III	1108
2	Stopper	Alabaster	P. Amen. III	1108
3	Mortar	Basalt. Incomplete. Had legs (?)	P. Amen. III	1108
4	Part of quern	Basalt. On a ring foot	P. Amen. III	1108
5	Quern	Basalt. Incomplete; has a ring foot	P. Amen. III	1108
6	Incense stand (?)	Basalt	Amen. III	1105
7	Base of cup	Alabaster	Amen. III	1072
8	Stopper	Alabaster; has a hole in the centre	Amen. III	1104
9	Stopper	Mud (sherd used as a cover embedded in it)	E. S. I	1100
10	Quern	Basalt. Incomplete; has a ring foot	Ram. III	1075
11	Vase	Alabaster, narrow rim; two vertical loop handles, one broken off. Incomplete	Ram. III	1080
12	Vase	Alabaster. Pierced lug handles. Flat base. Incomplete	Ram. III	1080
13	Libation tank, but perhaps used for incense (?)	Limestone. Square; sharp-edged. Traces of burning inside	Ram. III	1024
14	Capital	Limestone. Rectangular, with a rectangular socket	L. Ram.	1125

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XXV

STONE WEIGHTS, ETC.

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Loom-weight	Alabaster	Ram. III	1001
2	Loom-weight	Alabaster	Ram. III	1020
3	Loom-weight	Alabaster. Pear-shaped	Ram. III	1003
4	Loom-weight	Alabaster	L. S. I	1045
5	Loom-weight	Alabaster	Ram. III	1018
6	Loom-weight	Alabaster. Pear-shaped	Ram. III	1002
7	Loom-weight	Stone. Irregular; with two holes	L. S. I	1045
8	Loom-weight	Alabaster	Ram. III	1024
9	Weight or polisher	Purple marble. Oblong	Ram. III	1010
10	Weight	Stone. Dark-red brown. Hemispherical. Polished	E. S. I	1044
11	Weight or polisher	Stone. Smooth grey	Ram. III	1029
12	Weight	Stone. Yellowish; traces of purple-red paint over all. Like a crude "duckweight"	Ram. III	1027
13	Weight or polisher	Stone. Oblong with rounded ends	Ram. III	1009
14	Weight	Basalt. Oval shape with a hole through the middle. Half broken off	Ram. III	1012
15	Weight or polisher	Basalt. Polished	Amen. III	1068
16	Weight or polisher	Stone. Dark-red	Ram. III	1021A
17	Weight	Basalt. In the form of a ring	E. S. I	1052
18	Weight	Basalt. In the form of a ring	E. S. I	1061
19	Weight or polisher	Stone. Drab; smooth; flat	Ram. III	1029
20	Weight or polisher	Basalt	Ram. III	1018
21	Spindle whorl	Alabaster. Small; covered with a brown substance, peeling off	Ram. III	1021A
22	Spindle-whorl	Limestone	Ram. III	1011
23	Spindle-whorl or stopper	Limestone. Covered with a dark brown substance, peeling off	Ram. III	1021A
24	Stopper	Alabaster. Unpierced; hollowed out at the bottom	E. S. I	1044
25	Core	Limestone (?). Cylindrical; bored out with a tubular drill; has a kink in the middle	Amen. III	1068
26	Knob	Marble. Bored vertically	Amen. III	1068
27	Peg-shaped object (stopper ?)	Alabaster	Amen. III	1088
28	Shaft	Basalt. Smooth; octagonal; rough at one end	E. S. I	1053

PLATE XXVI

POTTERY DISKS, ETC.; INSCRIBED BRICKS; CAPITALS, ETC., OF STONE

1	Disk	Pottery, light red ware; one surface is polished red; not bored	Ram. III	1018
2	Disk	Pottery, gritty ware; light red; roughly circular, with a hole bored in the centre	Ram. III	1020
3	Disk	Unbaked clay; has a small depression in the centre	E. S. I	1061
4	Disk (?)	Pottery, brown ware, black in centre of section; buff red surface. Fragment; flat	E. S. I	1062
5	Disk	Basalt. Bored through; incomplete	Ram. III	1007
6	Spindle-whorl	Steatite (?), black surface	Hell. Resvr.	

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THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXVI — POTTERY DISKS, ETC.; INSCRIBED BRICKS; CAPITALS, ETC., OF STONE, *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
7	"Button"	Pottery, buff ware; pierced with two holes	Ram. III	1040
8	Ring	Pottery, light red ware	Hell. Temp.	
9	Weight (?)	Pottery, brown ware, black surface; pyramidal object. Pierced near the top, which is flat.	L. Ram.	1071
10	Arm (?)	Pottery; possibly from an articulated figure. Brown ware, red surface; pierced at one end and broken at the other	Ram. III	1021
11	Dumb-bell shaped object	Unbaked clay	Amen. III	1068
12	Object	Pottery, brown ware, black grits; roughly made. Pierced horizontally near the top; broken away at the bottom	Ram. III	1021
13	Fragment	Mud; bored; natural or artificial (?)	Ram. III	1006
14	Brick	Sun-dried mud. Marked with a cross, apparently made by a workman's thumb	Ram. III	1012
15	Brick	Sun-dried clay. Marked with a diagonal line. Photo of bricks, PLATE LXVA, 4	Ram. III	1064
16	Brick	Sun-dried clay. Marked with a circle having a cross line	Ram. III	1064
17	Brick	Sun-dried clay. Marked with a line ending in a semi-circle (like a crook)	Ram. III	1064
18	Fragment of tile (?)	Pottery, brown ware; smooth red surface	Ram. III	1021
19	Cornice	Basalt. Egyptian type. Photo, PLATE LXVA, 3	Ram. III	1009
20	Capital	Limestone; papyrus-shaped. Photo, PLATE LIIA, 4	E. S. I, w. of	1062
21	Cornice	Basalt. Egyptian type	Ram. III	1009

PLATE XXVII

STONE WEIGHTS, DOOR-SOCKET, ETC., AND INSCRIBED BRICKS

1	Weight	Basalt. Polished on all sides	E. S. I	1100
2	Stopper (?)	Limestone. Hemispherical, with a cylindrical hollow	P. Amen. III	1108
3	Weight (?)	Basalt. Loaf-shaped with a hemispherical hollow	Amen. III	1104
4	Fragment of bowl	Basalt. Ring foot	Amen. III	1106
5	Bowl	Basalt. Lower portion. Flat base	Amen. III	1085
6	Hammer head (?)	Basalt. Has a groove for tying to a handle	Amen. III	1107
7	Weight	Stone, light grey. Circular	Amen. III	1068
8	Loom-weight (?)	Basalt. Cylindrical; hollowed out	Amen. III	1068
9	Loom-weight	Basalt	P. Amen. III	1108
10	Reel or vase stand	Alabaster	P. Amen. III	1108
11	Door-socket (?)	Basalt	L. S. I	1096
12	Playing piece	Alabaster. Cone-shaped. Compare Albright, <i>Bulletin of American Schools of Oriental Research</i> , Oct., 1930, page 9	L. S. I	1096
13	Brick fragment	Sun-dried clay. Bears design (impressed while the brick was plastic)	L. Ram.	1152
14	Brick fragment	Sun-dried mud. Bears signs (impressed)	Ram. III	1112
15	Brick fragment	Sun-dried clay. Has two crossing diagonals (impressed)	L. Ram.	1152
16	Brick	Sun-dried clay. Has two crossing diagonals, and two strokes (impressed)	Ram. III	1024
17	Brick	Sun-dried clay. Has two crossing diagonals and one sign like the Egyptian <i>ka</i> (impressed)	Ram. III	1024

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XXVIII

FLINTS, STATUE, STELÆ, ETC.

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Implement	Flint	Seti I	
2	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1027
3	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1018
4	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1022
5	Implement	Flint	L. Ram.	1071
6	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1016
7	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1010
8	Implement	Red stone, polished	Amen. III	1068
9	Implement	Flint	E. S. I	1053
10	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1020
11	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1021A
12	Implement	Flint	Amen. III	1068
13	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1021
14	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1024
15	Implement	Flint	Ram. III	1020
16	Implement	Flint	Amen. III	1068
17	Stela	Basalt. Upper portion with rounded top; bears faint traces of a figure. Reused (and defaced) as a baking slab	E. S. I	1061
18	Fragment of statue	Basalt. Figure of a king or a prince holding two standards. Broken away above the waist and below the knees. See <i>The Topography and History of Beth-shan</i> , pages 36, 37, for description	Ram. III	1024
19	Fragment of stela	Limestone. Egyptian. Figures facing to left. See <i>op. cit.</i> , page 21, for description. This forms part of the lower right-hand corner of the Mekal stela. Compare Frontispiece of the present volume	Amen. III	1089
20	Stela	Limestone. Egyptian. Surmounted by a rounded moulding by way of a cornice, and bearing traces of three men's heads (incised) and eight columns of hieroglyphs. See <i>op. cit.</i> , page 38, for description	Hell. Resvr., Ram. III S. T.	
21	Fragment of royal stela	Basalt. Bears Egyptian hieroglyphs. See <i>op. cit.</i> , page 36, for description, also end of Preface of the present work (= part of stela of Thothmes III or Amenophis II). <i>Note:</i> The second sign from the left in the upper line is <i>m</i> ; thus its end should not have been closed by our draughtsman	Ram. III	1024

PLATE XXIX

MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTS; POTS WITH GOLD AND SILVER INGOTS, ETC.

1	Earring	Ivory. Broken	Ram. III	1022
2	Earring or circlet	Shell	Amen. III	1072
3	Ring	Silver (?)	Ram. III	1021A
4	Ring	Silver (?)	Ram. III	1021A

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THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXIX — MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTS; POTS WITH GOLD AND SILVER INGOTS, ETC., *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
5	Cartouche	Faience; traces of green glaze. Bears the name of Rameses I. Attachment for suspension is broken off	Amen. III upper level	1068
6	Ring	Faience, blue glazed. Has part of a bezel	Amen. III	1068
7	Ring-bezel	Faience, green glazed	Amen. III	1068
8	Ring	Faience, traces of blue glaze	Amen. III	1072
9, 10	Earring fragments	Faience	Amen. III	1068
11	Earring fragment	Shell	Amen. III	1068
12	Ring	Silver. Photo, PLATE LXVIA, 3	Ram. III	1029
13	Disk	Silver. Has a cut across the centre	Ram. III	1029
14	Disk	Silver. Flat	Ram. III	1029
15	Disk	Silver. Circular; rounded above and flat below	Ram. III	1029
16	Bar fragment	Silver	Ram. III	1029
17	Pot	Pottery; brown ware, white grits; black in centre of section; burning red on surface. Rounded base; the upper part is broken away. Contained the southern foundation deposit of the Rameses III S. Temple; Nos. 12-16, 18-31 on this plate. Traces of stuff (wrapping of deposit) are visible on the interior of the pot. The deposit of ingots, etc., from the Late-Seti I level was also wrapped in a cloth [PLATE LXVIA, 1]	Ram. III	1029
18	Fragment of wire	Silver. Plaited	Ram. III	1029
19	Fragment of wire	Silver. Plaited	Ram. III	1029
20	Fragment of wire	Silver. Twisted	Ram. III	1029
21	Bead	Silver	Ram. III	1029
22	Earring	Silver. Bent wire	Ram. III	1029
23	Earring	Silver	Ram. III	1029
24	Earrings	Silver. Linked; one running through a bead of faience	Ram. III	1029
25	Ring	Silver. With a wire ring and an earring linked	Ram. III	1029
26	Sheet	Silver. Folded over	Ram. III	1029
27	Ingot	Silver. Oval	Ram. III	1029
28	Ingot	Silver. Roughly circular	Ram. III	1029
29	Ingot	Silver. Oval; doubled over into semi-circular form	Ram. III	1029
30	Ingot	Silver. Roughly rounded with one irregular segment	Ram. III	1029
31	Ingot	Silver. Irregular shape	Ram. III	1029
32	Fragment	Gold. Cylindrical; like minute beads adhering together. Photo, PLATE LXVIA, 2	Ram. III	1029
33	Fragment	Gold. Like the foregoing; flat	Ram. III	1029
34	Cluster	Silver. Adhering to a wire fragment	Ram. III	1029
35	Foil	Silver. With holes at each end	Ram. III	1029
36	Ingot	Gold. Folded over	Ram. III	1029
37	Bracelet	Silver. Incomplete	Ram. III	1029
38	Ingot	Gold. Folded over	Ram. III	1029
39	Ingot	Gold. Folded over	Ram. III	1029
40	Jug	Pottery, brown ware, black grits; red wash, burning on exterior. Contained the northern deposit of the Rameses III S. Temple; Nos. 32-39, 41-44 on this plate. Photos, PLATE LXVIA, 1, 2	Ram. III	1029
41	Bracelet	Silver. Incomplete	Ram. III	1029
42	Ingot	Gold. Roughly oblong.	Ram. III	1029
43	Ingot	Gold	Ram. III	1029
44	Ingot	Gold	Ram. III	1029

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XXX
MISCELLANEOUS IVORY AND METAL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Double-axe (?) like object	Ivory. Minoan (?). Broken	Amen. III	1068
2	Fragments of circular plaque	Ivory. Incised pattern; pierced with two or more holes	Ram. III	1022
3	Comb	Ivory	Ram. III	1022
4	Fragments of circular plaque	Ivory. Incised pattern	E. S. I	1021A
5	Fragments of two inlays	Ivory. Oblong; pierced	Amen. III	1085
6	Hand of statue	Ivory	Ram. III	1028
7	Fragment of handle (?)	Ivory. Partly hollow and split	Ram. III	1021A
8	Fragment of circlet	Ivory	Amen. III	1068
9	Fragment of handle (?)	Ivory	E. S. I	1034
10	Object	Ivory. Pierced	Ram. III	1027
11	Segment of circle	Ivory. Broken	Amen. III	1068
12, 13	Segments of circles	Ivory	E. S. I	1034
14	Fragment of tube (kohl-pot ?)	Ivory. Fluted	Amen. III	1068
15	Fragment of whorl (?)	Ivory. Incised dot and circle decoration	Amen. III	1088
16	Attachment	Ivory. Cup-shaped; partly hollowed; stem broken off	Ram. III	1026
17	Object	Ivory. Hollowed	Amen. III	1072
18	Object	Ivory. Grooved	Amen. III	1072
19	Attachment	Ivory. Bell-shaped; broken off	Ram. III	1021A
20	Fragment of pendant	Ivory. Pierced	Ram. III	1022
21	Bracelet	Bronze. Twisted; incomplete	E. S. I	1021B
22	Bracelet or fibula	Bronze. In two fragments	Ram. III	1021A
23	Bracelets (four)	Bronze. Corroded together; one of the four is broken	Ram. III	1021A
24	Bracelet	Bronze. Broken	Amen. III	1089
25	Bracelet	Bronze. Twisted out of shape	Ram. III	1022
26	Ring or bracelet	Bronze. Incomplete	Amen. III	1068
27	Fragments	Bronze	E. S. I	1021B
28	Fragment	Bronze. Twisted	Amen. III	1072
29	Ornament	Bronze. Perhaps part of a fibula or a bracelet with clasp (?)	L. Ram.	1071
30	Fragment	Bronze. Bent	E. S. I	1021B
31	Fragment	Bronze	Ram. III	1027
32	Earrings	Gold	Ram. III	1021A
33	Earrings	Gold. One is broken	Amen. III	1085
34	Ring	Bronze. With a small ring attachment	E. S. I	1052
35	Earring	Gold	Amen. III	1068
36	Earring	Gold	Ram. III	1027
37	Pendant	Bronze. Has a ring for suspension attached	Ram. III	1027
38	Pendant	Gold. Top twisted into a loop for suspension	Amen. III	1068
39	Pendant	Gold	Amen. III	1068
40	Pendant	Bronze. Loop at the top; broken off	Amen. III	1068
41	Pendant	Gold foil. With a small hole near one end	E. S. I	1062
42	Pendant	Shell. Oblong, with a large hole through the middle	Amen. III	1068
43	Weight or pendant	Bronze	Ram. III	1028
44	Reel	Faience. Traces of light blue-green glaze	Amen. III	1072
45	Ornament	Shell	Ram. III	1027
46	Ornament	Cube of agate pierced at the four corners by a bronze wire which forms two crossing arches above the cube and encloses a pebble bead. Photo, PLATE LXVIA, 4	Ram. III	1022
47	Box-amulet	Silver. Has a handle rising from each corner to form two crossing arches. In the box there was a scaraboid [compare PLATE XXXVI, 7]. Photo, PLATE LXVIA, 4	Ram. III	1022

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THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXX — MISCELLANEOUS IVORY AND METAL ORNAMENTS, ETC., *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	Room No.
48	Pendant	Gold foil; with a chevron pattern in relief	Amen. III	1068
49	Pendant	Bronze	Amen. III	1089
50	Ornament (?)	Faience. Traces of blue glaze	E. S. I	1062
51	Ornament	Silver (?). Beads linked together and terminating in a carnelian bead at one end	Amen. III	1085
52	Ornaments, etc.	Shell; includes one ivory pendant (third from left)	Ram. III	1021A
53	Ornament	Gold. Crescent; with an attachment for suspension	Amen. III	1085
54	Ornament	Gold. Crescent; with an attachment for suspension	E. S. I.	1021B
55	Fibula	Bronze	Ram. III	1021A
56	Fragment of fibula (?)	Bronze	Ram. III	1021A
57	Fragment of fibula (?)	Bronze	Amen. III	1085
58	Rosette	Gold foil; with two holes near the centre	Amen. III	1068
59	Rosette	Gold foil; design in relief. Hole near the centre; perhaps for a nail	Amen. III	1068
60	Rosette	Gold foil; with an attachment for suspension	Amen. III	1068
61	Ornament	Bronze. Conventional flower pattern	E. S. I	1044
62	Fragment	Bronze	E. S. I	1035

PLATE XXXI

BRONZE AND IRON WEAPONS AND IMPLEMENTS; MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF IVORY, BONE, HORN AND SHELL

1	Arrow-head	Bronze	Ram. III	1027
2	Arrow-head	Bronze	E. S. I	1053
3	Fragment of arrow-head	Bronze	Amen. III	1072
4	Fragment of arrow-head	Bronze	E. S. I	1053
5	Fragment of arrow-head	Bronze	E. S. I	1062
6	Arrow-head	Bronze	Amen. III	1089
7	Arrow-head	Bronze	Amen. III	1089
8	Spear-head	Bronze	Amen. III	1089
9	Spear-head	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
10	Spear-head or arrow-head	Bronze. Bent	E. S. I	1021B
11	Chisel	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
12	Handle of tool	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
13	Fragment of chisel	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
14	Knife	Iron. In two fragments	Ram. III	1010
15	Blade	Iron. Pointed	Ram. III	1026
16	Fragment of weapon	Iron	Ram. III	1082
17	Fragment of knife (?)	Iron	Ram. III	1010
18	Spatula	Bronze. Fragment with two nail holes; stud of nail adhering	Amen. III	1068
19	Fragment of spatula	Ivory	Ram. III	1040
20	Object	Bronze. With a rounded edge, a low ridge; and nail (?) holes piercing it	Amen. III	1085
21	Box handle (?)	Bronze	Ram. III	1021
22	Bolt	Bronze. Two fragments joined together	E. S. I	1021B
23	Bolt	Bronze. Somewhat resembling the early form of the Egyptian hieroglyph for the name of the god Min	Amen. III	1090

(Continued on Page 75)

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XXXI — BRONZE AND IRON WEAPONS AND IMPLEMENTS; MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF IVORY, BONE, HORN AND SHELL, *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	Room No.
24	Fragment of handle (?)	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
25	Fragments of handles	Bronze	Amen. III	1027
26	Fragment of rod	Bronze	E. S. I	1061
27	Fragments of rods	Bronze	E. S. I	1062
28	Loop handle	Iron	Ram. III	1011
29	Pin	Iron	Ram. III	1011
30	Rod	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
31	Object	Iron	Ram. III	1083
32	Nail	Iron. Twisted	E. S. I	1055
33	Nail-head	Bronze	Ram. III	1028
34	Nails	Bronze	Ram. III	1021
35	Nail	Bronze	E. S. I	1033
36	Fragment of nail	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
37	Fragment of nail, etc.	Iron. With bronze adhering, and one bronze nail-fragment	Ram. III	1026
38	Nail	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
39, 40	Fragments of nails (?)	Iron (?)	E. S. I	2001
41	Nail	Bronze. Fragment with splinters of wood adhering to it	Amen. III	1072
42	Knob	Iron. With hole	E. S. I	1060
43	Object	Iron	Ram. III	1008
44	Object	Bronze. Pointed	Amen. III	1087
45	Spoon	Ivory. With a handle shaped like an animal's hind leg (broken at end)	Ram. III	1029
46	Handle of <i>kohl</i> -stick	Bone. With incised bands and a hatched decoration	Ram. III	1002
47	<i>Kohl</i> -sticks (?)	Bronze	Ram. III	1022
48	<i>Kohl</i> -stick	Bronze	Amen. III	1089
49	Fragment of <i>kohl</i> -stick (?)	Bronze	Amen. III	1090
50	Horn	From gazelle (?)	L. S. I	1046
51	Horn	From gazelle (?)	Amen. III	1072
52	Horn	Pierced near the broad end	Amen. III	1068
53	Horn	From gazelle (?). One is chipped	Amen. III	1068
54	Horn	From gazelle (?)	Ram. III	1024
55	Horn	From gazelle (?)	Ram. III	1021A
56	Horn	Sharp point	Amen. III	1085
57	Shell	Originally strung with four other shells and five beads of faience	Ram. III	1027
58	Shell		Ram. III	1002
59	Shell		Ram. III	1021A
60	Shell	Pierced for suspension	Ram. III	1011
61	Shell	For holding cosmetics	Ram. III	1018
62	Shell	Pierced for suspension	Amen. III	1073
63	Shell	Pierced for suspension	L. Ram.	1071
64	Shell	Perhaps the <i>murex trunculus</i> , a shell which was used by the Phœnicians for dyeing purposes. Compare Rawlinson, <i>History of Phœnicia</i> , page 246	Amen. III	1068
65	Playing-piece	Knuckle bone	Amen. III	1068
66	Fragment of vertebra	Bone	Amen. III	1087
67	Fragment of bone	Charred	E. S. I	1053
68	Fragment of bone	Traces of light-blue colouring; flaking off	Ram. III	1024
69	Fragment of bone	Three lines incised	E. S. I	1033
70	Fragment of bone	Oblong	Amen. III	1072

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXXII

WEAPONS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC., OF BRONZE, AND SO FORTH

Fig.	Object	Description	Provenance	
			Level	Room No.
1	Axe-head	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
2	Axe-head	Bronze. Hittite. Has the form of an open hand with out-stretched thumb and fingers. Four ridges run from the finger tips to the curved blade, on which is a crescent-shaped device with legs (?). Photo, PLATE XLIX, 5	Amen. III	1068
3	Dagger	Bronze. XVIIIth Dynasty type. Has a wood-inlay on each side of the handle. Photo, PLATE XLIX, 6	Amen. III	1068
4	Dagger point	Bronze; rhomboid section	P. Amen. III	1091
5	Spear-head	Bronze. Broken	P. Amen. III	1091
6	Spear-head	Bronze. Leaf-shaped	P. Amen. III	1108
7	Spear-head or arrow-head	Bronze. Polygonal section	P. Amen. III	1108
8	Fragment of spear-head	Bronze. Triangular section	P. Amen. III	1108
9	Fragment of lance-head (?)	Bronze	P. Amen. III	1091
10	Spear-head	Bronze. In two fragments	Amen. III	1105
11	Spear-blade	Bronze. Broken	Amen. III	1068
12	Spear-head	Bronze. In two fragments	E. S. I	1100
13	Fragment of arrow-head	Bronze	P. Amen. III	1091
14	Arrow-head	Bronze	Amen. III	1068
15	Fragment of arrow-head (?)	Bronze	E. S. I	1100
16	Nail	Bronze. Has its head covered with gold foil	Amen. III	1068
17	Nail	Bronze. Broken	Amen. III	1072
18	Needle	Bronze. In two fragments, with eye. Incomplete	P. Amen. III	1108
19	Chisel	Bronze. Small	E. S. I	1100
20	Chisel	Bronze. Pointed	E. S. I	1100
21	Bowl of a spoon	Bronze	E. S. I	1100
22	Implement	Bronze	L. S. I	1096
23	Knife	Bronze. Blade part; broken	Amen. III	1062
24	Stopper	Wood	E. S. I	1100
25	Lamp	Iron. Open, with a loop handle on the rim. Incomplete	L. Ram.	1136
26	Whistle (?)	Bone	Ram. III	1114B

PLATE XXXIII

MISCELLANEOUS AMULETS, PENDANTS AND BEADS OF FAIENCE, ETC.

1	Amulet	Mottled glass. Shape of a ram's head with an attachment for suspension on the top	E. S. I	1062
2	Amulet	Brown glass, mottled; shape of a ram's head (broken at nostrils); pierced lengthwise for suspension	Amen. III	1068
3	Pendant	Glass (?). Flower shaped, with two attachments for suspension	Amen. III	1068
4	Pendant	Steatite, green. Pierced for suspension	Ram. III	1003
5	Pendant	Steatite, black. Roughly circular; pierced for suspension	Ram. III	1011
6	Amulet	Steatite. Figure of Bes or Ptah-Seker-Osiris. Pierced behind the head for suspension	E. S. I	1033
7	Amulet	Faience. Goddess—Renenutet (?)—in the form of a human-headed snake. Broken off at the top of the head; the back is flat	Amen. III	1070

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DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XXXIII — MISCELLANEOUS AMULETS, PENDANTS AND BEADS OF FAIENCE, ETC., Continued

Fig.	Object	Description	Provenance	
			Level	Room No.
8	Figurine	Faience, green. Egyptian goddess wearing the crown of Upper Egypt and the usual headdress; broken off below the knees. Attachment for suspension behind the crown	Ram. III	1020
9	Amulet	Faience. Goddess holding the <i>was</i> sceptre	E. S. I	1035
10	Amulet	Faience. Figure of Bes	Seti Temple	
11	Amulet	Faience. Figure of Bes or Ptah-Seker-Osiris	Amen. III	1072
12	Amulet	Faience. Traces of light-green glaze; with an attachment for suspension. Broken	Amen. III	1072
13	Amulet	Faience, green glaze. Figure of Bes; pierced behind the head for suspension	Amen. III	1072
14	Amulet	Faience, traces of blue glaze; plaque form. God with the solar disk on his head, holding the palm branches of "millions of years", and seated on a conventional <i>neb</i> (?) sign. Broken	Seti Temple	
15	Amulet	Faience. Figure of an ape sacred to the moon god of Egypt. Pierced behind the head for suspension	Amen. III	1072
16	Amulet	Faience; traces of green glaze. Goddess wearing a plumed helmet and a long dress; hands held down at the sides	Seti Temple	
17	Amulet	Faience; faint traces of blue glaze. The god Khnum, ram-headed, wearing a double-plumed crown and holding a sceptre in front of him. Broken off below the knees; pierced for suspension (below the crown)	Amen. III	1072
18	Amulet	Faience, blue. Goddess (?); head and shoulders only; broken off below the torso; an attachment for suspension is behind	Ram. III	1021A
19	Amulet	Faience, blue. Goddess (?); bust only; head-dress and lower part broken off. Attachment for suspension is behind	Ram. III	1021A
20	Amulet	Faience. Ape; pierced vertically for suspension	Amen. III	1068
21	Amulet	Faience. Trace of green glaze. Ithyphallic ape, looking from left to right	Amen. III	1068
22	Amulet	Faience, green glaze. <i>Wadjet</i> ; right eye. Pierced horizontally for suspension	Amen. III	1068
23	Amulet	Faience. As foregoing	Amen. III	1072
24	Amulet	Faience. <i>Wadjet</i> ; left eye	Amen. III	1068
25	Amulet	Faience, traces of green glaze. <i>Wadjet</i> ; right eye. Broken	Seti Temple	
26	Amulet	Faience. <i>Ankh</i> sign and two <i>was</i> sceptres	Amen. III	1068
27	Amulet	Faience. <i>Djed</i> . Two attachments for suspension	Amen. III	1068
28	Amulet	Faience. In form of a flower bud. Chipped	Amen. III	1068
29	Pendant	Faience. Traces of blue-green glaze. In the form of a solar disk between two horns. Attachment for suspension is broken off	Amen. III	1068
30	Pendant	Faience; traces of blue glaze. Model of a shell. Attachment for suspension is broken off	Amen. III	1089
31	Pendant	Faience. Model of a shell; two attachments	Amen. III	1068
32	Pendant	Faience. Has two suspension rings	Amen. III	1068
33	Pendant	Faience. Two attachments for suspension	Amen. III	1068
34	Pendant	Faience. With attachment for suspension	Seti Temple	
35-37	Pendants	Faience. Each has two attachments for suspension	Amen. III	1068
38	Pendant	Faience; traces of blue glaze	Ram. III	1028
39	Pendant	Faience. With two suspension rings	Amen. III	1068

(Continued on Page 78)

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXXIII — MISCELLANEOUS AMULETS, PENDANTS AND BEADS OF FAIENCE, ETC., *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM NO.
40	Pendant	Glass. Broken	Amen. III	1072
41	Amulet	Glass. Medallion form; with a scarab beetle in relief. Pierced vertically for suspension; broken	Amen. III	1085
42	Pendant	Faience, blue glazed. Conical; fluted flower bud; pierced vertically for suspension	E. S. I	1062
43	Pendant	Faience, blue glazed. Dumb-bell shape. Broken	Amen. III	1068
44	Pendant	Faience, dark blue. Two attachments for suspension	Amen. III	1068
45	Pendant	Faience, traces of green glaze on both sides. Fragment	Amen. III	1068
46	Pendant (or inlay ?)	Glass. Square; broken. Red and yellow rings and blobs on a blue ground	E. S. I	1062
47, 48	Beads	Gold, frit, crystal, etc.	Ram. III	1022
49, 50	Beads	Gold, silver and stone	Ram. III	1021A
51	Beads	Frit and steatite	Ram. III	1021A
52	Bead	Glass; ball-shaped	Ram. III	1022
53	Beads	Glass; cylindrical. The upper one (A), is grey, the lower one (C), greenish-brown with white spiral band	Seti I Temp.	
54	Bead	Glass; white with green stripes	Ram. III	1028
55	Bead	Glass; fluted	Amen. III	1068
56	Bead	Glass	L. Ram.	1071
57	Bead	Glass; pale blue; four sides, fluted	Amen. III	1068
58	Bead	Glass; fluted	Amen. III	1068
59	Bead or pendant	Glass; greyish; petal-shaped	Amen. III	1068
60	Bead	Glass; pale blue	Amen. III	1068
61	Bead	Glass	E. S. I	1062
62	Beads	Faience. Glazed; cylinder-shaped; the second is triple	Amen. III	1068
63	Beads	Faience. Glazed; ring-shaped; plain and multiple	Amen. III	1068
64	Bead	Faience; pale blue. In the form of a cluster	Amen. III	1068
65	Bead	Faience. Glazed; fluted	Amen. III	1068
66	Bead	Faience. Traces of green glaze; disk-shaped	Amen. III	1072
67	Bead	Faience. Traces of green glaze; cylindrical	Seti I Temp.	
68	Bead	Faience. Disk-shaped	Seti I Temp.	
69	Bead	Steatite (?). Oval in section	Seti I Temp.	
70	Pendant	Carnelian. Lotus-bud shaped	Amen. III	1068
71	Beads	Carnelian. One is carinated, and one is disk-shaped	Amen. III	1068
72	Beads	Crystal and faience	Ram. III	1021A
73	Bead	Blue stone; fluted. Adheres to a bronze wire, which pierces it	E. S. I	1062
74	Bead	Shell; cigar-shaped	Amen. III	1072
75	Bead	White stone	Ram. III	1021A
76	Bead	Yellow stone. Oblong	Amen. III	1068
77	Beads and pendants	Carnelian. Carinated and cylinder-shaped, etc.	Ram. III	1021A
78	Bead	Crystal. Barrel-shaped	E. S. I	1044
79	Bead	Carnelian. Flat-sided; bevelled edges	Amen. III	1068
80	Beads	Stone and glass. Grey, green, white, yellow, red, and blue	Ram. III	1021A
81	Pendant	Carnelian. Broken at the small end	E. S. I	1062
82	Bead	Glass; dark red, white veining	Ram. III	1022
83	Pendant	Lapis lazuli. Pierced	Amen. III	1068
84	Bead	Dark brown stone	Amen. III	1068
85	Pendant	Carnelian	Ram. III	1026
86	Pendant	Carnelian. Heart-shaped	Ram. III	1022

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XXXIV
MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTS, BEADS AND PENDANTS OF FAIENCE, ETC.

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM NO.
1	Button covering	Gold foil. Circular	Amen. III	1068
2	Button	Gold foil. Has two holes with a circular slot between them	Amen. III	1068
3	Rosette	Gold foil. In the form of a five-petalled flower; embossed design produced by a small punch	Amen. III	1068
4	Rosette	Gold foil	Amen. III	1068
5	Button	Gold foil	Amen. III	1068
6	Button	Ivory. Pierced	Amen. III	1072
7	Button	Ivory. Pierced	Amen. III	1068
8	Fibula	Bronze	L. Ram.	1148
9	Fragment of fibula (?)	Bronze	L. Ram.	1148
10	Fragments of wire	Gold and silver. Coiled	L. S. I	1095
11	Earring	Gold (?)	L. S. I	1095
12	Pendant	Gold. Crescent-shaped; has a cylindrical attachment for suspension	Amen. III	1068
13	Pendant	Gold. Crescent-shaped; has a small piece of lapis lazuli in the cylinder suspension-attachment	Amen. III	1068
14	Inlay (?)	Miniature dagger-shaped piece of gold foil	Amen. III	1105
15	Ornament	Gold. Cylinder-shaped	Amen. III	1068
16	Pendant	Gold. Bud-shaped; has a ring for suspension	Amen. III	1068
17	Bangle	Gold. Photos, PLATE LXVIII, 1, 3	L. S. I	1095
18, 19	Fragments of bangle	Bronze	P. Amen. III	1108
20	Bead-spreader (?)	Glass; rectangular; ribbed on top	Amen. III	1068
21	Unfinished ornament (?)	Steatite (?). Photos, PLATE LXVIII, 1, 3	L. S. I	1095
22	Pendant	Gold foil. Pierced; cross-hatched pattern with a border formed of dots	Amen. III	1068
23	Inlay	Ivory, with x-design incised	Amen. III	1068
24	Plaque	Ivory. Rectangular; has incised designs of a lion and a gazelle, with a pool of water and herbs between them. Photo, PLATE LA, 3	Amen. III	1105
25	Bead	Glass. Spheroid, flattened; patinated and half broken away; has a spiral decoration	Amen. III	1105
26	Bead	Glass. Barrel-shaped, patinated; decoration in black and white; incomplete	Amen. III	1105
27	Bead	Glass. Barrel-shaped, patinated; decoration in black and white	Amen. III	1105
28	Bead	Glass. Drop-shaped, patinated; decoration in black, yellow and white	Amen. III	1105
29	Bead	Glass. Ball-shaped; attached to a bronze rod	Amen. III	1068
30	Bead	Glass. Ball-shaped; ornamented with dots and having three large circles containing five dots in each	Amen. III	1068
31	Bead-spreader	Faience. Light-green	Amen. III	1072
32	Bead	Carnelian. Circular; has two white circles above and below	Amen. III	1068
33	Bead	Gold foil. Cylinder-shaped, with bulging centre	Amen. III	1068
34	Pawn (?)	Glass; spirals of black and white	E. S. I	1101
35	Pendant	Faience. Blue glaze; papyrus-column shape with capital of leaves	P. Amen. III	1108
36	Figurine	Faience, blue glazed. Deity holding a sceptre with both hands; the head and legs are broken off. Used as an amulet	P. Amen. III	1108

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THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXXIV — MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTS, BEADS AND PENDANTS OF FAIENCE, ETC., *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
37	Amulet	Glass. Light-green. <i>Tit</i> = the so-called buckle of Isis; has a flat back	P. Amen. III	1092
38	Pendant	Faience. Light-green	P. Amen. III	1092
39	Pendant	Faience. Light-green; has a flat back	P. Amen. III	1092
40	Pendant	Faience. Lotus-flower shape. Upper part is light blue, lower part black	Amen. III	1068
41	Amulet	Faience. Light-green	Amen. III	1068
42	Amulet	Faience. Light-blue; uræus-shaped	Amen. III	1068
43	Pendant	Faience	Amen. III	1068
44	Pendant	Faience	Amen. III	1068
45	Pendant	Faience	Amen. III	1068
46	Amulet	Faience. <i>Tit</i> = buckle of Isis	Amen. III	1068
47	Pendant	Faience. Green, circular; ribbed	Amen. III	1072
48	Pendant	Faience. Light-green	Amen. III	1072
49	Pendant	Faience. Light-green. Oblong; flat	Amen. III	1068
50	Pendant	Faience. Lotus-flower shape. Upper part is light-yellow, lower part blue	Amen. III	1068
51	Pendant	Faience. Light-green; lotus-flower shape	Amen. III	1072
52	Pendant	Faience. Light-green	Amen. III	1072
53	Pendant	Faience. Light-green	Amen. III	1072
54	Pendant	Faience. Light-green	Amen. III	1072
55	Amulet	Faience. Showing Bes or Ptah-Seker-Osiris	Amen. III	1072
56	Amulet	Faience. Light-blue, showing the hippopotamus goddess Thoueris (?)	Amen. III	1072
57	Amulet	Gold foil. Showing the figure of a winged god with a conical cap	Amen. III	1068
58	Amulet	Faience. Light-blue; showing a deity. Head and lower part of legs are missing	Amen. III	1072
59	Amulet	Faience. Light-green. Emblem of "millions of years."	Amen. III	1072
60	Base part of amulet	Faience	Amen. III	1068
61	Amulet	Faience. Light-green; serpent with the head of a deity; on a base. Cf. PLATE XXXIII, 7	Amen. III	1068
62	Amulet	Faience. Light-green; in the shape of a serpent on a base; above the uræus is an open bud	Amen. III	1068
63	Amulet	Faience. Light-green; in the form of a <i>djed</i> holding two <i>was</i> sceptres	Amen. III	1068
64	Amulet	Faience. Light-green; <i>wadjet</i> eye (right) and uræus with the solar disk	Amen. III	1068
65	Pendant	Faience. Light green	Amen. III	1068
66	Pendant	Faience. With suspension loop; circular	Amen. III	1068
67	Pendant	Faience. Lotus-flower shape; upper part is yellow; lower part blue	Amen. III	1068
68	Pendant	Agate	Amen. III	1068
69	Pendant	Bone	Amen. III	1068
70	Pendant	Faience. Blue glaze; the suspension loop is broken	E. S. I	1101
71	Amulet	Faience. Light-green; showing Bes	E. S. I	1100
72	Amulet	Faience. Blue; Hathor (?); glazed; pierced for stringing	E. S. I	1101
73	Fragment of plaque	Limestone; showing part of a male deity in relief	Ram. III	1111
74	Amulet	Faience. Blue glazed <i>wadjet</i> eye (right). Pierced lengthwise	Ram. III	1166

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XXXV
THE DEITIES OF BETH-SHAN

FIG.	DESCRIPTION	DETAILS	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Goddess and god	Figures from a shrine-house. [Compare PLATE XVII, 2]	Ram. III	1018, 1024
2	Goddess	Figurine from a shrine-house. [Compare PLATE XVII, 1]	Ram. III	1021A
3	Āntit	Dressed as Ashtoreth; she wears a plumed crown and holds the <i>ānkh</i> sign in her right hand, and the <i>was</i> sceptre in her left. From the basalt stela of Hesi-nekht (?). See <i>The Topography and History of Beth-shan</i> , page 32. Photo, PLATE LXVA, 1	Ram. III	1024
4	Seth	Wears a helmet with two pennants, and holds a scimitar in his extended right hand and the <i>ānkh</i> sign in his left hand. On the front of the helmet is the head of a gazelle. From the cylinder seal of Rameses II. [Compare PLATE XXXVIII, 3.] See also <i>op. cit.</i> , pages 31, 32, and my <i>Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, etc., in the Palestine Archaeological Museum</i> , 1936, pages 252, 253	Ram. III	1021
5	Ashtoreth	With two horns and a plumed conical crown; a cord from one horn hangs down her back; she holds in her right hand an <i>ānkh</i> sign, and in her left hand a lotus sceptre, and wears a long garment. From a limestone stela. See <i>The Topography and History of Beth-shan</i> , pages 19, 21. Photo, PLATE XLIXA, 1	Amen. III	1072
6	Crown of deity	Pottery figurine, brown ware; yellow surface, with a faint trace of red wash over it	Amen. III	1089
7	Serpent figurine	Pottery, brown ware; drab surface. Base fragment	Amen. III	1088
8	Horus	Limestone hawk on a base, wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt. Patches of red paint on the breast; traces of red paint on the crown and between the legs; traces of blue paint on the tail and the claws and of red paint on the base. Photo, PLATE LIA, 4	E. S. I	1021B
9	God (Resheph ?)	Bronze figurine, seated; wearing a conical cap; hands (joined under the neck) holding a <i>was</i> sceptre between the knees. Has attachments below the feet and base of the spine. Photo, PLATE LXVA, 2	Ram. III	1021A
10	Goddess (?)	Figurine, gold foil over copper; wearing a conical crown. Arms (held out in front) holding some object (broken away). Feet are missing. Photo, PLATE LIA, 6	E. S. I	1021B
11	Ashtoreth	Pottery plaque, brown ware; dark red slip on front. Moulded figure wearing a wig and horns (?) or Hathoroid ears (?); the arms are at the sides. On the left side is a child, standing. The figures are broken away from the knees downwards. At the back of the plaque is a knob at each of the two corners	Amen. III	1087
12	Ashtoreth	Faience plaque; broken off below the knees	Amen. III	1072
13	Hathor, or Qedesh	Ivory. From a "boomerang" or castanet. [Compare PLATE XX, 23.] Photo, PLATE XLVIA, 4	Amen. III	1072
14	Ashtoreth	Pottery plaque, brown ware; red surface. Wears a wig and has the arms hanging down at the sides. Broken away at the bottom	Amen. III	1085
15	Ashtoreth	Pottery plaque, brown ware, badly baked; arms by the sides. Head and legs are broken off	Amen. III	1089

(Continued on Page 82)

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXXV — THE DEITIES OF BETH-SHAN, *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
16	Ashtoreth	Pottery plaque, brown ware; red wash on the front surface; the arms are hanging at the sides. By her right hand, a child; below her left hand a round object. Top and base are broken away	Amen. III	1089
17	Ashtoreth	Pottery plaque, dark grey ware; drab surface. Bust and legs below the knees are broken away	E. S. I	1062
18	Ashtoreth	Pottery plaque, black-brown ware; dark red surface; hands raised towards the face. Top is broken off	Hell. Resvr.	
19	Ashtoreth	Pottery figurine, gritty drab clay; reddish surface. Wears a headdress, a veil and earrings. Right arm crossed over the left breast; broken away below the bust. Photo, PLATE LXIVA, 2	Ram. III	1010
20	Ashtoreth	Pottery figurine, brown ware; red surface; wearing a necklace, armlets and a belt; and holding over the left breast a child wearing a high cap. Upper and lower parts are broken away. Photo, PLATE LXIVA, 2	Ram. III	1063
21	Ishtar and lion	From a cylinder seal. [Compare PLATE XXXVIII, 12.]	Amen. III	1068
22	Ashtoreth (?)	Alabaster figurine; broken away below the neck	Amen. III	1085
23	Ashtoreth (?)	Pottery figurine, brown ware; reddish drab surface. Hole bored vertically down the top of the head. Broken away below the neck	Amen. III	1073
24	Deity	Pottery object; brown ware, black grits; red slip, burnished. Hollow; with a part of the figure of a deity attached; the neck, legs, and part of the left side remain; the rest is broken off	Ram. III	1026
25	Deity	Faience figurine, blue glazed. Lower part; with the right arm at the side; the left hand holding a sceptre in front	Amen. III	1087
26	Ashtoreth (?)	Pottery figurine; gritty buff ware; part of surface is reddish brown. Has a necklace and a spherical pendant; and supports with both hands a jar against the left breast. Upper and lower parts are broken away. Photo, PLATE LXIVA, 2	Ram. III	1024
27	Deity	Pottery figurine, drab ware. Has the hands joined on a sceptre in front of the body. Head and legs are broken away; attachment (?) is broken away from the back below the shoulders	E. S. I	1057
28	Deity (?)	Pottery object with a figurine of a deity (?) attached; drab ware; with traces of purple and blue pigment. Broken	Ram. III	1021A

PLATE XXXVI
SCARABS

1	Steatite	Hyksos; with a scroll design and an inscription in conventionalized hieroglyphs probably bearing the name of the early Hyksos king Rā-āa-khā. See Alan Rowe, <i>Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, etc., in the Palestine Archaeological Museum</i> , 1936, page 38, No. 143, for a fuller publication of this scarab	Ram. III	1022
2	Steatite	Light colour. Inscribed Rā-men-kheper, = Thothmes III	Ram. III	1021A

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XXXVI — SCARABS, *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
3	Steatite	Showing an incised design	Ram. III	1021A
4	Steatite	Grey; showing an incised ibex walking from left to right, with a branch behind	Ram. III	1021A
5	Steatite	Light colour. Showing an incised animal walking from left to right, with a branch below its head	Ram. III	1021A
6	Glass	Opaque, scaraboid. Plain	Ram. III	1021A
7	Agate	Pale yellow. Scaraboid; plain back. On the base is a crude figure of a god (?) with two long horns, seated on a chair and holding a weapon or sceptre. From the silver box-amulet shown in PLATE XXX, 47	Ram. III	1022
8	Crystal	Plain base. Pierced lengthwise	Ram. III	1022
9	Ivory	Showing a scroll design	Ram. III	1022
10	Steatite	Showing a scroll design, chipped at one end	Ram. III	1026
11	Steatite	Light; showing the Horus—hawk over a <i>neb</i> sign with a serpent above	Ram. III	1027
12	Steatite	Scaraboid. Showing three scorpions. Pierced	Ram. III	1083
13	Gold	Scaraboid; flattened, showing a pattern (cartouche ?) on one side; the other side is crushed. Pierced longitudinally	E. S. I	1021B
14	Faience	Traces of green glaze. Inscribed Rā-meses = Rameses I. Cf. Rowe, <i>op. cit.</i> , page 157, No. 658	Amen. III (Upper Level)	1072
15	Faience	Green glaze; inscribed with the name of Amenophis III. For an analogy, cf. Rowe, <i>op. cit.</i> , page 135, No. 563	Amen. III	1085
16	Steatite	Showing an undecipherable device. Broken	Amen. III	1085
17	Faience	Traces of green glaze; showing a design of four objects like knives (?)	Amen. III	1068
18	Amethyst	Without design. Bored	Amen. III	1068
19	Carnelian	Without design. Bored and chipped	Amen. III	1068
20	Amethyst	Showing a bull above and some animal below. Bored and chipped	Amen. III	1068
21	Steatite	Showing the figure of a lion with open mouth. Arrow-head shaped emblem before it. Below, a crocodile. Cf. Rowe, <i>op. cit.</i> , page 141, No. 587	Amen. III	1072
22	Steatite	Has cartouche, etc., of Queen Rā-Maāt-ka = Hatshepsut. Cf. Rowe, <i>op. cit.</i> , page 110, No. 471	Amen. III	1068
23	Steatite	Probably XVIIIth Dynasty; showing the king slaying a foreigner with a scimitar; facing him is a god (possibly Menthu, whose head is partly broken away) holding a scimitar. Behind the king is the standard of the "West". Cf. Rowe, <i>op. cit.</i> , page 139, No. 578	Amen. III	1068
24	Steatite	Inscribed Neb-Maāt-Rā = Amenophis III. Bored, and broken at the back	Amen. III	1068

PLATE XXXVII
CYLINDER SEALS, ETC.

1	Cylinder seal	Faience. Blue glaze. Fragment; showing fishes	Amen. III	1068
2	Cylinder seal	Faience. Blue-green glaze. Showing two rows of flowers and a scroll design	Amen. III	1068
3	Cylinder seal	Faience. Traces of green glaze; showing flowers and a scroll design, etc.	Amen. III	1068
4	Cylinder seal	Faience. Green glaze; with a scroll design, etc.	Amen. III	1068

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXXVII — CYLINDER SEALS, ETC., *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
5	Cylinder seal	Glass. Showing rows of birds and fishes	Amen. III	1068
6	Cylinder seal	Glass. Showing two rows of fishes and a band of cross-hatching	Amen. III	1068
7	Cylinder seal	Steatite. Showing a figure of a man kneeling on one knee; two recumbent ibexes (?) over a scroll design, a tree, stars, etc.	Amen. III	1068
8	Cylinder seal	Steatite. Showing a winged animal (cf. PLATES XIX, 13, xxxix, 6), etc.	Amen. III	1068
9	Cylinder seal	Faience. Green glazed; showing conventionalized trees	Amen. III	1068
10	Cylinder seal	Faience. Green glazed; showing standards	Amen. III	1068
11	Cylinder seal	Faience. Traces of blue glaze; showing scroll designs	Amen. III	1068
12	Cylinder seal	Faience. Showing animals, etc.	Amen. III	1068
13	Cylinder seal	Black stone. Showing a deity (?) or a king (?), facing to the right; and three men walking to the left with their hands behind them (prisoners ?)	Amen. III	1068
14	Cylinder seal	Faience. Green glazed; cross-hatched	Amen. III	1068
15	Cylinder seal	Faience. Green glazed; cross-hatched	Amen. III	1068
16	Cylinder seal	Glass. Cross-hatched	Amen. III	1068
17	Cylinder seal	Glass. Grey mottled green. Plain	Amen. III	1068
18	Cylinder seal	Black stone. Defaced designs	Amen. III	1068
19	Seal	Glass. Green. Duck-shaped with a floral design on the base	Amen. III	1068
20	Seal	Faience. Blue glaze, flat and bored. On one side is a hawk-headed god holding the <i>ankh</i> in his right hand and a <i>was</i> -sceptre in his left hand with an <i>ankh</i> sign before him; on the reverse side are hieroglyphs reading: "Ptah beloved of Maat"	Amen. III	1068
21	Cylinder seal	Glass	Amen. III	1072
22	Stamp seal	Pottery. Light drab ware; darker surface; loop handle. Used possibly for stamping bread	Amen. III	1085

PLATE XXXVIII
CYLINDER SEALS, ETC.

1	Cylinder seal	Stone (alabaster burnt black ?). Decorated with incised lines	Ram. III	Up. Level
2	Cylinder seal	Alabaster. Hatched pattern; incised	Ram. III	1010
3	Cylinder seal	Serpentine. Showing Rameses-II wearing the battle helmet, and shooting an arrow from a bow; above is his cartouche <i>Wesr-Maat-Ra</i> . Facing him is Seth (with scimitar and <i>ankh</i>) wearing a helmet with a double plume and a gazelle's head. Between them is a fort-standard, doubtless that of Beth-shan—a target pierced by three arrows. Below the target are two bearded Semites, bound one on each side of the standard. Behind the king's head is a vulture. Floral designs occupy vacant portions of the field. Above and below runs a zig-zag border. For a later and more correct drawing which shows the name of the god, see Alan Rowe, <i>Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, etc., in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, 1936, PLATE xxviii, pages 252, 253, No. S. 61</i>	Ram. III	1021

(Continued on Page 85)

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XXXVIII — CYLINDER SEALS, ETC., *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
4	Cylinder seal	Diorite. Mesopotamian. Showing four figures, and an animal either hanging by the hind legs or running vertically down the seal	Ram. III	1022
5	Cylinder seal	Limestone. Showing two conventionalized human figures (with animal's legs) facing one another, etc.	Ram. III	1027
6	Seal	Steatite. Bearing a goose and another bird with the sign <i>men</i> , on one side; and two scorpions, etc., on the other side	L. S. I	1049
7	Cylinder seal	Porphyry (?). Not inscribed	L. S. I	1050
8	Cylinder seal	Grey stone. Showing animals and a tree	E. S. I	1062
9	Cylinder seal	Limestone. Showing figures of four men holding staves. Cross-hatched band above	E. S. I	1033
10	Cylinder (bead ?)	Opaque glass with a leaf pattern in grey. Broken	Seti I Temp.	
11	Cylinder	Shell (?). Undecorated	E. S. I	1061
12	Cylinder seal	Black stone. Imperfectly circular; badly incised; divided vertically into three parts, and showing two male figures standing, and Ishtar sitting on a chair with a lion below	Amen. III	1068
13	Cylinder seal	Faience. Mesopotamian. Showing two rampant animals, two male figures and a tree	Amen. III	1068
14	Cylinder seal	Glass. Showing a winged monster, a bull and a male figure	Amen. III	1068
15	Cylinder seal	Steatite. Showing a deity with a conical cap, two rampant animals and a chair	Amen. III	1068
16	Cylinder seal	Faience, green glaze; showing fishes and a herring-bone pattern	Amen. III	1068

PLATE XXXIX
SCARABS AND SEALS

1	Scarab	Steatite, white. Inscribed <i>Ra-men-kheper</i> = Thothmes III, with a plume on either side of the name. Cf. Alan Rowe, <i>Catalogue of Scarabs, etc., in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, 1936, page 116, No. 488</i>	P. Amen. III	1092
2	Scarab	Faience, blue glazed. Showing an ibex looking backwards	P. Amen. III	1108
3	Scarab	Steatite, glazed; gold mounted. Showing a hawk with a flail on its back and a uræus under its feet. Below it is the <i>neb</i> sign	Amen. III	1062
4	Scarab	Lapis lazuli; gold mounted. Showing a walking lion carrying a captured gazelle (?). Two "dowels", one on each end of the scarab	Amen. III	1068
5	Scarab	Faience, white. Showing a bull with an <i>ankh</i> sign above and in front of it	Amen. III	1068
6	Seal	Black stone; bored. Showing a winged, crested animal (cf. PLATE XXXVII, 8) on one side and the figure of a man on the other	Amen. III	1068
7	Scaraboid	Steatite, light-brown. Cross design	Ram. III	1024
8	Scaraboid	Glass, green. Pierced; fragmentary; showing part of a winged creature	L. Ram.	1136

(Continued on Page 86)

THE FOUR CANAANITE TEMPLES OF BETH-SHAN

PLATE XXXIX — SCARABS AND SEALS, *Concluded*

FIG.	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
9	Scaraboid	Glass (?), patinated. Unpierced. Hyksos. In the centre are two winged serpents with an inscription between them—perhaps reading <i>peseshet tau</i> , "He who shares the two lands" (?)	L. Ram.	1136
10	Scaraboid	Faience; green glazed. Showing a man in a long dress smelling a lotus. Below is the <i>neb</i> sign	L. Ram.	1145
11	Amulet	Faience, light-green. Bearing the cartouche of <i>Neb-Maāt-Rā</i> = Amenophis III. Two plumes on the top and a "dowel" below	Amen. III	1072
12	Bezel	Faience, light-blue. Cartouche from a ring. Inscribed <i>Neb-Maāt-Rā</i> = Amenophis III. Broken	Amen. III	1068
13	Bezel	Faience, blue glazed. From a ring; bears the <i>wadjet</i> eye (right)	P. Amen. III	1108
14	Seal impression	On a clay fragment; showing a gazelle feeding on a tree	Ram. III	1151
15	Signet-ring	Faience, light-blue; glazed. On the bezel is the cartouche of <i>Neb-Maāt-Rā</i> = Amenophis III	Amen. III	1062
16	Cylinder seal	Stone. Has a chevron pattern in a plain border	Ram. III	1151
17	Seal	Greyish stone. Square; pierced; incised design showing a running gazelle, etc.	Amen. III	1068
18	Seal	Pottery. Circular; with two horizontal handles. Simple rosette in relief formed by radiating lines. Perhaps for stamping sacred bread	L. Ram.	1128
19	Cylinder seal	Alabaster. Broken; chevron pattern in a double border	L. Ram.	1135
20	Cylinder seal	Steatite, white. Incised with a scroll design	P. Amen. III	1092
21	Cylinder seal	Faience, light-green. Showing three "stars" and a recumbent stag (?)	P. Amen. III	1092
22	Cylinder seal	Faience, blue glazed. Showing two stags and a sacred tree	P. Amen. III	1108
23	Cylinder seal	Faience, blue glazed. Showing above a guilloche pattern and below a row of birds looking backwards	P. Amen. III	1108

PLATE XL
CYLINDER SEALS

FIG.	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
1	Faience	Light-green (faded). Showing a conventionalized plant and scroll design	Amen. III	1068
2	Faience	Light-green (faded). Showing a row of conventionalized birds looking backwards	Amen. III	1068
3	Faience	Light-blue. Showing a double cross and some animal (a gazelle ?)	Amen. III	1068
4	Faience	Light-green. Showing two rows of fishes swimming to right. Below, a row of men with staves before them marching to the left	Amen. III	1068
5	Faience	Light-green (faded). Showing a scroll design and a cross-hatched pattern in a border	Amen. III	1068
6	Faience	Light-green. Showing two long-robed figures holding sceptres (?). Between them is a sacred tree. The figure to the left wears a conical cap with a pennant hanging down from it. Behind him is a winged animal wearing a cap and a (reversed) recumbent stag	Amen. III	1068

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

PLATE XL — CYLINDER SEALS, *Concluded*

FIG.	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE	
			LEVEL	ROOM No.
7	Faience	Light-green. Showing a row of stags (?)	Amen. III	1068
8	Faience	Light-green. Showing a band of "stars" broken in one place by the figure of a man with a cap, kneeling on one knee, and having the left hand raised. Behind him are two recumbent stags (?) in reversed positions	Amen. III	1068
9	Faience	Light-green. Showing two griffins with vertical lines between them	Amen. III	1068
10	Faience	Light-green; fragment. Scroll design	Amen. III	1068
11	Faience	White; fragment. Showing a row of men with outstretched arms. Dancers (?)	Amen. III	1068
12	Faience	Light-green. Showing two stags with a sacred tree between them	Amen. III	1068
13	Faience	Light-green. Showing a male figure seated on a high chair, with a stag in front and a herring-bone pattern behind	Amen. III	1068
14	Faience	Light-green. Showing vertical hatched panels, etc.	Amen. III	1068
15	Faience	Light-green (faded). Showing rows of circles and chevrons	Amen. III	1068
16	Faience	Light-green. Showing two recumbent stags	Amen. III	1068
17	Faience	Blue glazed. Showing a recumbent stag, a tree, etc.	Amen. III	1104
18	Faience	Blue glazed. Showing three standing male figures, one of them putting his outstretched arm on the shoulder of one of the others. Compare the two "fighters" on the shrine-house in PLATE LVIA, 3. To the right is a stag looking backwards	Amen. III	1105
19	Faience	Blue glazed. Deity with a conventionalized tree, etc.	Amen. III	1105
20	Faience	Light-green (faded). Showing two recumbent stags and a chevron pattern	Amen. III	1068
21	Faience	Blue glazed. Showing two male figures, an animal, etc.	Ram. III	1160
22	Onyx (?)	In two registers. Upper one shows a winged deity; a man shooting an arrow, etc. Lower one shows a male deity on a throne; two attendants; a sacred tree, etc. Cassite. See <i>The Topography and History of Beth-shan</i> , page 42	L. Ram.	1136

PLATE XLIA

(On the meaning of the asterisk * see Preface)

FIGURE	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE LEVEL
1	Head of a life-sized pottery statue.* This has holes in the top in which actual plumes were doubtless inserted [compare PLATE XLVA, 1]. See especially Holland, <i>Mycenaean Plumes</i> , in <i>American Journal of Archaeology</i> , XXXIII (1929), No. 2, pages 198 ff. A plumed Ashtoreth figurine was found at Ta'anach, and still another at Megiddo (Fisher, <i>The Excavation of Armageddon</i> , page 70)	P. Amen. III
2	Part of a serpent cult object [compare PLATE XXI, 5]	P. Amen. III
3	Base of an incense-stand; pottery*	P. Amen. III

PLATE XLIIA

(On the meaning of the asterisk * see Preface)

FIGURE	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE LEVEL
1	Right—Ashtoreth figurine mould; pottery.* Left—Wax impression from the same	P. Amen. III
2	Serpent cult object with the breasts of a female; pottery*	P. Amen. III
3	Fragment of pottery with a man's face*	P. Amen. III
4	Fragment of pottery with a woman's face*	P. Amen. III
5	Serpent cult objects; the one on the left has a cup for the lacteal fluid.* [Compare PLATE XLVA, 4]	P. Amen. III

PLATE XLIIIA

1	View of the temple of Amenophis III. Looking northeast	Amen. III
2	Model of the above temple. Looking north-northeast	Amen. III
3	General view of the rooms just east of the temple of Amenophis III. Looking south. Note the sockets for the poles (the poles shown are modern) upon which probably the sacred animals were dressed after being killed	Amen. III
4	Details of a brick wall in Room 1257 in the Amenophis III level. Note the holes for the strengthening beams. [Compare description of Figure 1, par. 10]	Amen. III

PLATE XLIVA

1	Elephant-headed cylindrical cult object; pottery.* Original. See Additional Notes (3) at end of Chapter VI	Amen. III
2	Elephant-headed cylindrical cult object; drawings	Amen. III
3	Pig-headed cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XIX, 2]	Amen. III
4	Serpent cult object. [Compare PLATE XX, 3]	Amen. III

PLATE XLVA

1	Ashtoreth-headed cylindrical cult object (plumed); pottery.* See description of PLATE XLIA, 1	Amen. III
2	Side view of No. 1	
3	Head of No. 1	
4	Serpent cult object with the breasts of a female and a cup for the lacteal fluid; pottery.* [Compare PLATE XLIIA, 5]	Amen. III
5	Ashtoreth figurine; pottery*	Amen. III

PLATE XLVIA

1	Bull-headed cylindrical cult object; pottery.* Original. For notes on bulls see my article in the <i>Quarterly Statement</i> , April, 1928, pages 77, 78; April, 1929, pages 80, 81	Amen. III
2	Bull-headed cylindrical cult object; drawings	
3	Bes-headed jar; pottery.* Original. See Additional Notes (2) at end of Chapter VI	Amen. III
4	Bes-headed jar; drawings	Amen. III

PLATE XLVIIA

(On the meaning of the asterisk * see Preface)

FIGURE	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE LEVEL
1	Grotesque jar; pottery.* Side view	Amen. III
2	Grotesque jar. Front view of No. 1	
3	Military standard; bronze, covered with gold foil*	Amen. III
4	"Boomerang", or castanet; ivory. [Compare PLATES XX, 23; XXXV, 13]	Amen. III

PLATE XLVIII A

1	Model of a sacred chair; basalt. Side view. [Compare PLATE XIX, 13; also PLATE XLIX A, 2]	Amen. III
2	View of the other side of No. 1	
3	Back view of No. 1	
4	Front view of No. 1	

PLATE XLIX A

1	Stela of Ashtoreth; limestone. [Compare PLATE XXXV, 5, and <i>The Topography and History of Beth-shan</i> , pages 19, 21, PLATE 48, 2]	Amen. III
2	Sacred table; limestone. This must have been associated with the sacred chair shown in PLATE XLVIII A. [Compare PLATE XIX, 14]	Amen. III
3	Bowl fragment of faience showing a boat, a man holding a lotus, a kneeling calf and a fish*	Amen. III
4	Pot on trumpet base; pottery*	Amen. III
5	Hittite axe-head. [Compare PLATE XXXII, 2]	Amen. III
6	Dagger. [Compare PLATE XXXII, 3]	Amen. III

PLATE LA

1	View of the temple of Seti I. Looking northeast	E. S. I
2	Model of the above temple. Looking north	E. S. I
3	Inlay showing a lion and a gazelle, one on either side of a pool of water surrounded by herbage. [Compare PLATE XXXIV, 24]	Amen. III
4	Figurine of the Hittite god Teshub (?); bronze*	Amen. III

PLATE LIA

1	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XIV, 2]	E. S. I
2	Box for holding cult objects. [Compare PLATE XXII, 13]	E. S. I
3	<i>Kernos</i> ; pottery*	E. S. I
4	Hawk (Horus). [Compare PLATE XXXV, 8]	E. S. I
5	Cylindrical cult object; pottery*	E. S. I
6	Figurine of a goddess (?). [Compare PLATE XXXV, 10]	E. S. I

PLATE LIIA

1	Jar with ibex-headed handles. [Compare PLATE XXII, 2]	E. S. I
2	Duck's head; ivory*	E. S. I
3	<i>Kernos</i> fragment; pottery*	E. S. I
4	Papyrus capitals. [Compare PLATE XXVI, 20]	E. S. I
5	Serpent cult object. [Compare PLATE XXI, 15]	E. S. I
6	Bowl; breccia*	E. S. I

PLATE LIIIA

(On the meaning of the asterisk * see Preface)

FIGURE	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE LEVEL
1	Head of a statuette; pottery*	Amen. III
2	Side view of No. 1	
3	Horse's head (figurine); note the trappings. [Compare PLATE XXI, 14]	E. S. I
4	Hippopotamus (figurine). Red coloured. [Compare PLATE XXI, 13]	E. S. I
5	Dog (figurine); bronze.* The animal is holding some object in its mouth	E. S. I
6	Votive offering in the shape of a human leg; pottery*	E. S. I
7	Votive offering in the shape of a spherical loaf of bread; clay.* It is stamped <i>Imenyt</i> , i.e., "daily," and was used for the daily bread offerings. Two of these votive offerings have been found, one bearing 14 <i>Imenyt</i> impressions and the other five similar impressions. The seal indicates that the clay cakes were votive offerings for providing a "daily" supply of bread to the deity. This usage has a suggestive analogy to the practice of preparing the shewbread at the sanctuary of Nob, as recorded in I <i>Samuel</i> , xxi, 6, and may well throw considerable light on the periodicity of renewing the bread as referred to there, where the frequency of renewal is left entirely undetermined. (Compare also <i>Leviticus</i> , xxi, 6, sq.) A number of cigar-shaped mud models of bread-cakes, each 9 centimetres in length, was found in the corridor of the Thothmes Temple	E. S. I
8	Mould for jewelry; serpentine*. Cf. G. M. FitzGerald, <i>Beth-shan Excavations 1921-1923</i> , PLATE XL, 9	E. S. I

PLATE LIVA

1	View of the southern temple of Rameses III. Looking east	Ram. III
2	Model of the above temple. Looking east	
3	Another view of No. 1. Looking west	
4	Stable for horses in the Rameses III level near the main west gate of the fort. Looking northwest. [Compare Figure 2 for the plan of the gate. The stable itself is just where the word "INTERIOR" appears]	Ram. III

PLATE LVA

1	View of the northern temple of Rameses III. Looking east	Ram. III
2	Model of the above temple. Looking east	
3	Details of brickwork in the north wall of Room 26	Ram. III
4	Top of the wall shown in No. 3	
5	Foundations of a wall in Room 1075. Looking south	Ram. III
6	Foundations of walls of Room 1158. Looking south	Ram. III

PLATE LVIA

1	Shrine-house. [Compare PLATE XVII, 2]	Ram. III
2	Another side of the shrine-house shown in PLATE LVIIA, 1, 2	Ram. III
3	Drawing of No. 1	
4	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XVII, 7]	Ram. III

PLATE LVIIA

(On the meaning of the asterisk * see Preface)

FIGURE	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE LEVEL
1	Shrine-house. [Compare PLATE XVII, 1.] For side view see PLATE LVIA, 2	Ram. III
2	Another view of No. 1 (reverse side).	
3	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XIV, 3]	Ram. III
4	Drawing of No. 3	

PLATE LVIIIA

1	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XIV, 1]	Ram. III
2	Another view of No. 1 (reverse side)	
3	Drawing of No. 1	
4	Box-shaped cult object. [Compare PLATE XVII, 4]	Ram. III

PLATE LIXA

1	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XV, 1]	Ram. III
2	Drawing of No. 1	
3	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XVI, 2]	Ram. III
4	Another view of No. 3 (reverse side)	

PLATE LXA

1	Drawing of the cylindrical cult object shown in No. 2. [Compare PLATE XVI, 3]	Ram. III
2	Cylindrical cult object shown in No. 1	
3	<i>Kernos</i> . [Compare PLATE XX, 21]	Ram. III
4	Lion-and-bull-headed vase. [Compare PLATES XX, 10; XXII, 1.] For notes on lion see my article in the <i>Quarterly Statement</i> , April, 1929, pages 87-89; also Albright, <i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i> , Oct., 1930, page 5 (stone lion from Tell Beit Mirsim)	Lion part from E. S. I.; bull part from Ram. III

PLATE LXIA

1	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XV, 3]	Ram. III
2	Drawing of No. 1	
3	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XV, 2]	Ram. III
4	Drawing of No. 3	

PLATE LXIIA

1	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XVII, 8]	Ram. III
2	Drawing of No. 1	
3	Cylindrical cult object. [Compare PLATE XV, 4]	Ram. III
4	Drawing of No. 3	

PLATE LXIIIA

(On the meaning of the asterisk * see Preface)

FIGURE	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE LEVEL
1	Figurine of a deity; limestone.* Front view	Ram. III
2	Back view of No. 1	
3	Drawings of No. 1	
4	Altar; basalt*	Ram. III
5	Figurines of dogs; lead.* For notes on dogs see my article in the <i>Quarterly Statement</i> , April, 1929, pages 87-89	Ram. III
6	Figurine of a dog; bronze*	L. Ram.

PLATE LXIVA

1	Bird figurine from cult objects. [Compare PLATE XX]	Ram. III
2	Ashtoreth figurines. [Compare PLATE XXXV, 19, 20, 26]	Ram. III
3	Face mask of pottery. [Compare PLATE XXI, 18]	L. Ram.
4	Side view of No. 3	

PLATE LXVA

1	Stela of Āntit; basalt. [Compare PLATE XXXV, 3.] See <i>The Topography and History of Beth-shan</i> , PLATE 50, 2; page 32	Ram. III
2	Figurine of a Canaanite deity. [Compare PLATE XXXV, 9]	Ram. III
3	Cornice. [Compare PLATE XXVI, 19]	Ram. III
4	Bricks with gang marks (?) of the makers. [Compare PLATE XXVI, 15-17]	Ram. III
5	Details of the brick doorway in Room 3	Ram. III

PLATE LXVIA

1	Foundation deposit: a jug of gold ingots, etc., from the north side of the hall, southern temple of Rameses III. [Compare PLATE XXIX, 40]	Ram. III
2	Another view of No. 1, showing its contents. [Compare PLATE XXIX, 32-44]	Ram. III
3	Foundation deposit: a pot (broken) of silver ingots, etc., from the south side of the hall, southern temple of Rameses III. [Compare PLATE XXIX, 12-31]	Ram. III
4	Miscellaneous jewelry from southern temple of Rameses III. [Compare PLATE XXX, 46, 47]	Ram. III

PLATE LXVIIA

1	Mass of silver ingots, jewelry, etc. [Compare PLATE XXXIV, 17-21.] This was originally enclosed in a cloth, like the ingots, etc., in the southern temple of Rameses II. [Compare PLATE XXIX, 17, etc.]	L. S. I
2	Small ingots of silver from No. 1	
3	Jewelry, etc., from No. 1. The bangle is of gold	
4	Fragments of a faience bowl*	
5	Drawings of No. 4. The hieroglyphs seem to read "[Me]kal Ba[ty-shar]", i.e., "[Me]kal <the lord of>Be[th-Shan]". Compare the stela of Mekal published in <i>The Topography and History of Beth-shan</i> , PLATES 33; 49, 3; also Frontispiece of the present work	

PLATE LXVIII A

(On the meaning of the asterisk * see Preface)

FIGURE	DESCRIPTION	PROVENANCE LEVEL
1	Ashtoreth figurine; pottery*	Thoth. III
2	Ashtoreth figurine; pottery*	Thoth. III
3	Ashtoreth figurine; pottery*	Thoth. III
4	Ashtoreth figurine; pottery.* Suckling a child	Thoth. III
5	Pendant of gold showing Ashtoreth holding the was-sceptre*	Thoth. III
6	Ashtoreth figurine; pottery*	Thoth. III
7	Ashtoreth figurine; glass*	Thoth. III
8	Ape figurine (?) from some vessel; pottery*	Thoth. III
9	Figurine of a deity; bronze*	Thoth. III

PLATE LXIXA

1	Portable altar; basalt*. Compare Macalister, <i>The Excavation of Gezer</i> , II, page 424 (altar with "horns" or corner-knobs); also the more developed type from Shechem shown in <i>Quarterly Statement</i> , October, 1926, page 206. An altar with "horns" from Megiddo is published by Fisher, <i>The Excavation of Armageddon</i> , page 68. The Gezer portable altars are conveniently grouped by Cook, <i>The Religion of Ancient Palestine</i> (Schweich Lectures, 1925), PLATES IV, XVII, XVIII; compare also the late altar on PLATE XXXV, <i>op. cit.</i>	Thoth. III
2	Top of No. 1, showing the cross with knobbed ends. In Crete, this particular cross was a general indication of divinity	
3	Bætyl; basalt*	Thoth. III
4	Head of a small figurine of a man; basalt*	Thoth. III
5	Cosmetic pot; alabaster.* [Compare PLATE LXXIA, 4]	P. Amen. III
6	Trumpet mouth; bronze*	P. Amen. III

PLATE LXXA

1	Cult object with curved legs; pottery*	Thoth. III
2	Drawing of No. 1	Thoth. III
3	Chalice; pottery*	
4	Drawing of No. 3	Thoth. III
5	Bowl with a serpent on its exterior; pottery.* <i>This is the oldest serpent-object so far found on the site</i>	
6	Head of a small figurine of a man; ivory*	Thoth. III

PLATE LXXIA

1	Pendant showing a lion leaping on a bull; bronze.* See my article in the <i>Quarterly Statement</i> , April, 1928, page 78	Thoth. III
2	Drawing of a fragment of a dish with gazelles; pottery*	Thoth. III
3	Scarab of Senwosret I, Dynasty XII; amethyst*	Thoth. III
4	Cosmetic pot; ivory.* [Compare PLATE LXIXA, 5.] See also Wilkinson, <i>Ancient Egyptians</i> , II, page 17, figure 292	Thoth. III
5	Mould for jewelry; steatite*	Thoth. III
6	Inlay representing a seated negro; ivory*	Thoth. III
7	Impression of a scarab of Thothmes III; steatite*	Thoth. III

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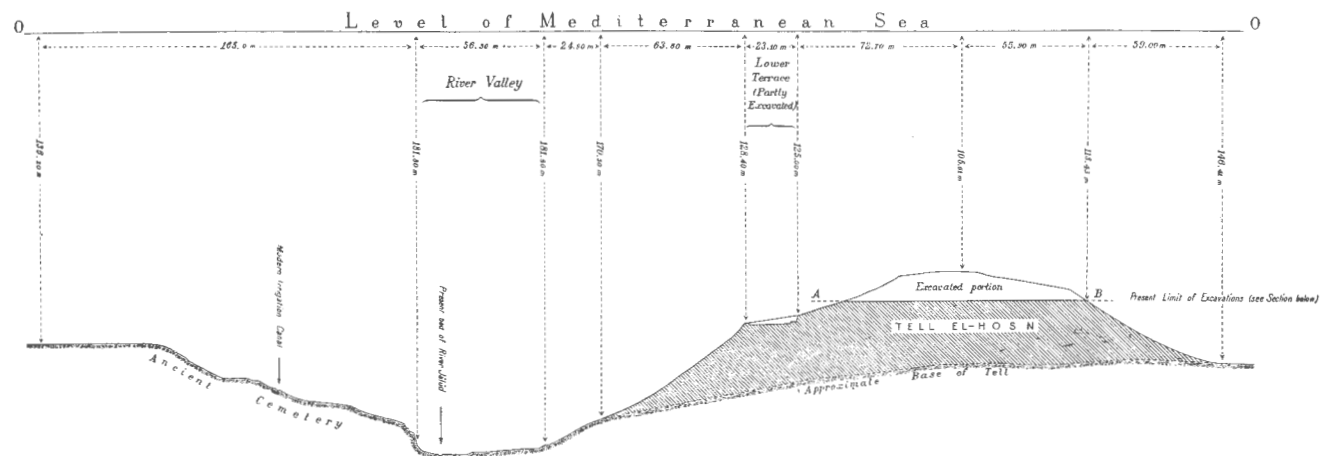
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PLATES

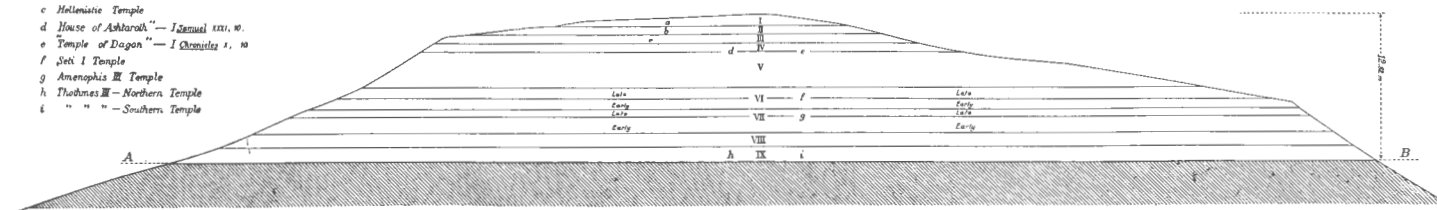


GENERAL SECTION through Ancient Cemetery, River Sâd, and Tell el-Hosn, from North-East to South-West. Looking South-East.

EXPLANATION
 Debris, etc.
 Rock

KEY TO POSITIONS OF SACRED BUILDINGS:-

- a Arabic Mosque
- b Byzantine Circular Church
- c Hellenistic Temple
- d House of Ashtaroth" — I Samuel xxi, 10.
- e Temple of Dagon" — I Chronicles i, 10
- f Seti I Temple
- g Amenophis III Temple
- h Thutmose III — Northern Temple
- i " " — Southern Temple

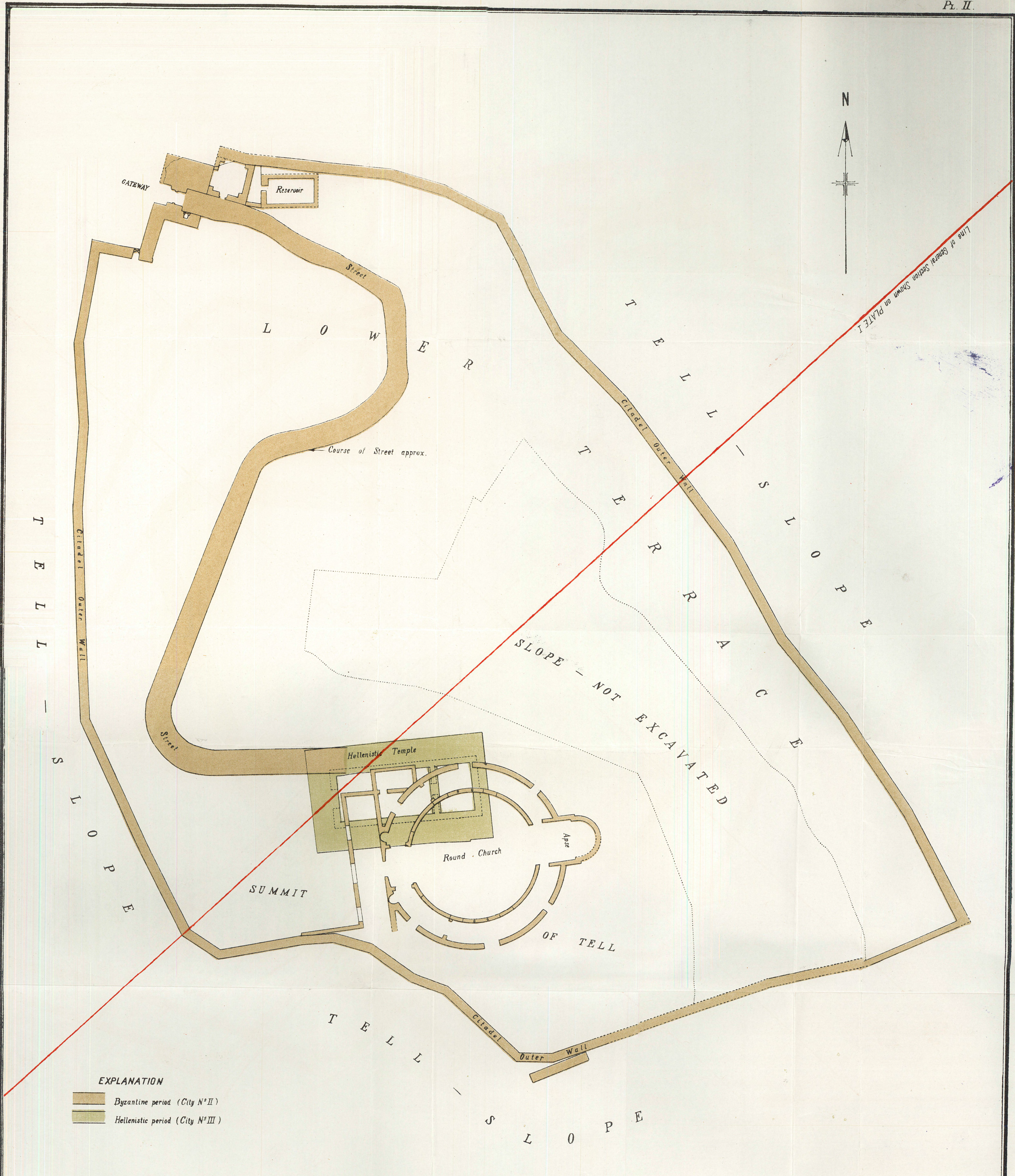


SPECIAL SECTION A-B (enlarged) through top of TELL EL-HOSN, showing in schematic form the Levels Excavated in the Great "Cutting"

NOTE: The Philistines and Israelites were in N° IV level. The two Temples in N° V level were in use until about Israelish times.

City-levels Numbers I-IX, Beth-shan. For details see Preface

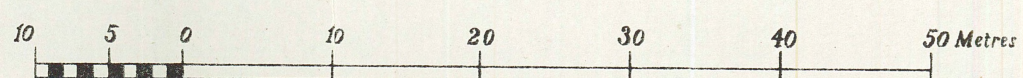
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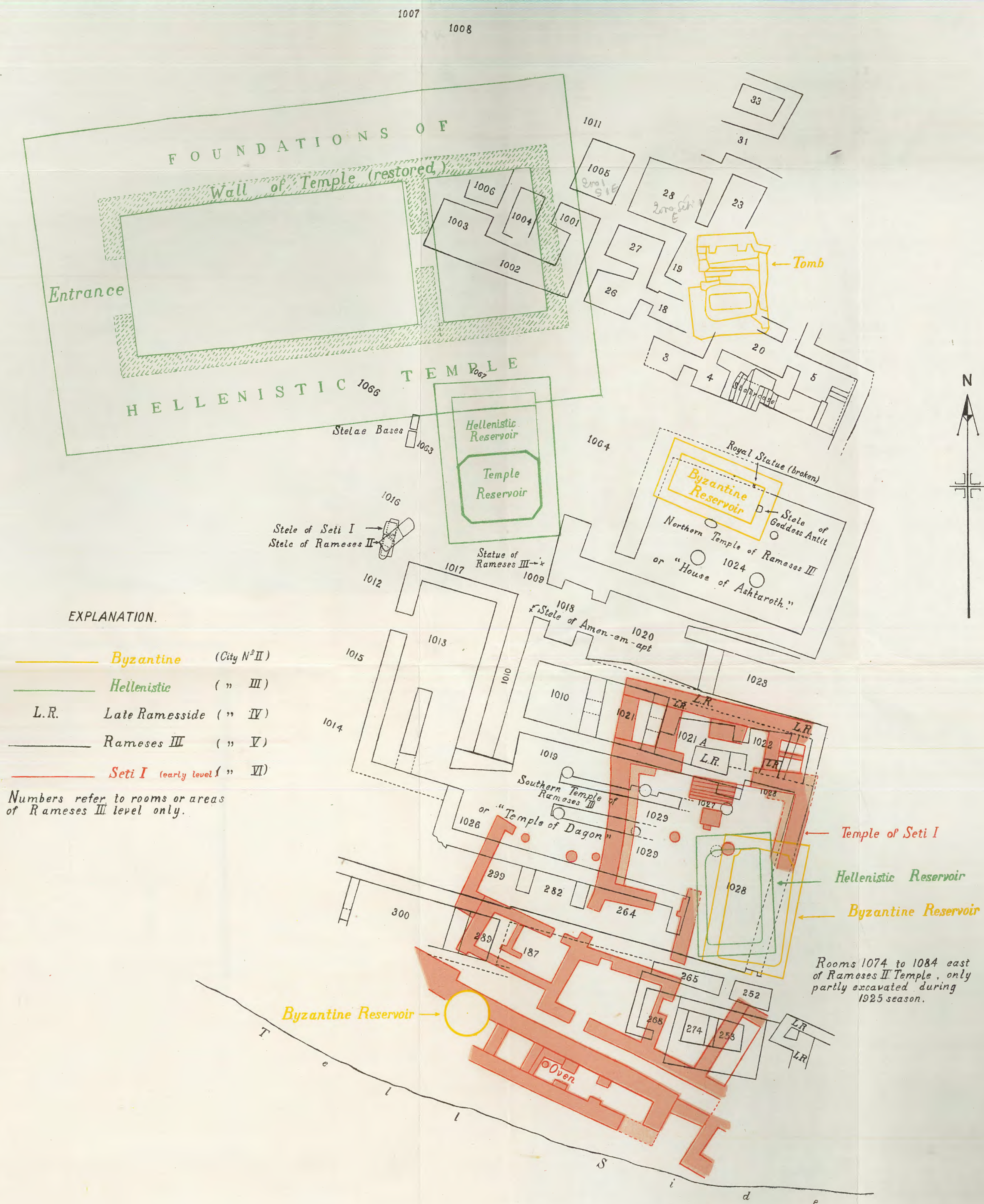


EXPLANATION

- Byzantine period (City N° II)
- Hellenistic period (City N° III)

PLAN OF UPPER PART OF TELL EL-HOSN, BETH-SHAN
showing Citadel-Walls, Street, & Church, Byzantine period; and Temple, Hellenistic period (cf. PLATE III)





PLAN showing excavations on BETH-SHAN tell during 1925 season.

(TEMPLE OF AMENOPHIS III OMITTED)

NOTE: The Byzantine Tomb, and the rooms numbered below 1000 were excavated in the 1923-season.

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 metres.

EXPLANATION

- (1) ——— Seti I (Late level) (City N°VI)
 (2) ——— Seti I (Early level) (" VI)
 (3) ——— Amenophis III (City N°VII)

Room Nos. of (1)&(2), in sepia and red respectively; those of (3) are on large plan of Temple of this era.

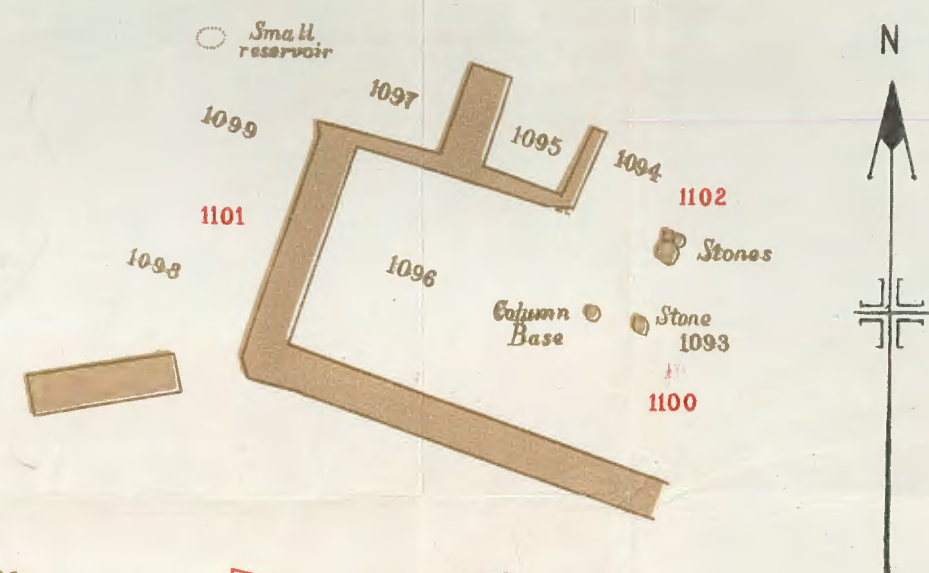


SECOND PLAN SHOWING EXCAVATIONS ON BETH-SHAN TELL DURING 1925-SEASON.
 BUILDINGS OF SETI I, AND AMENOPHIS III

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 Metres

EXPLANATION

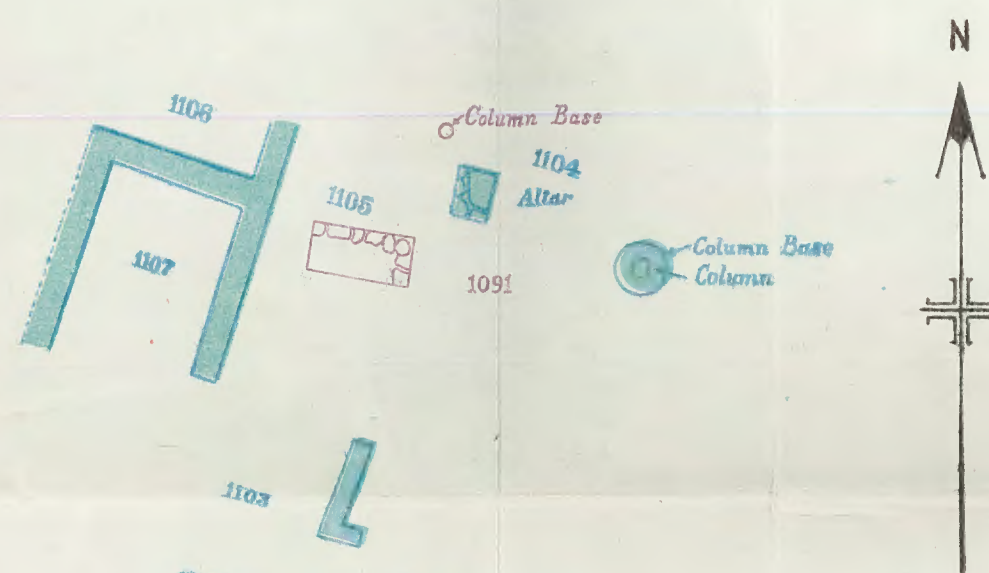
- Seti I (Late level)
- Seti I " " excavations, 1926
- Seti I (Early level)
- 1092, 1100, 1101, 1102 Early Seti areas excavated in 1926



Temple of Seti I

SETI I LEVELS
(City N° VI)

Plates made by Penna. Art Project WPA



Temple of Amenophis III

EXPLANATION

- Amenophis III level, (City N° VII)
- Amenophis III level, excavated in 1926 (City N° VII)
- Pre-Amenophis III level (excavated in 1926) (City N° VIII)

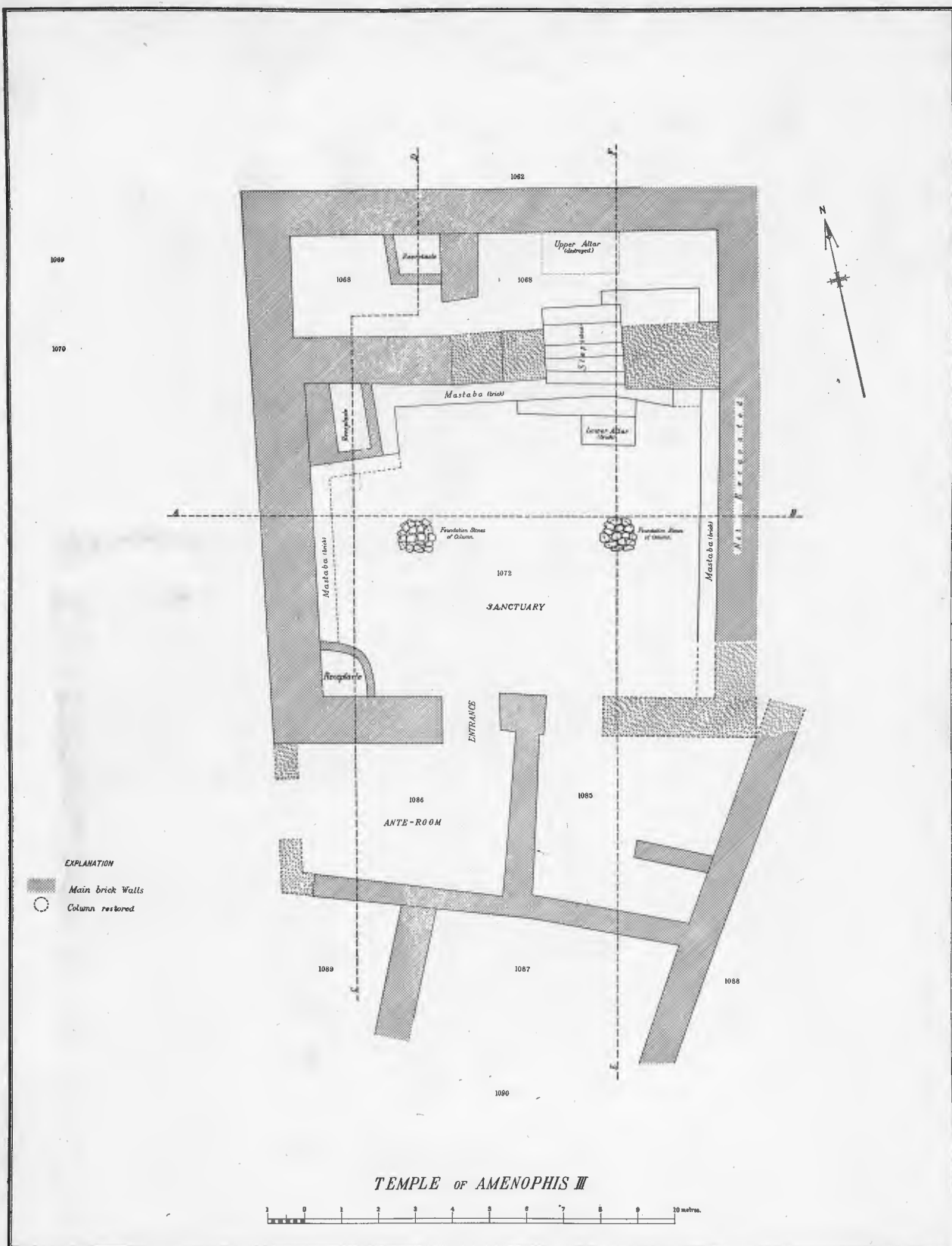
PRE-AMENOPHIS III LEVEL
(City N° VIII)

AMENOPHIS III and PRE-AMENOPHIS III LEVELS

GENERAL PLANS SHOWING EXCAVATIONS OF 1926 IN CONJUNCTION WITH EXCAVATIONS OF 1925

1 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 Metres.

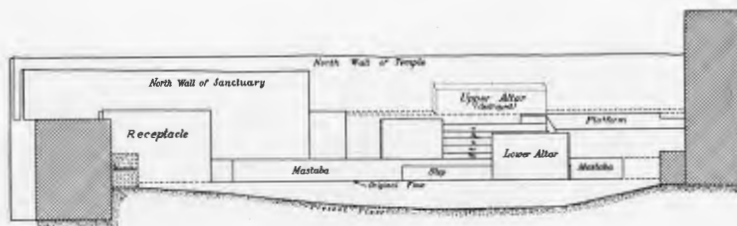
PLATE VI



TEMPLE OF AMENOPHIS III

BRITISH
MUSEUM
STRASBOURG

PLATE VII



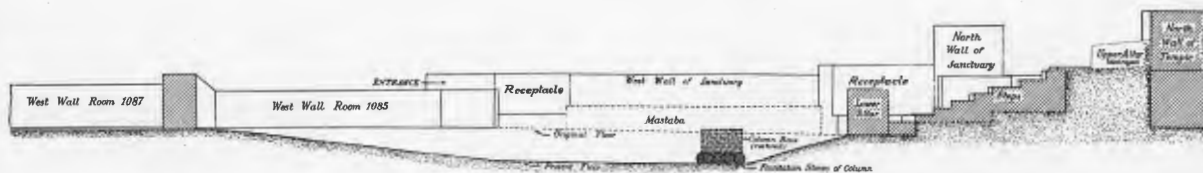
SECTION A-B from West to East. Looking North.



SECTION C-D from South to North Looking West

EXPLANATION

- Brick
- Stone
- Earth



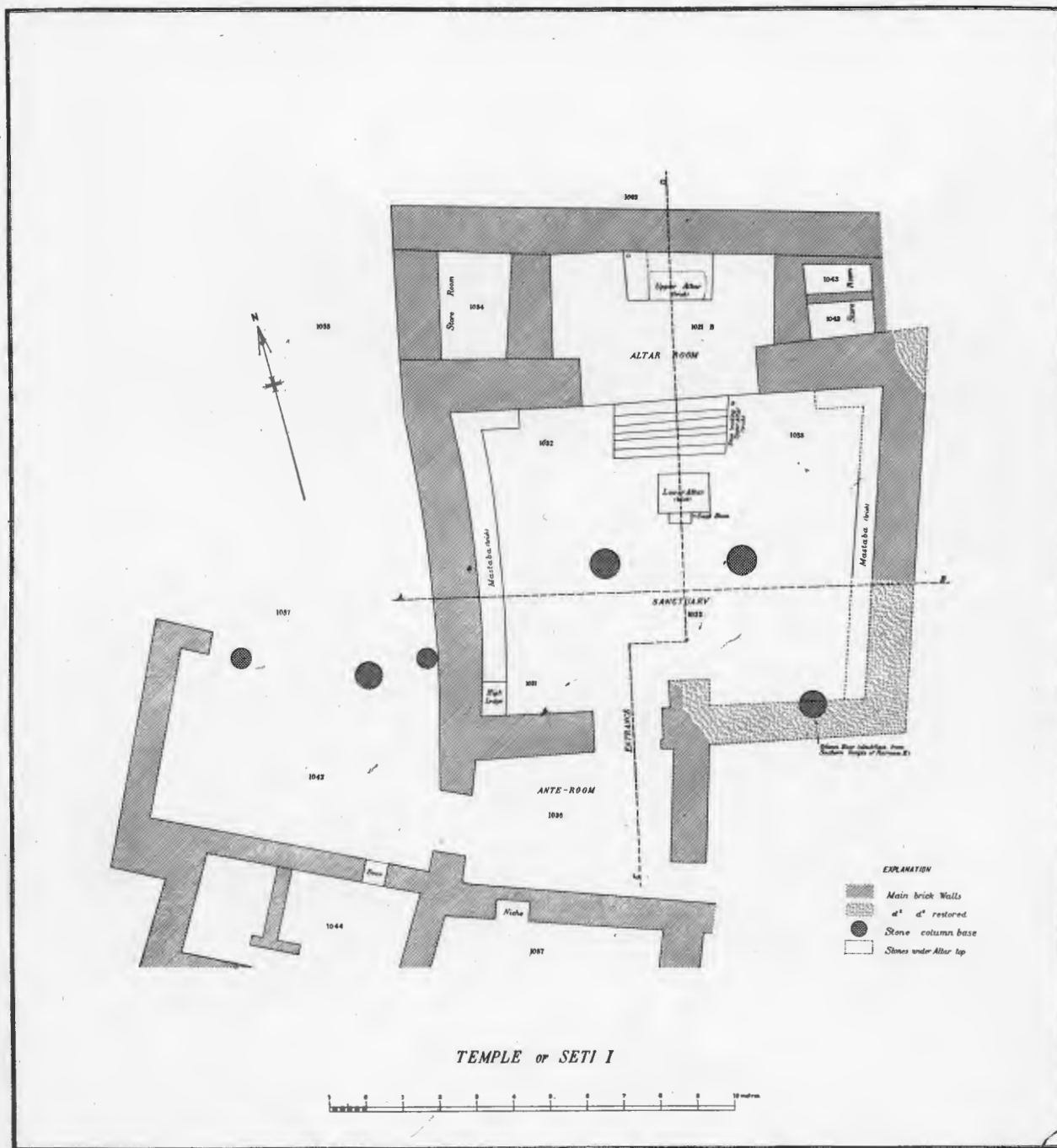
SECTION E-F from South to North Looking West.

TEMPLE OF AMENOPHIS III

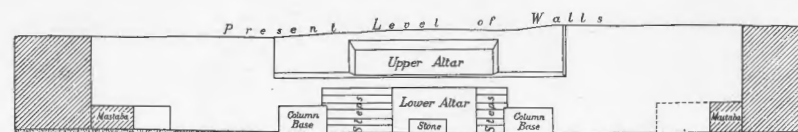


8.11.1
STRASSBOURG

PLATE VIII

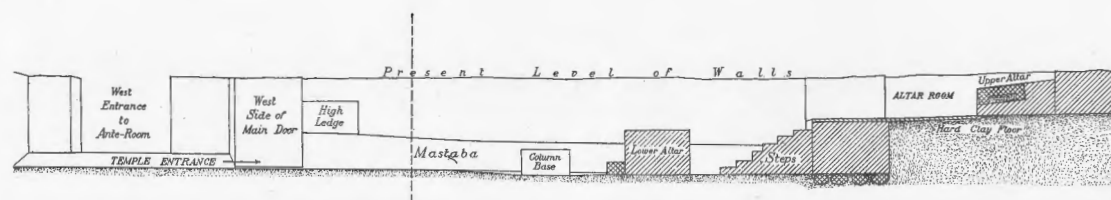
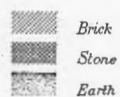


S. R. O.
S. 350000



SECTION A-B from West to East. Looking North.

EXPLANATION

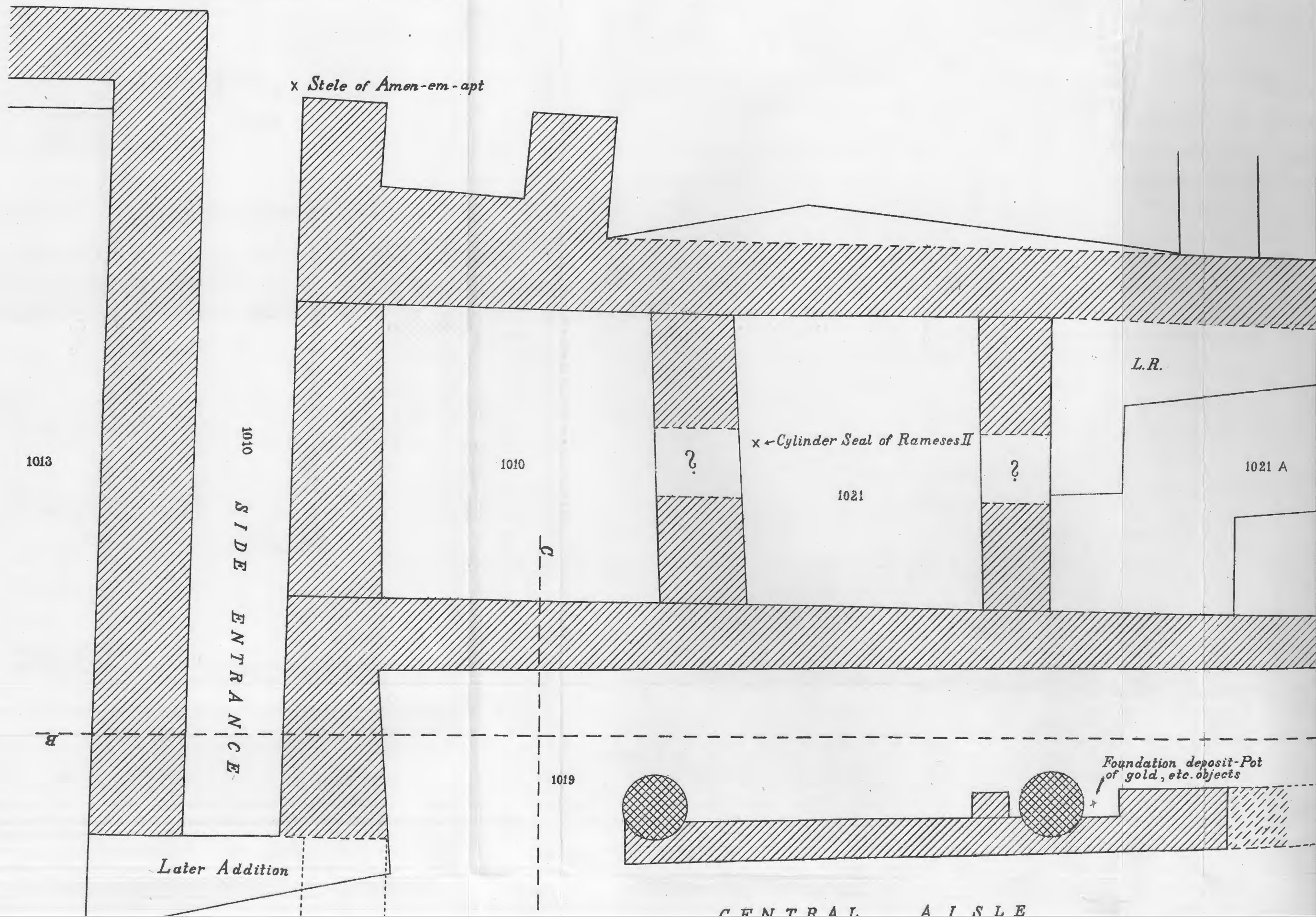


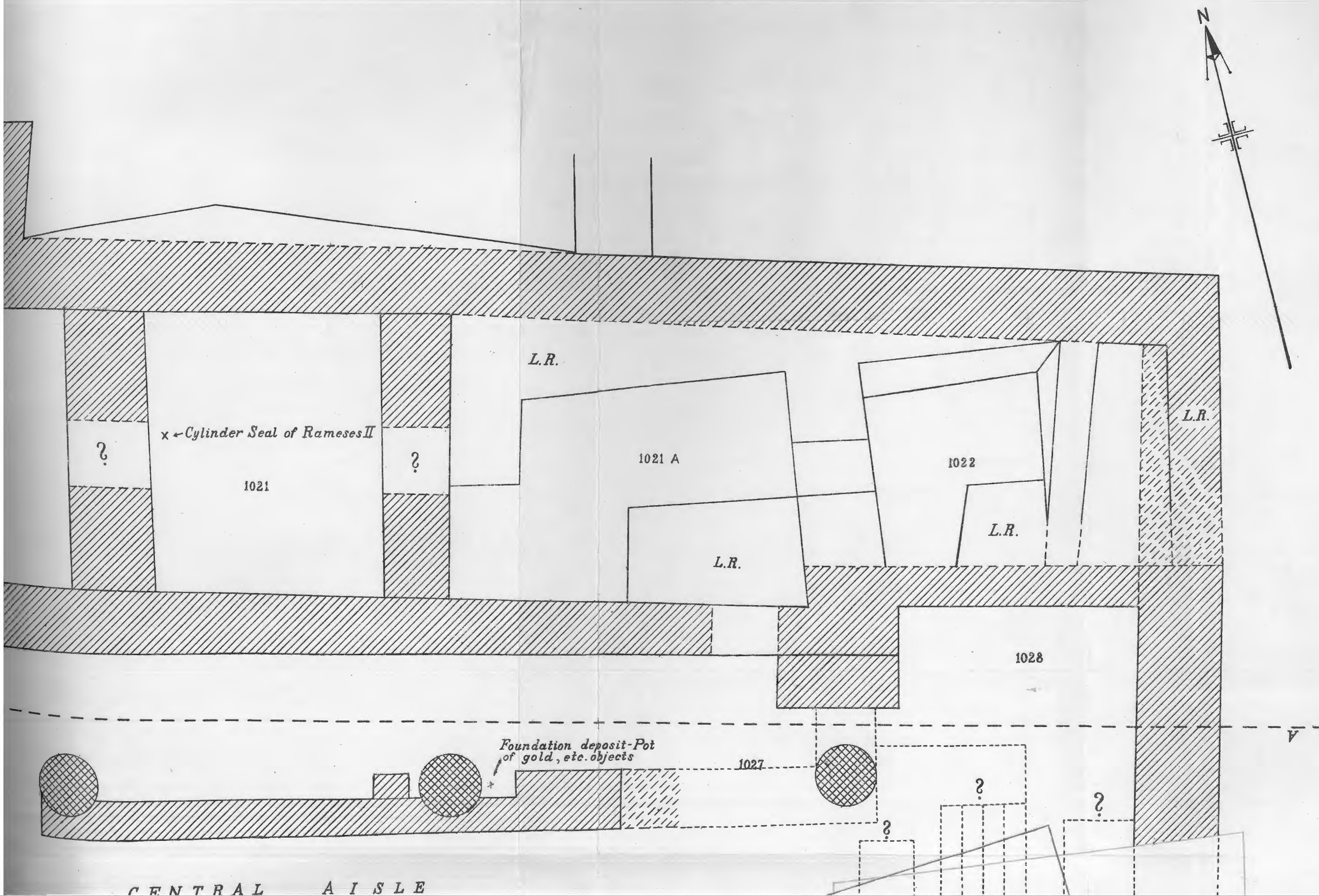
SECTION C-D from South to North. Looking West.

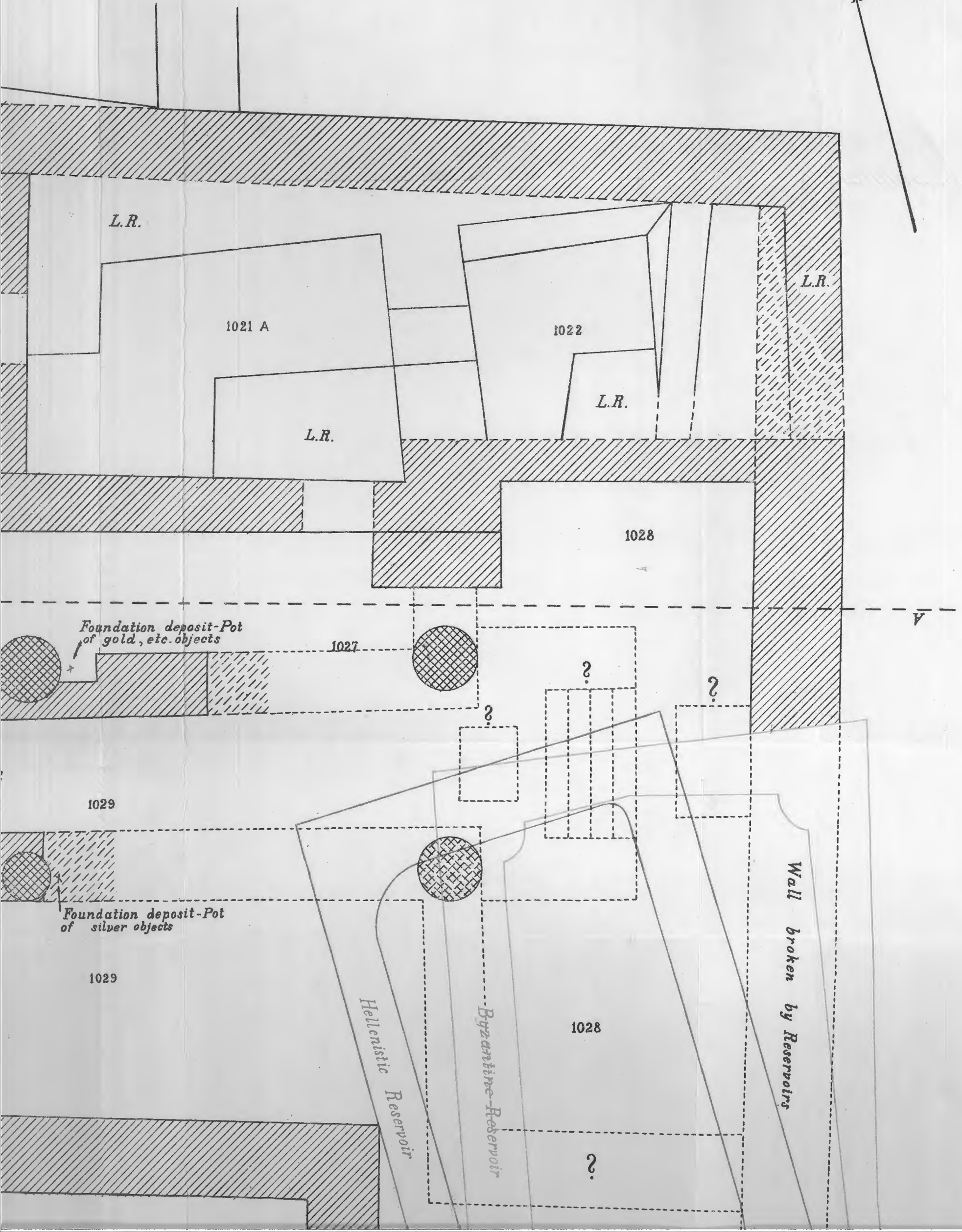
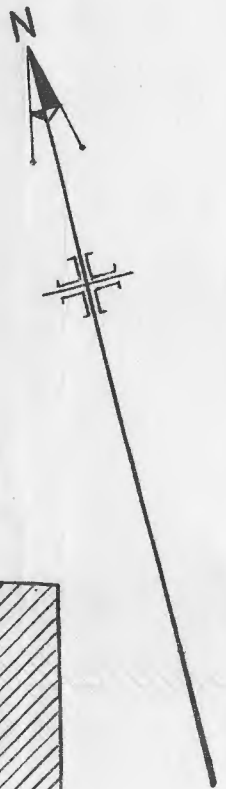
TEMPLE OF SETI I



V. R. D.
STRASSBURG







Foundation deposit-Pot
of silver objects

1029

Hellenistic
Reservoir

Byzantine-Reservoir

1028

broken by Reservoirs

?

282

264

187

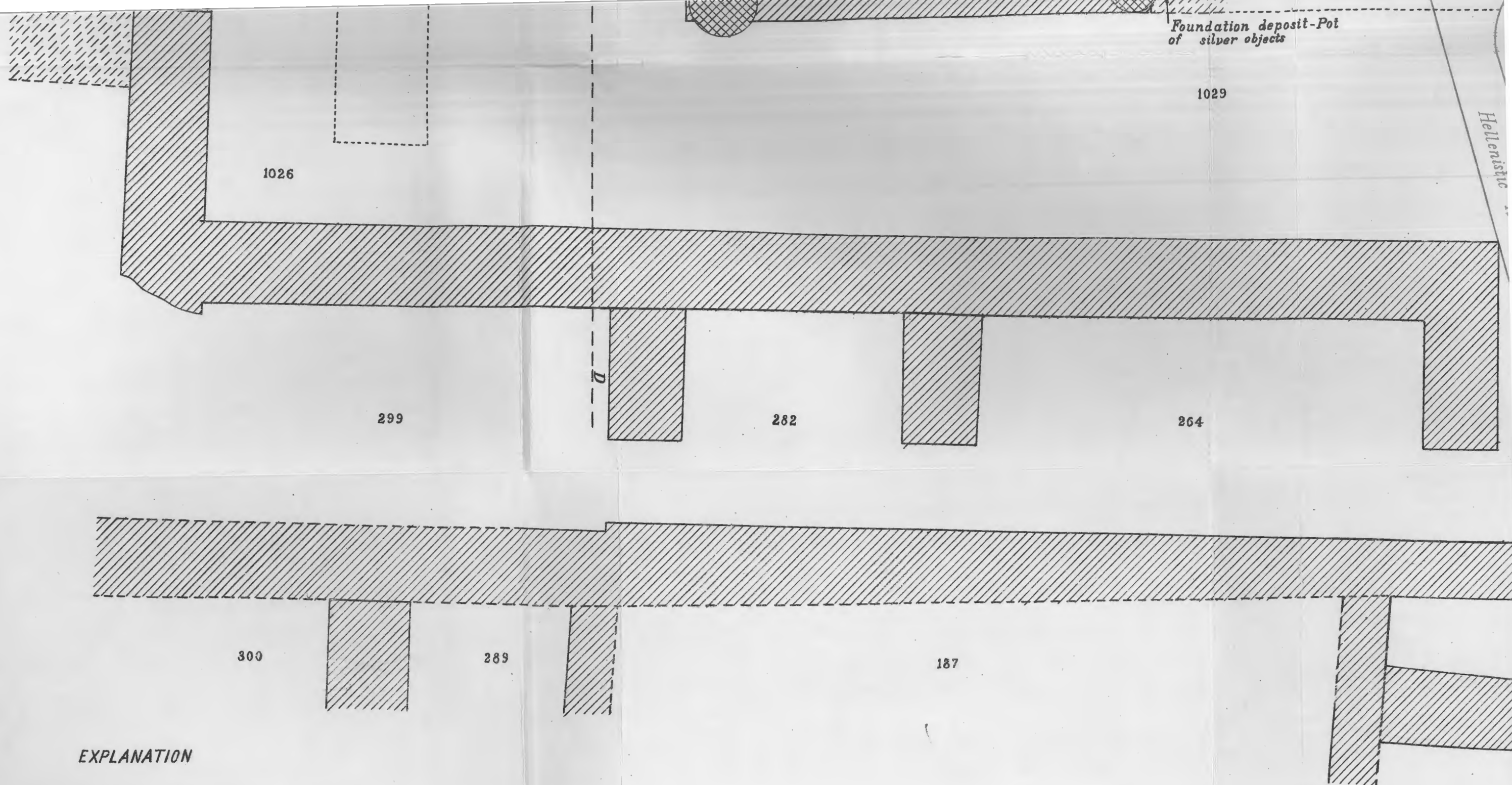
265

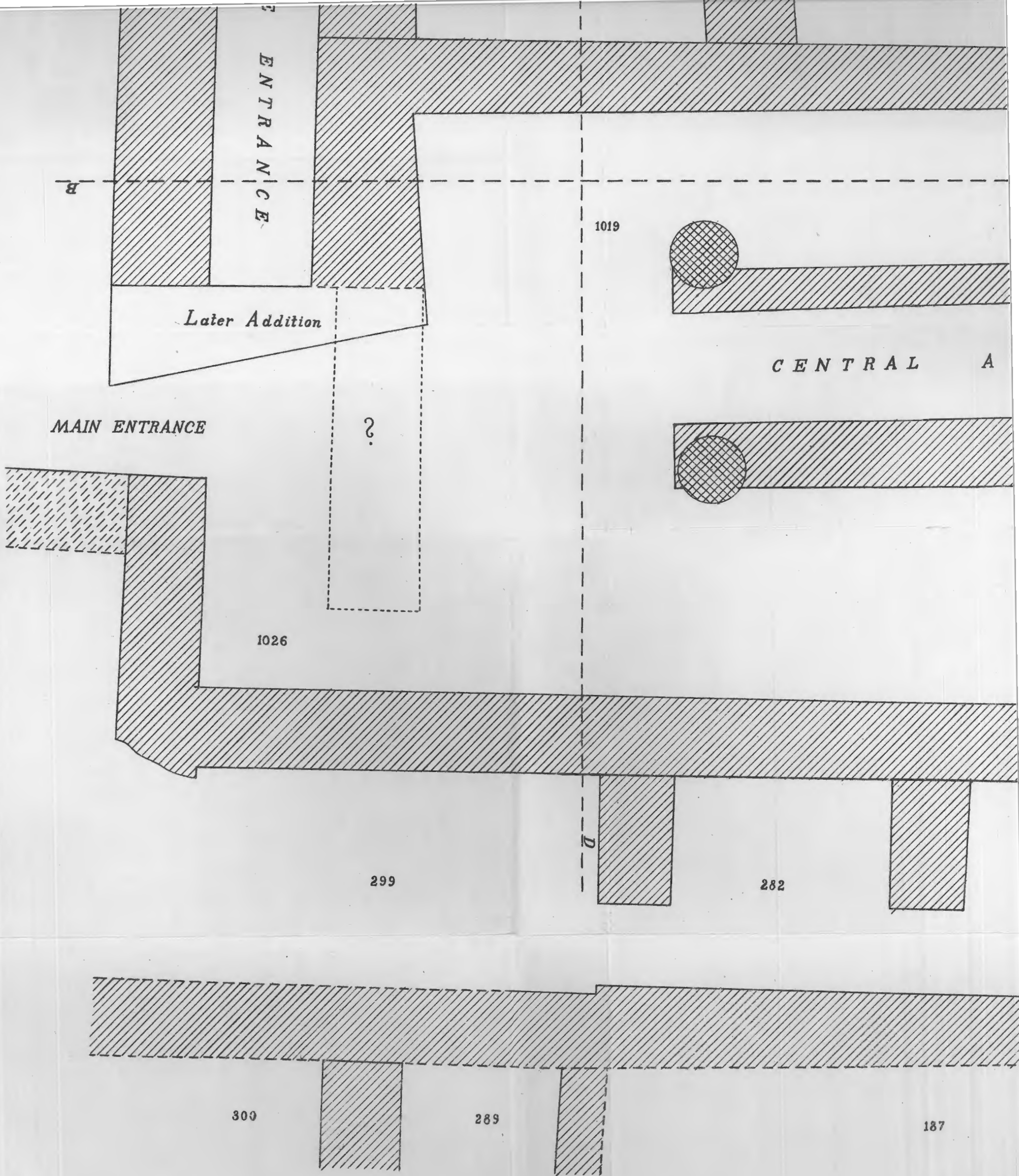
252

SOUTHERN TEMPLE OF RAMESES III
(THE "TEMPLE OF DAGON" of I Chronicles x 10)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 metres







EXPLANATION

L.R. = Late Ramesside additions

//// Main brick Walls

⊞ d² restored

⊞ Stone column base

⊞ d² d² restored

SOUTHERN TEMPLE
(THE "TEMPLE OF DAGON")



x *Stele of Amen-em-apt*

1013

1010 SIDE ENTRANCE

B

Later Addition

MAIN ENTRANCE

1026

?

1010

C

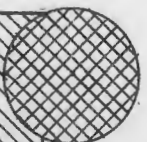
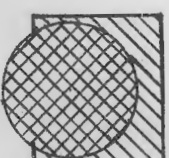
1019

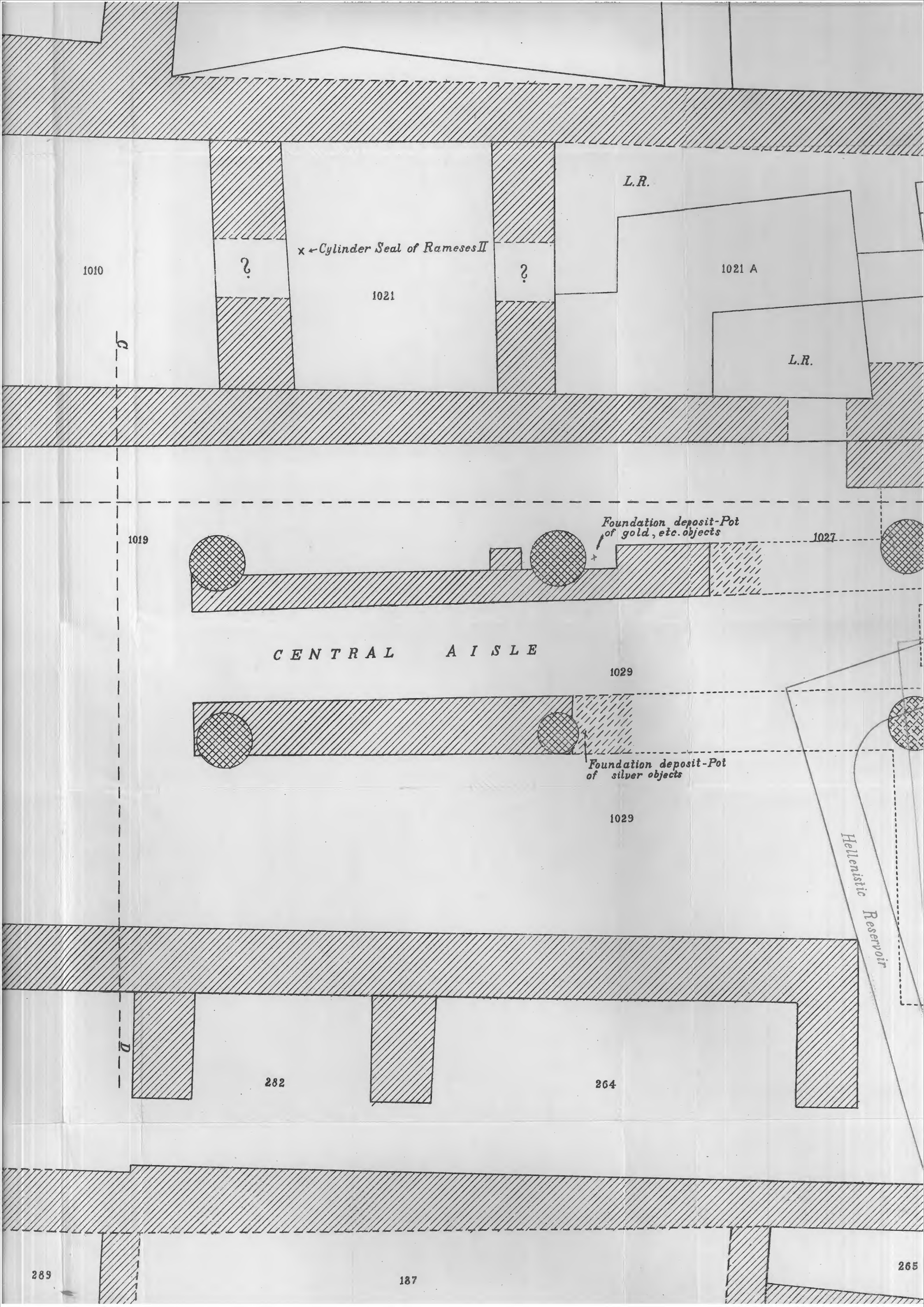
?

x *Cylinder Seal of Rameses*

1021

CENTRAL A





L.R.

1010

?

x ← Cylinder Seal of Rameses II

1021

?

1021 A

L.R.

1019

Foundation deposit-Pot
of gold, etc. objects

1027

CENTRAL AISLE

1029

Foundation deposit-Pot
of silver objects

1029

Hellenistic Reservoir

D

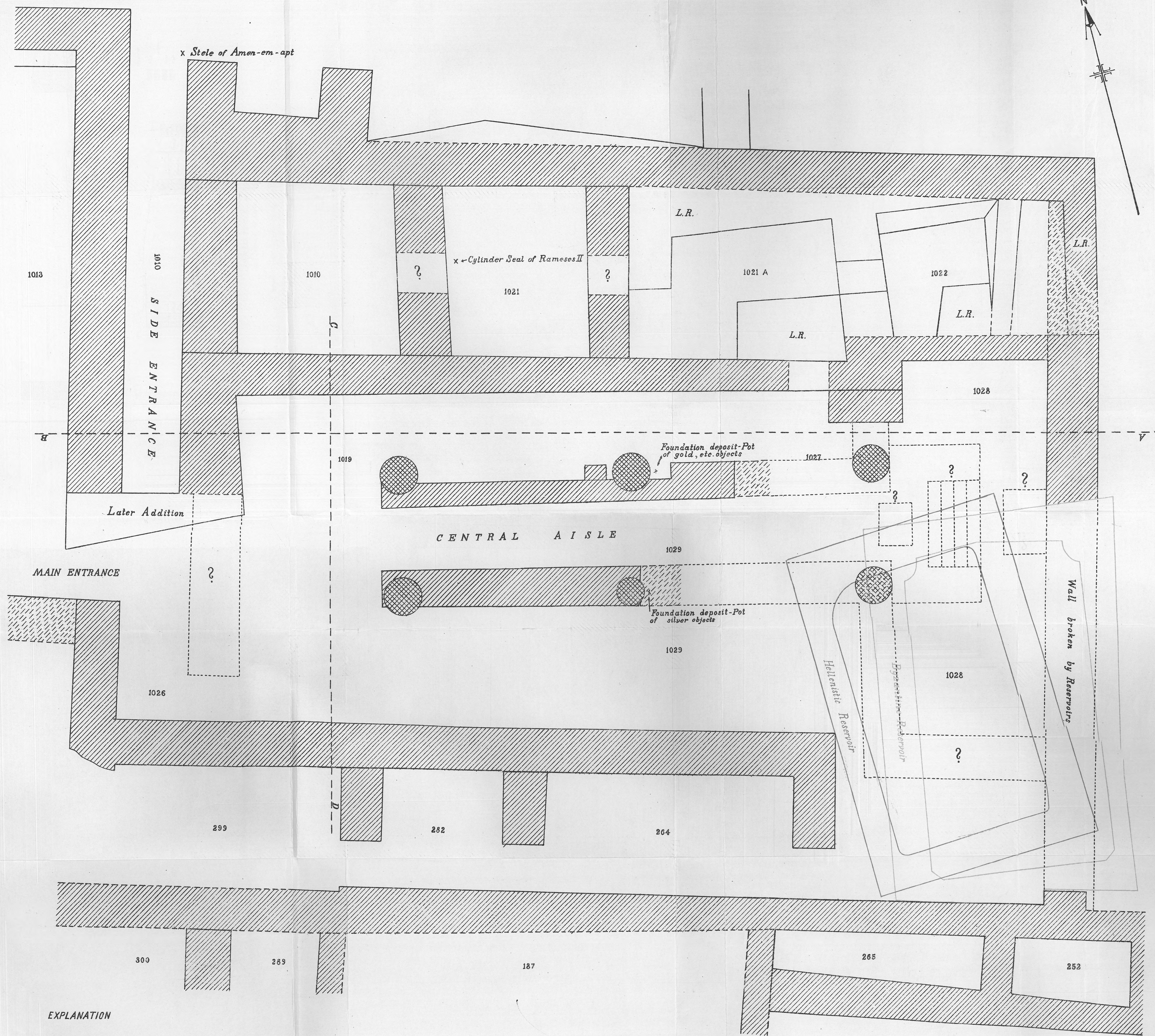
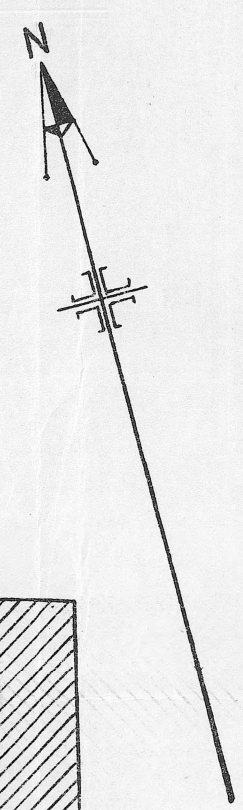
282

264

289

187

265



EXPLANATION

L.R. = Late Ramesside additions

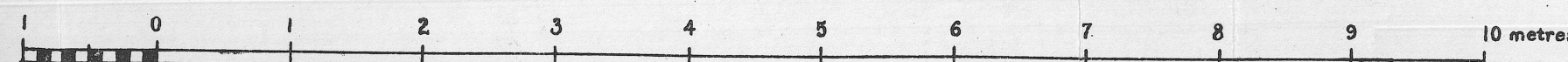
Main brick Walls

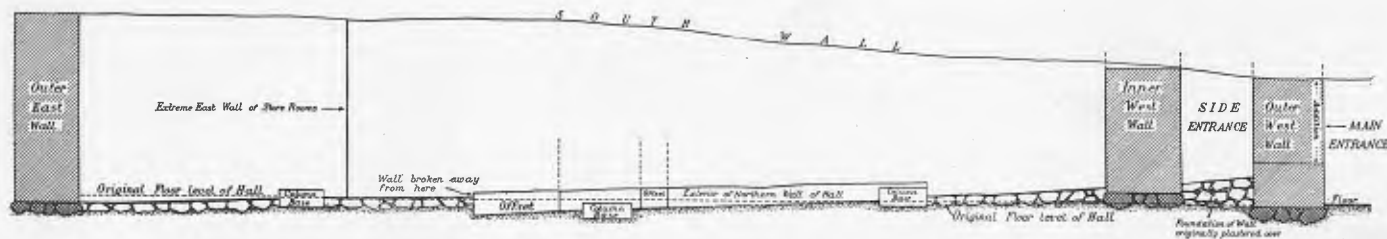
d° restored

Stone column base

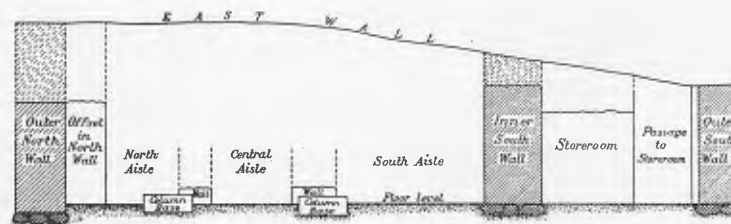
d° d° restored

SOUTHERN TEMPLE OF RAMESES III
(THE "TEMPLE OF DAGON" of I Chronicles x 10)





SECTION A-B from East to West along North Aisle of Temple. Looking South
(Byzantine and Hellenistic Reservoirs omitted.)



SECTION C-D from North to South across West end of Temple. Looking East
(Byzantine and Hellenistic Reservoirs omitted.)

EXPLANATION

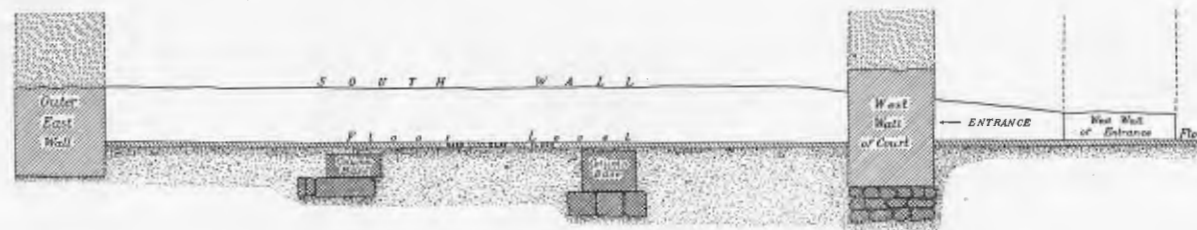
- Brick
- " restored.
- Stone
- Earth

SOUTHERN TEMPLE OF RAMESES III
(THE "TEMPLE OF DAGON" of I Chronicles x, 10.)



AMU.
STRABON

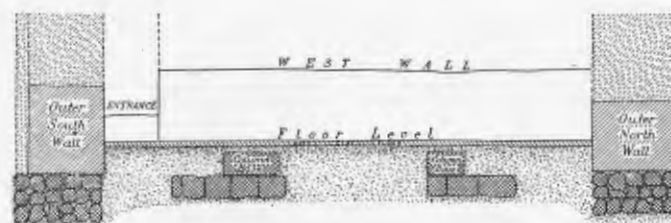




SECTION A-B from East to West. Looking South.

EXPLANATION

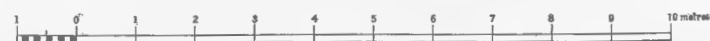
-  Brick
-  d^r restored.
-  Stone
-  Earth



SECTION C-D from South to North. Looking West.

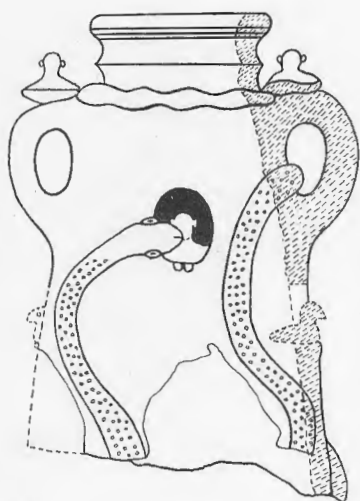
NORTHERN TEMPLE OF RAMESES III.

("HOUSE OF ASHTAROTH," I Samuel xxxi, 10.)

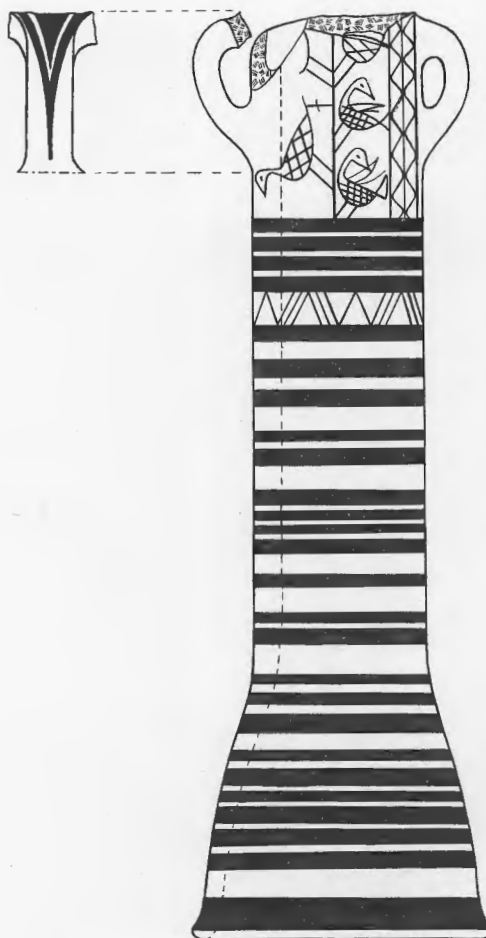


S.M.
SPR...

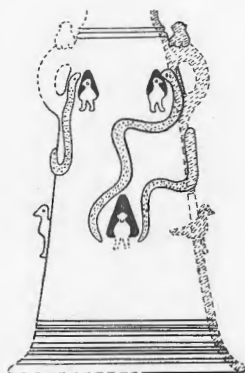
PLATE XIV



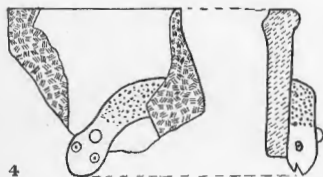
1



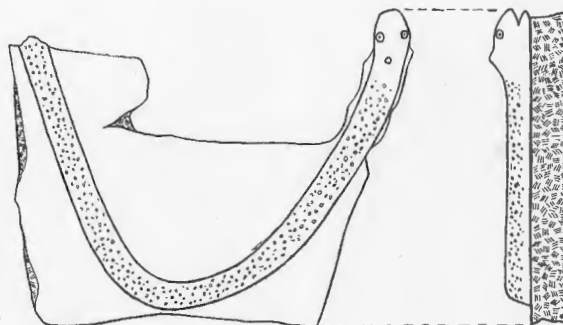
2



3



4



5

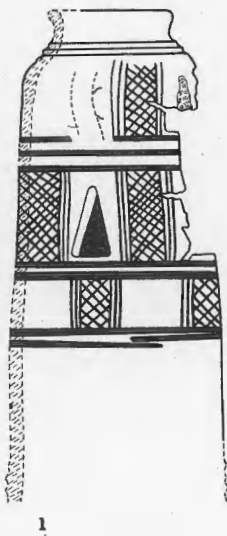
CULT OBJECTS.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 CM.S.

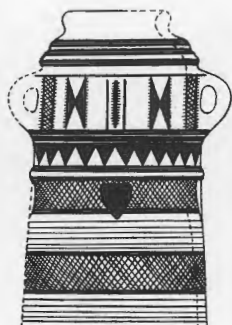
1925 SEASON.

STRASBOURG

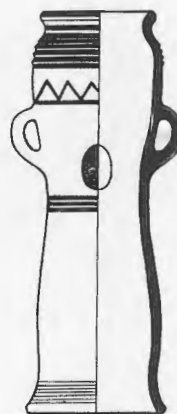
PLATE XV



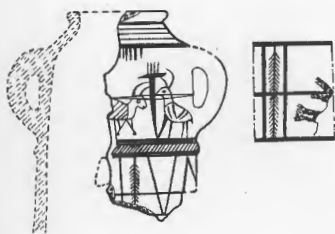
1



2



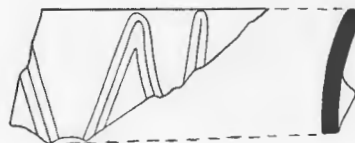
3



4



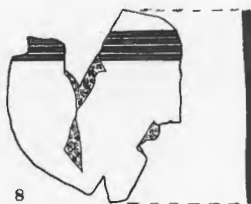
5



6



7



8



9

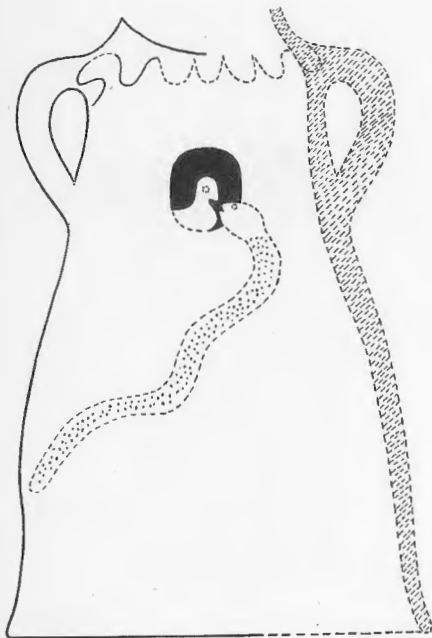
CULT OBJECTS

0 2 4 6 8 10 20 30 40 50 C.M.S.

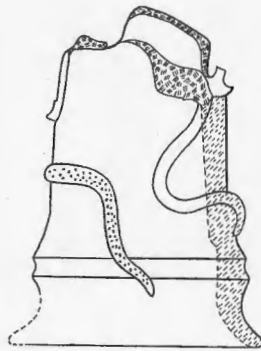
1925 SEASON

STRASBOURG

PLATE XVI



1



2



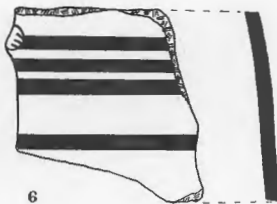
3



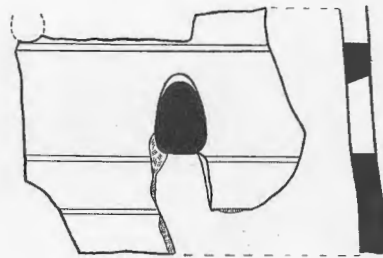
4



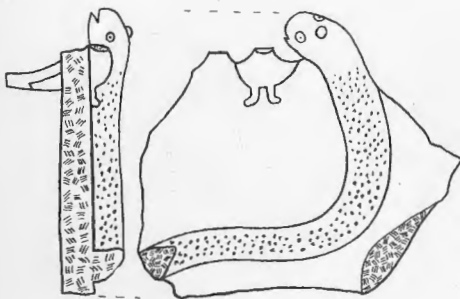
5



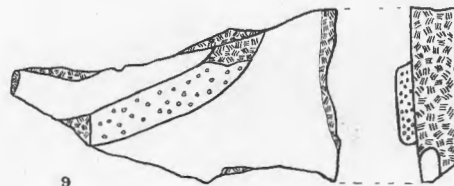
6



7



8



9

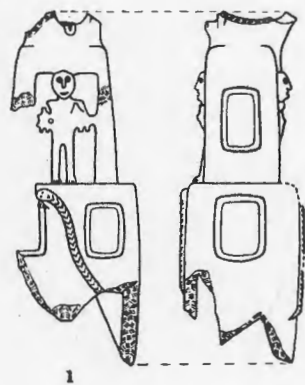
CULT OBJECTS.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 CM.

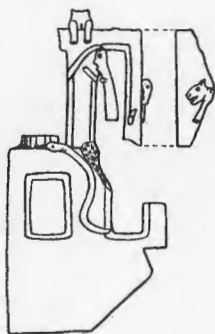
1925 SEASON

EXU.
STRASBOURG

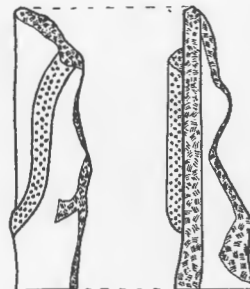
PLATE XVII



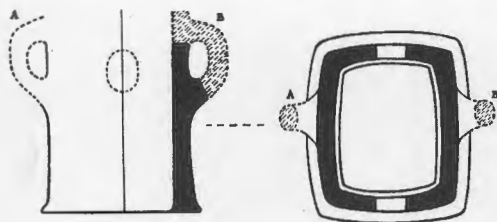
1



2



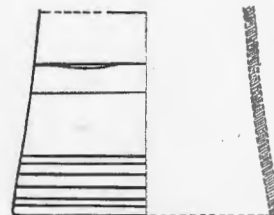
3



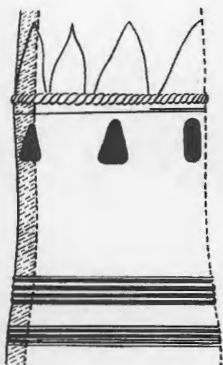
4



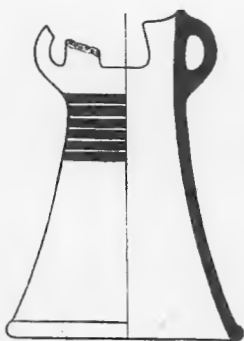
5



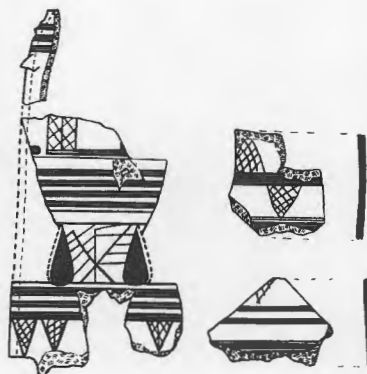
6



7



8



9

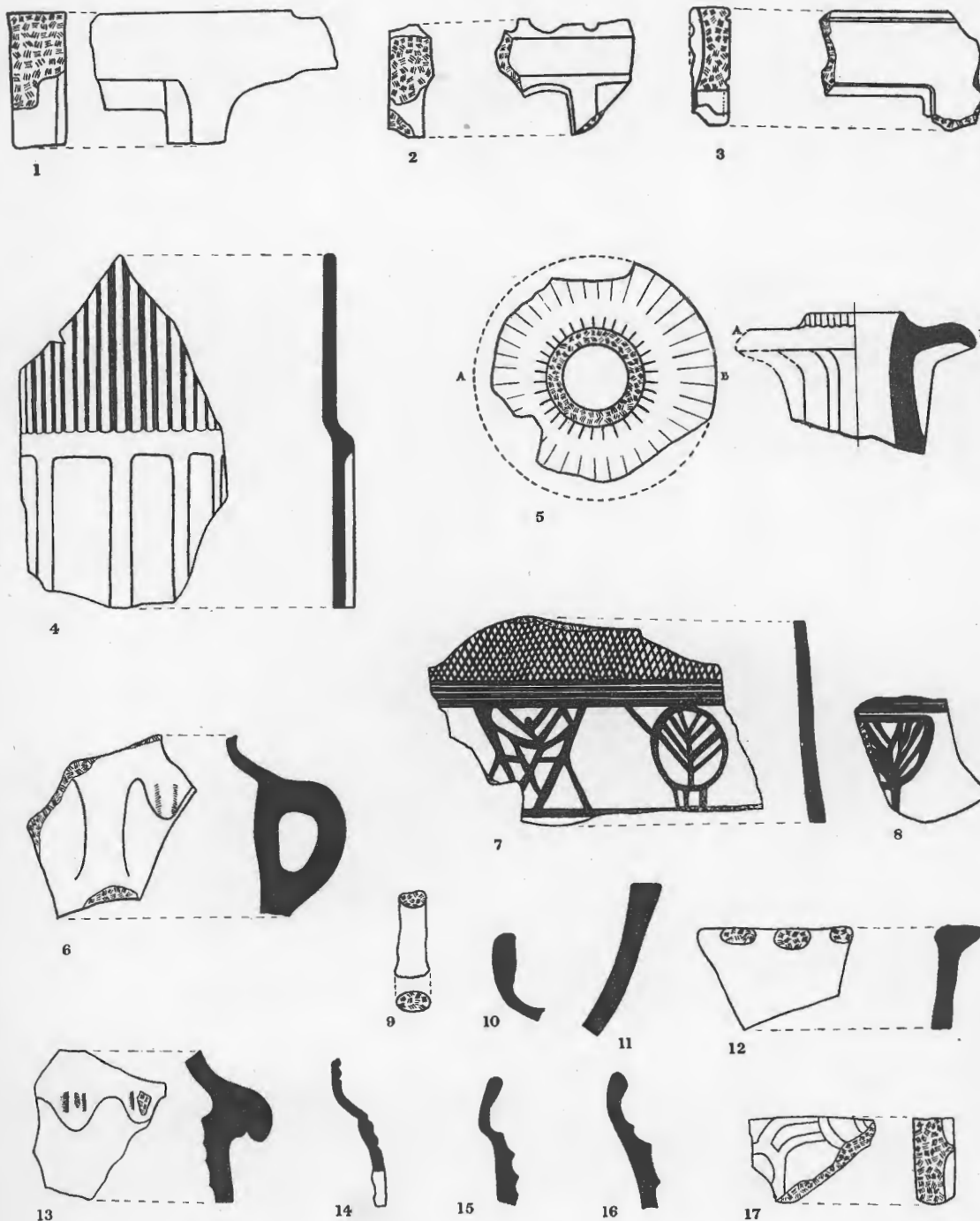
CULT OBJECTS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 30 40 50 C.M.S.

1925 SEASON.

UNIV.
STRASBOURG

PLATE XVIII



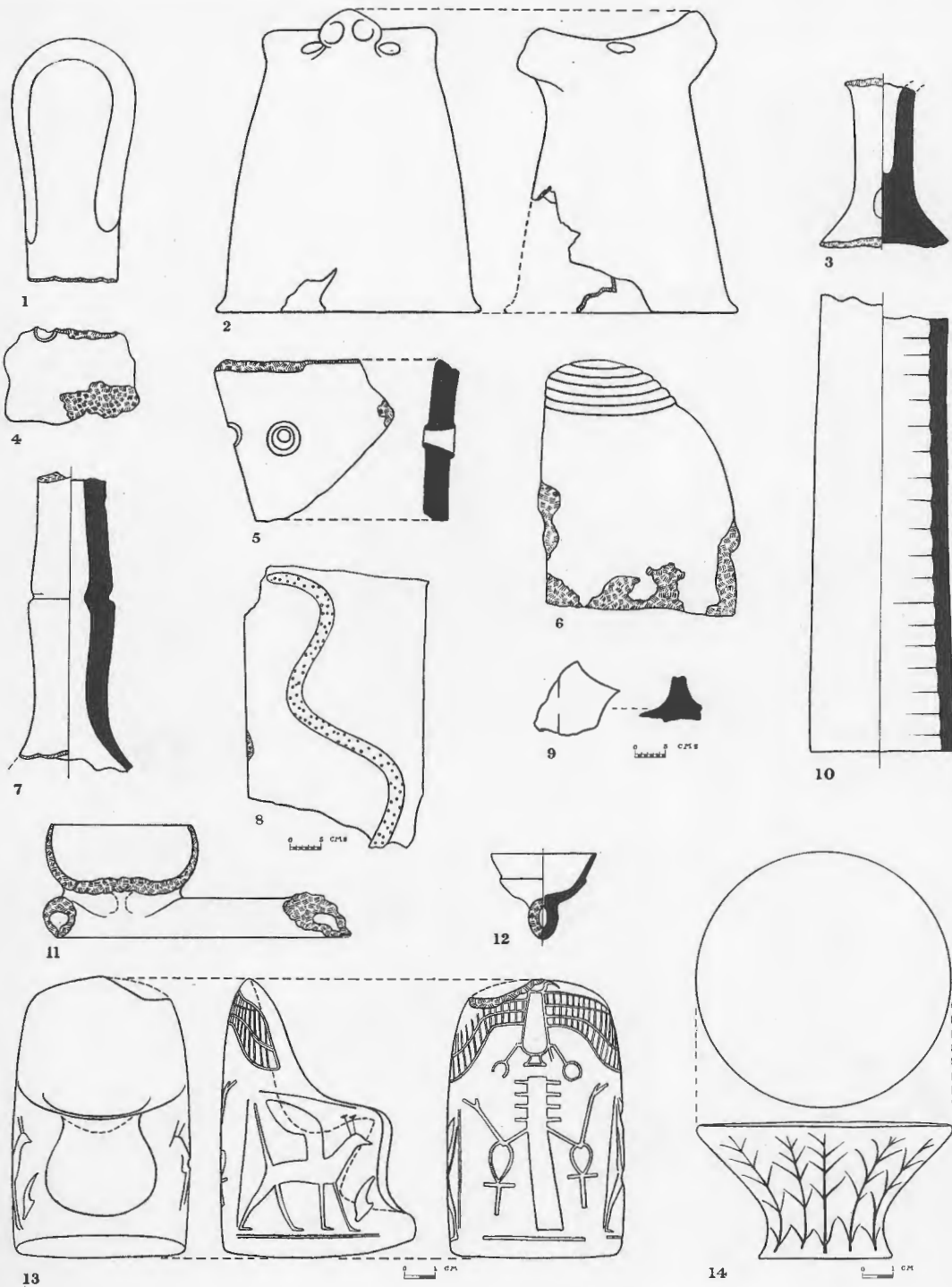
CULT OBJECTS.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 C.M.S.

1925 SEASON.

57132016

PLATE XIX



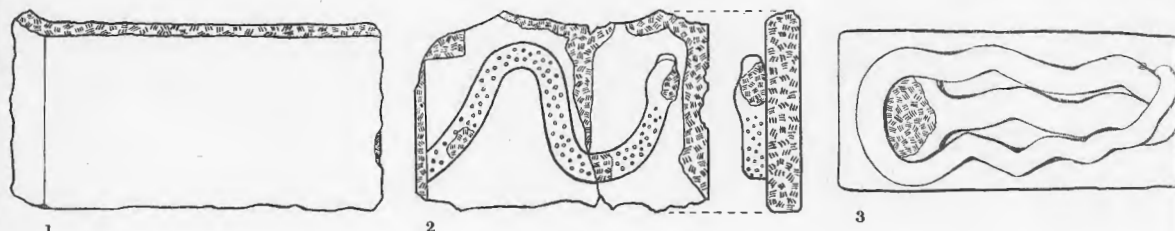
CULT OBJECTS, KERNOI, SACRED THRONE & TABLE.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 CM

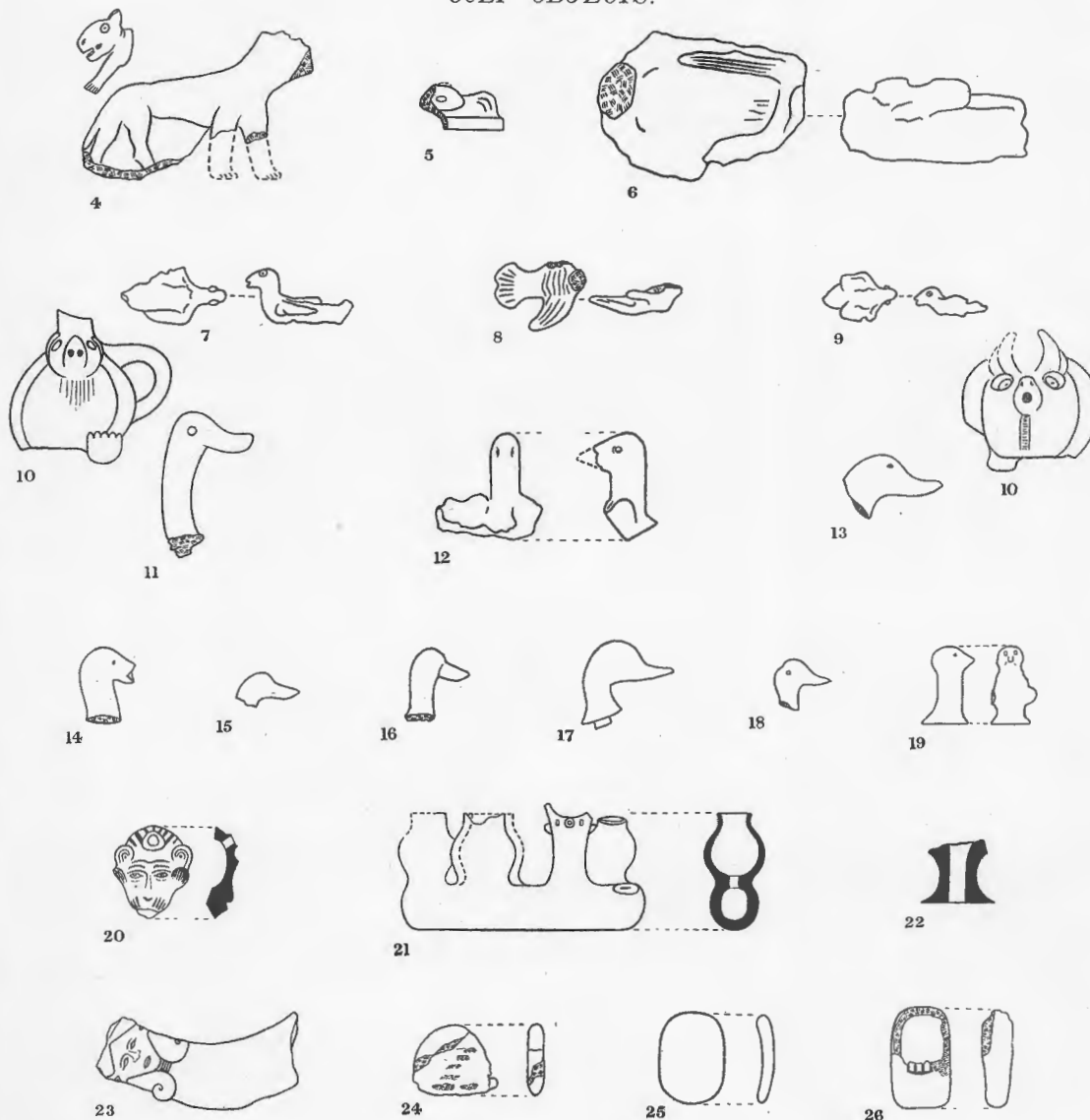
1926 SEASON.

STANBORG

PLATE XX



CULT OBJECTS.

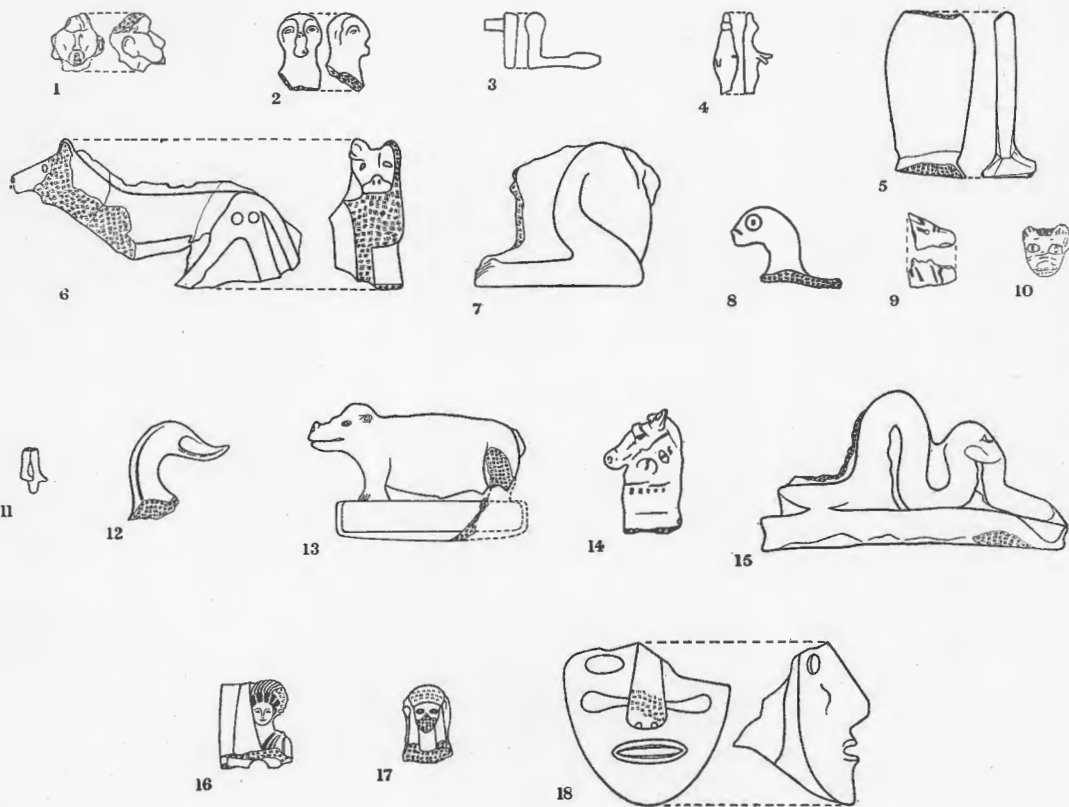


ANIMAL & BIRD FIGURINES, KERNOI, CLAPPER & TABLETS.

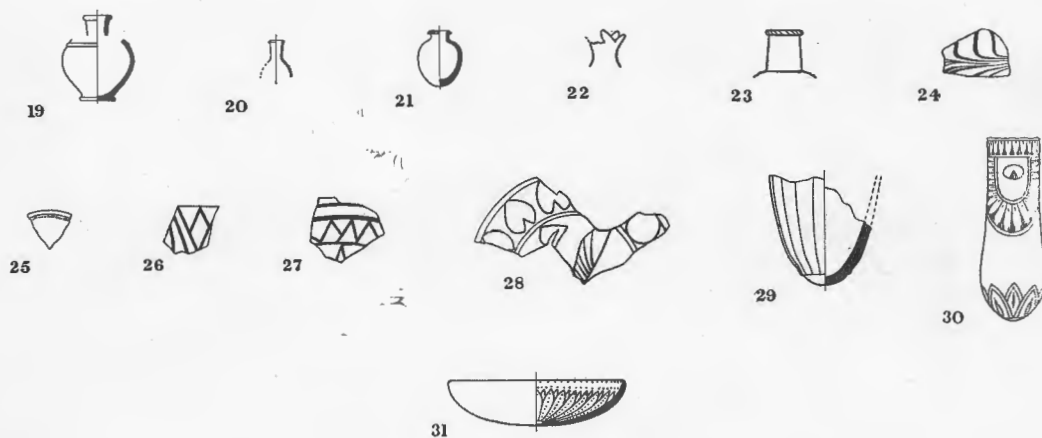
0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 CM.

1925 SEASON.

PLATE XXI



FIGURINES, ETC.



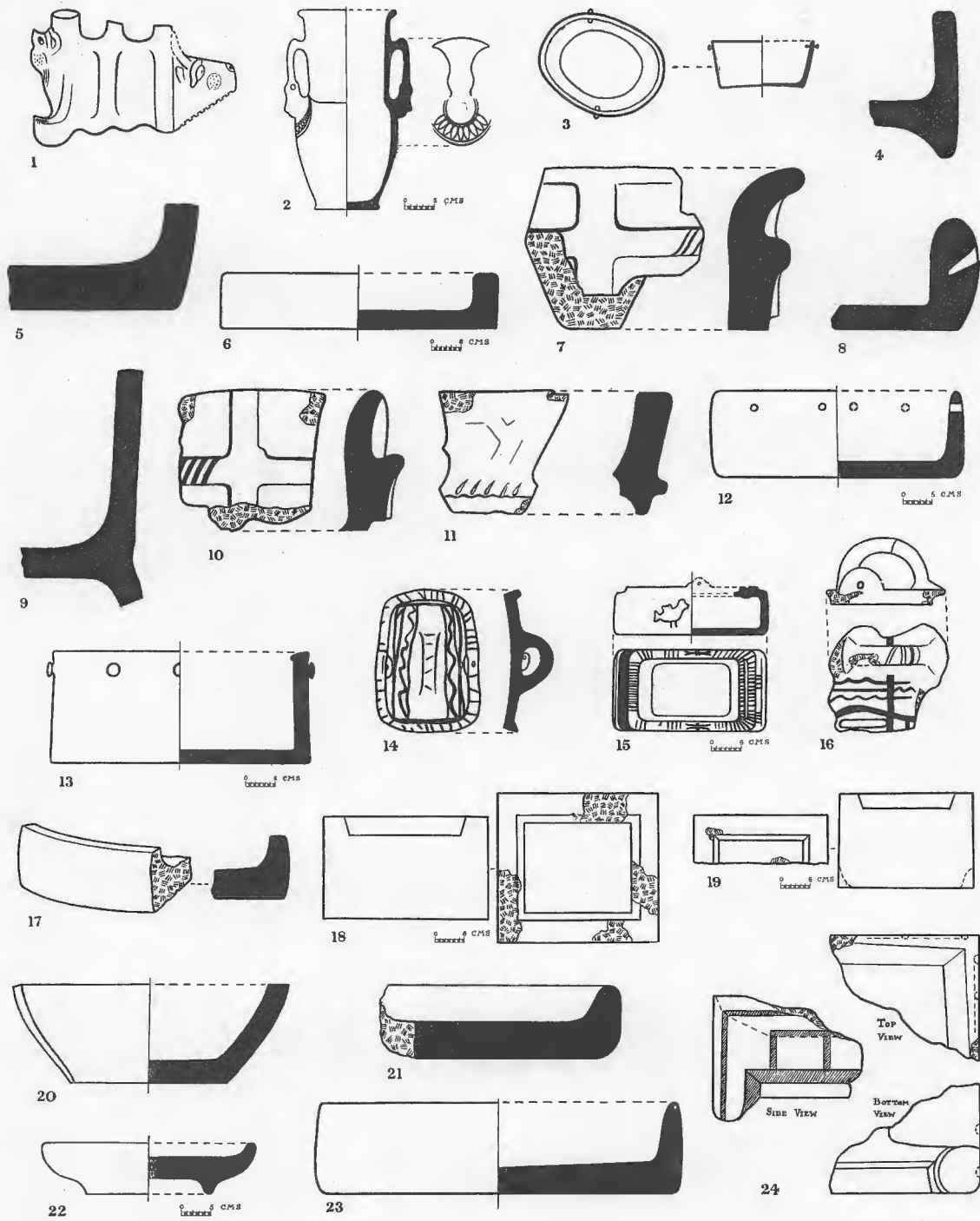
GLASS & FAIENCE VESSELS.



1926 SEASON.

1926 SEASON.

PLATE XXII



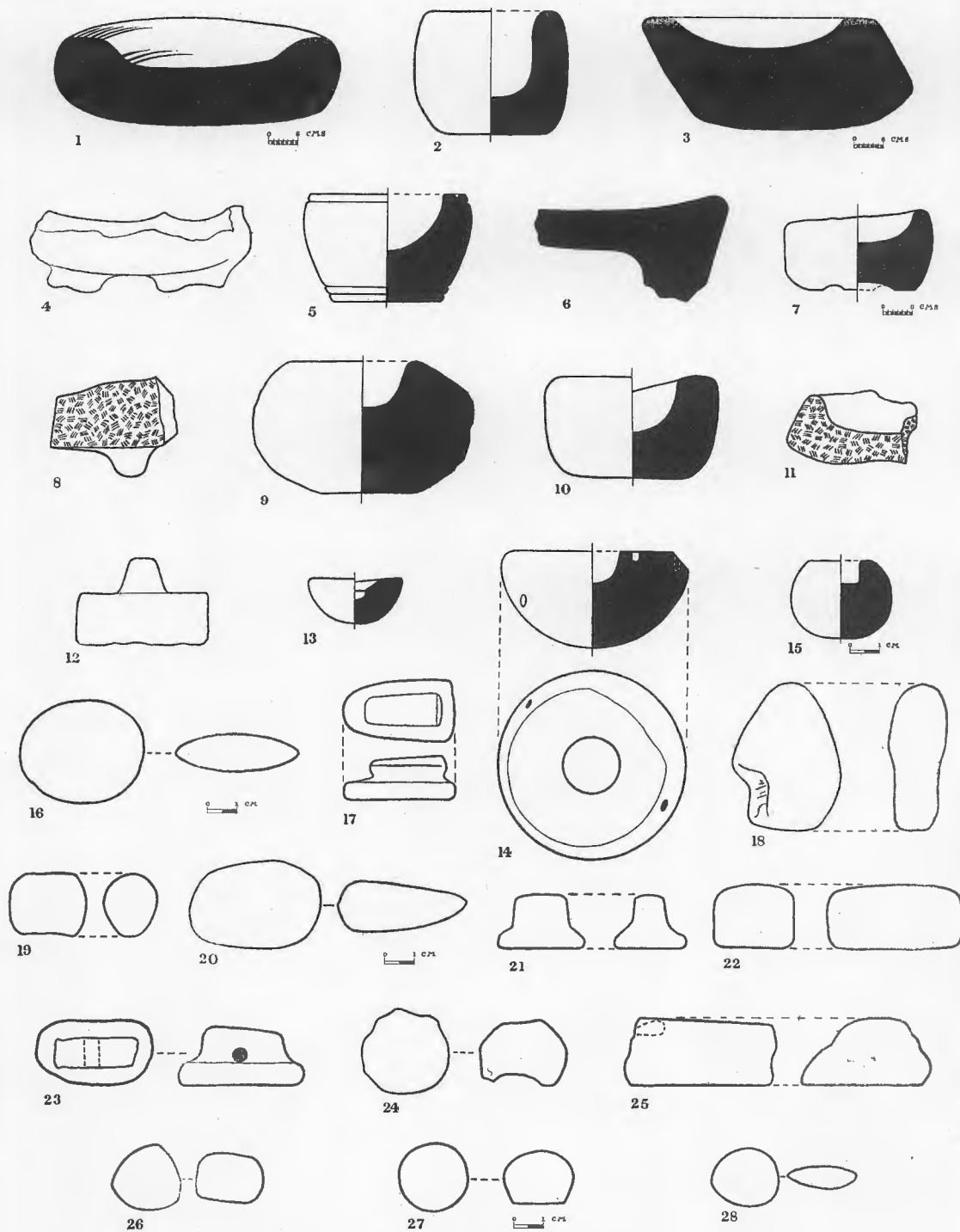
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS
OF POTTERY, STONE & BRONZE

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1925 SEASON.

U. STRASBOURG

PLATE XXIII



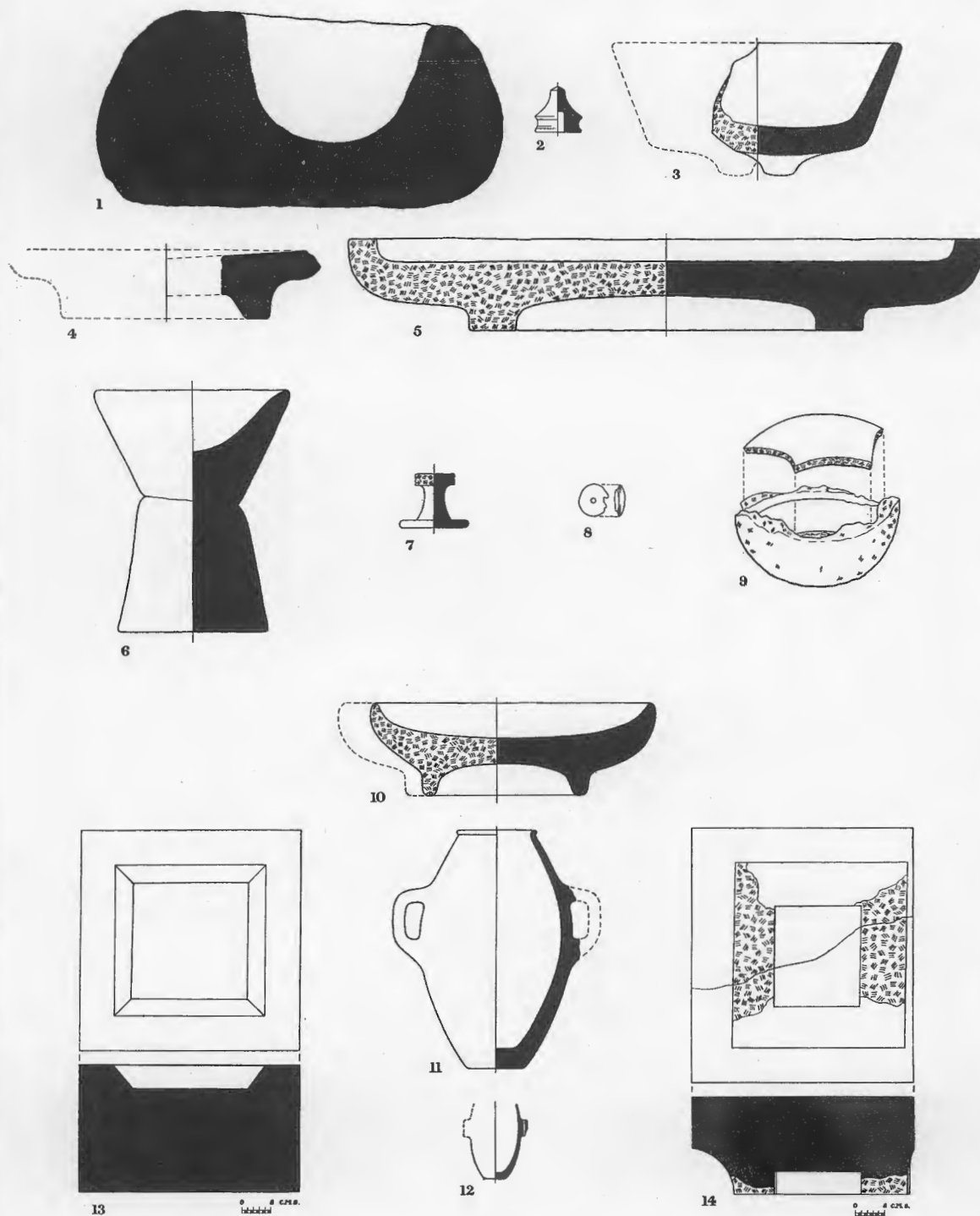
STONE MORTARS, DOOR SOCKETS, RUBBERS & WEIGHTS.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 C.M.S.

1925 SEASON.

STRAZBOURG

PLATE XXIV



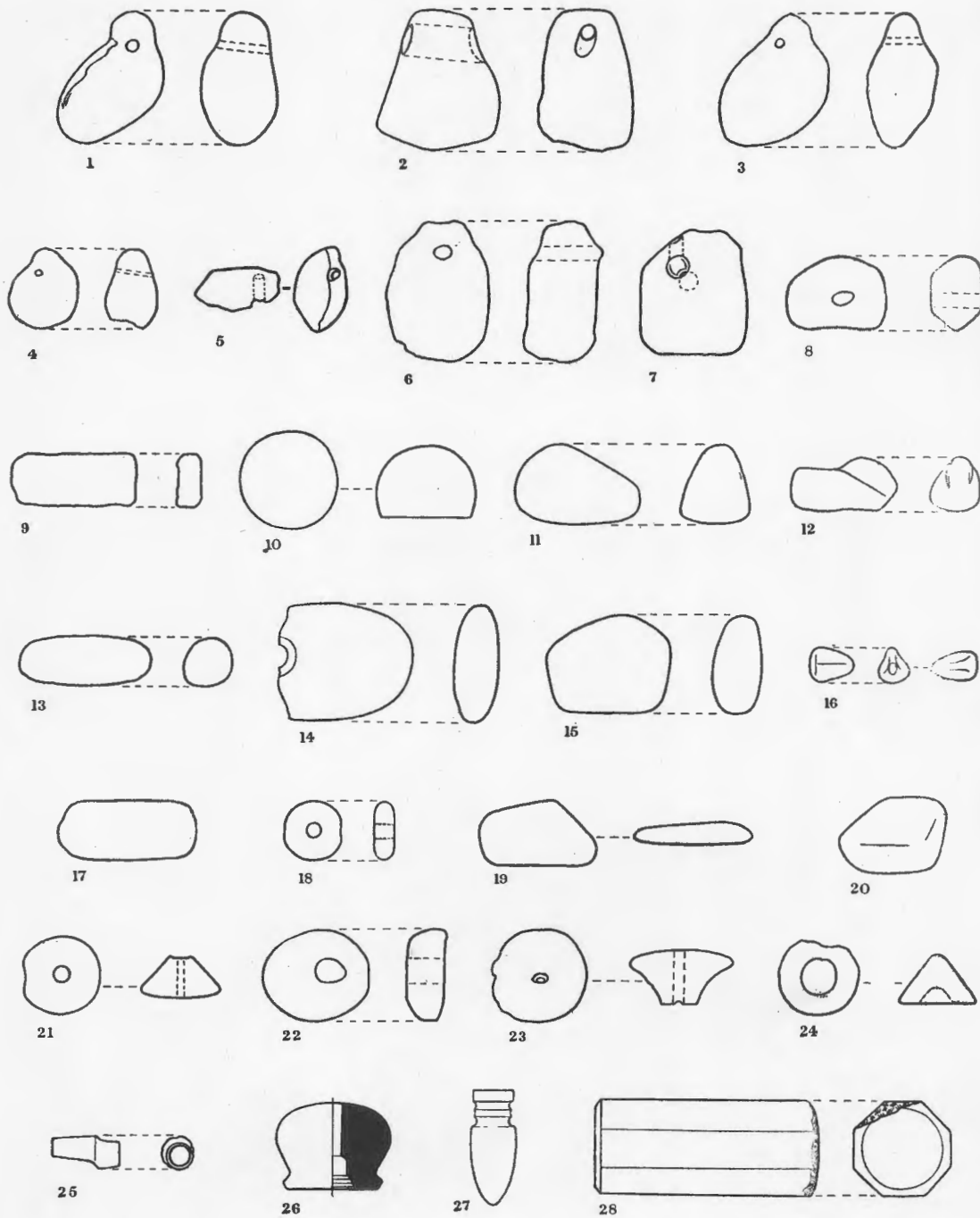
STONE MORTARS, POTS, LIBATION TANK, CAPITAL ETC.



1926 SEASON.

S.M.U.
STRASBOURG

PLATE XXV



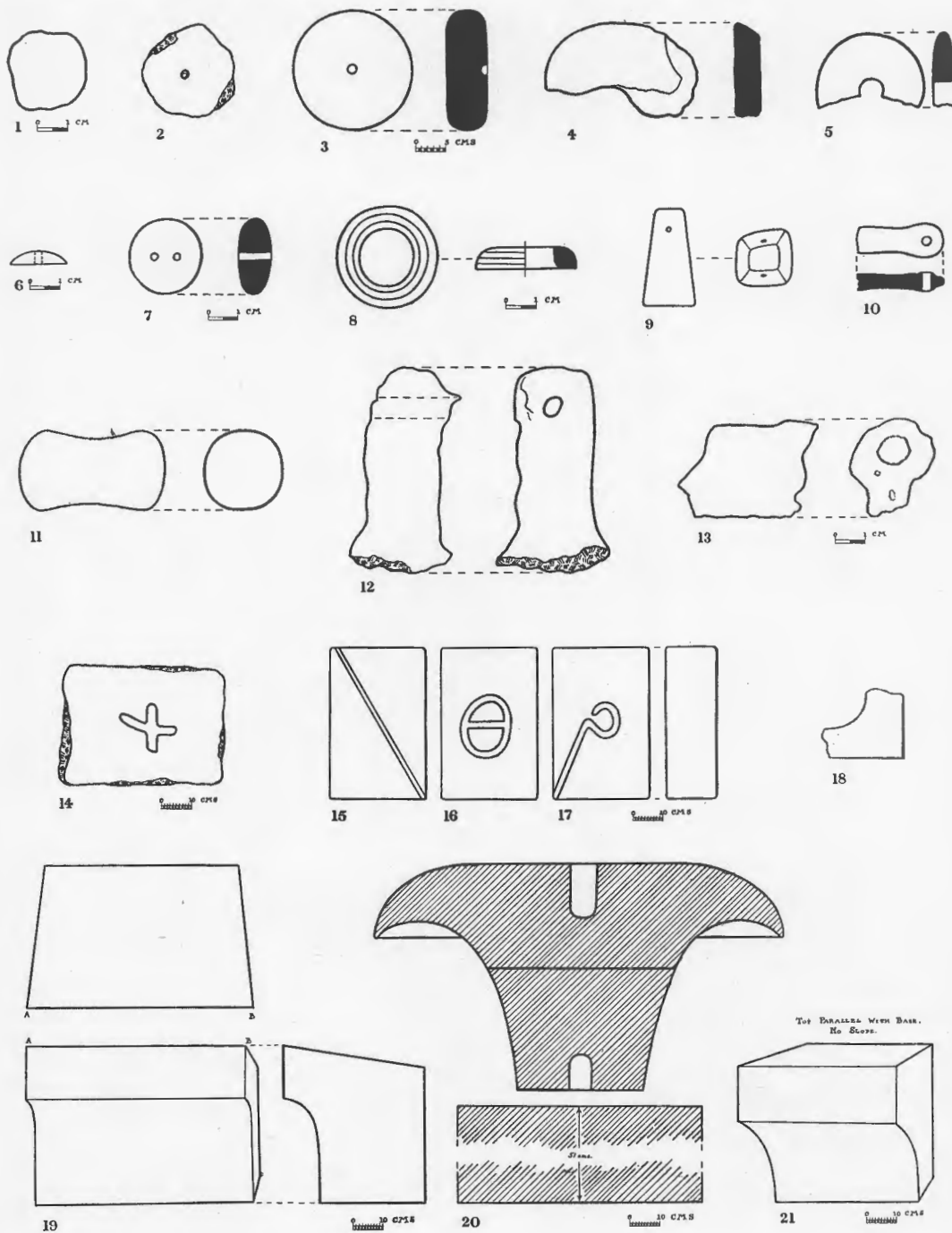
STONE WEIGHTS, ETC.



1925 SEASON.

STRASBOURG

PLATE XXVI



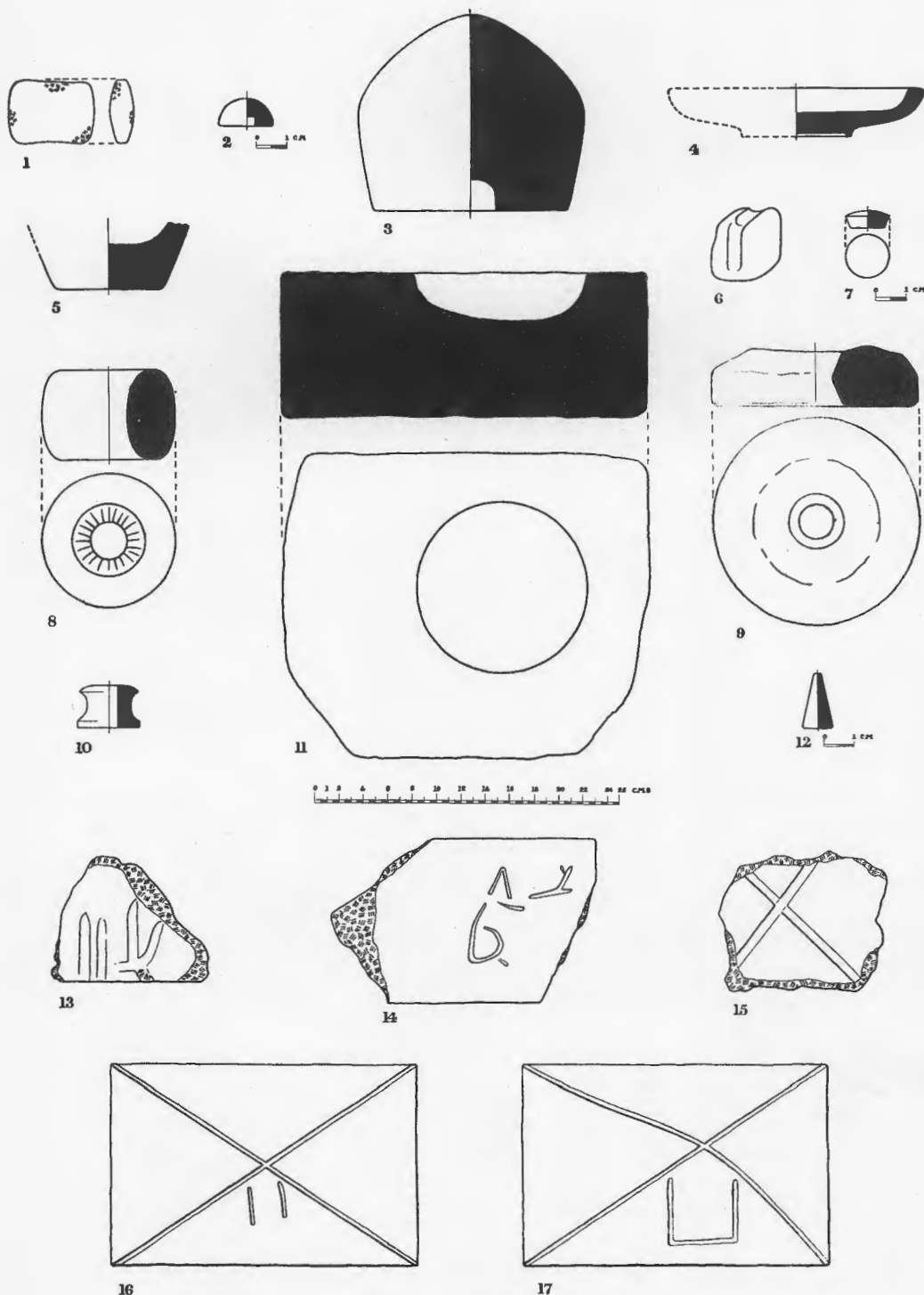
POTTERY DISKS, ETC., INSCRIBED BRICKS & CAPITALS, ETC. OF STONE.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 C.M.

1925 SEASON.

M.O.
STRASBOURG

PLATE XXVII

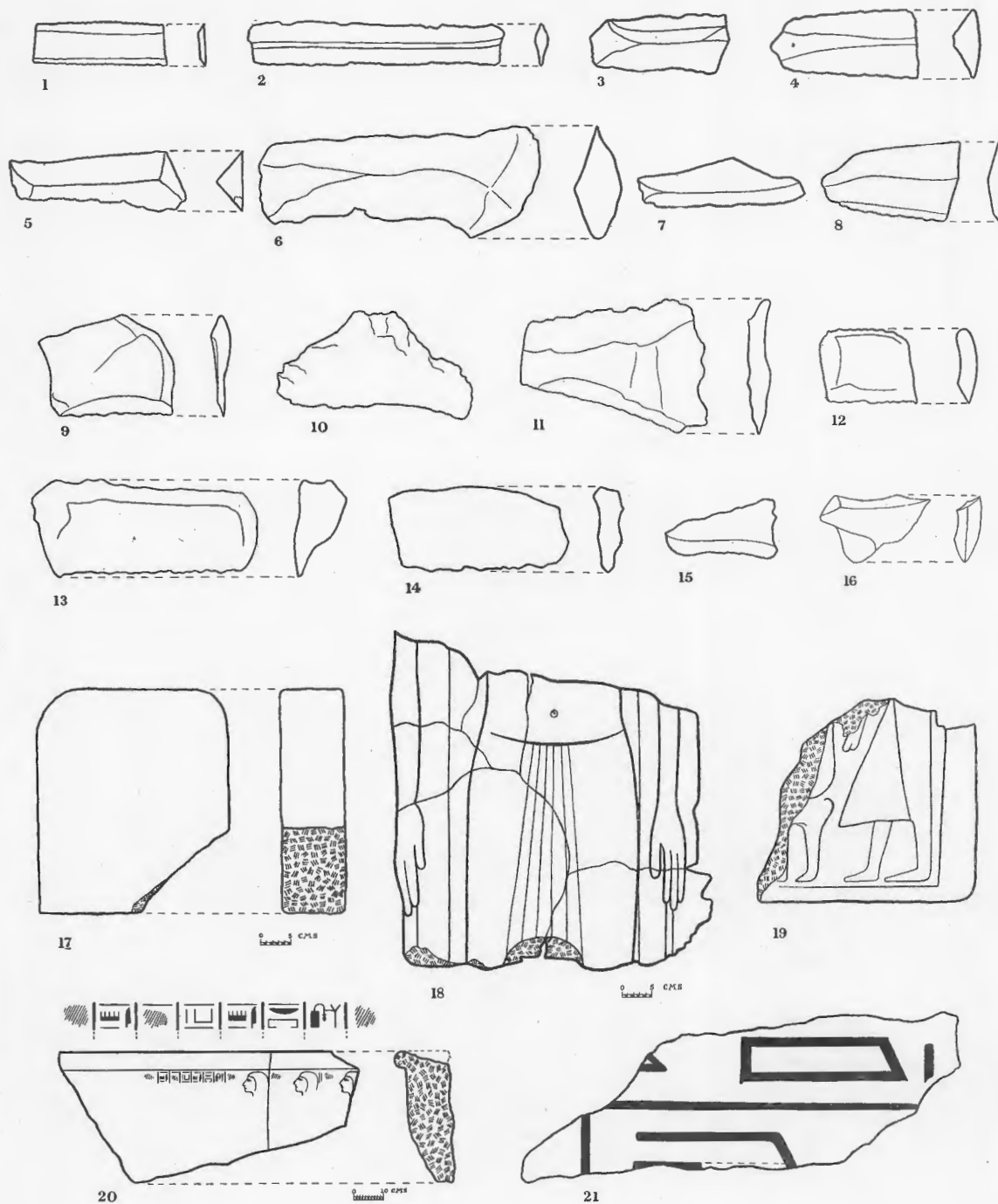


STONE WEIGHTS, DOOR SOCKET, ETC & INSCRIBED BRICKS.

1926 SEASON.

AMERICAN
STRATIGRAPHY

PLATE XXVIII

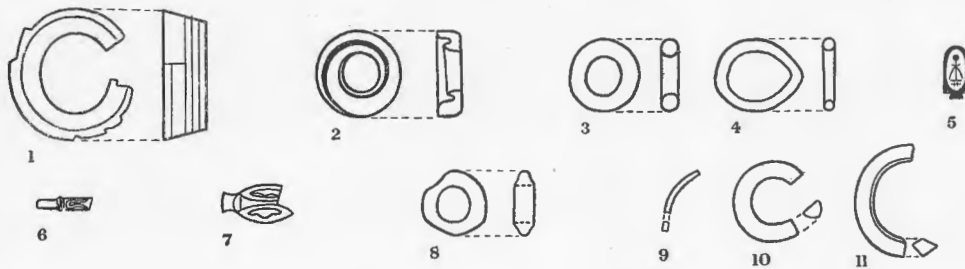


FLINTS, STATUE, STELAE, ETC.

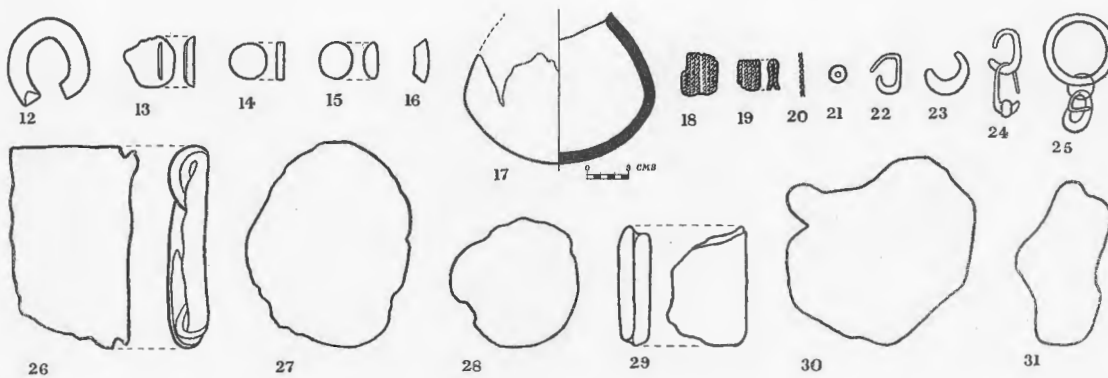
0 2 4 6 8 10 C.M.S.

1925 SEASON.

PLATE XXIX

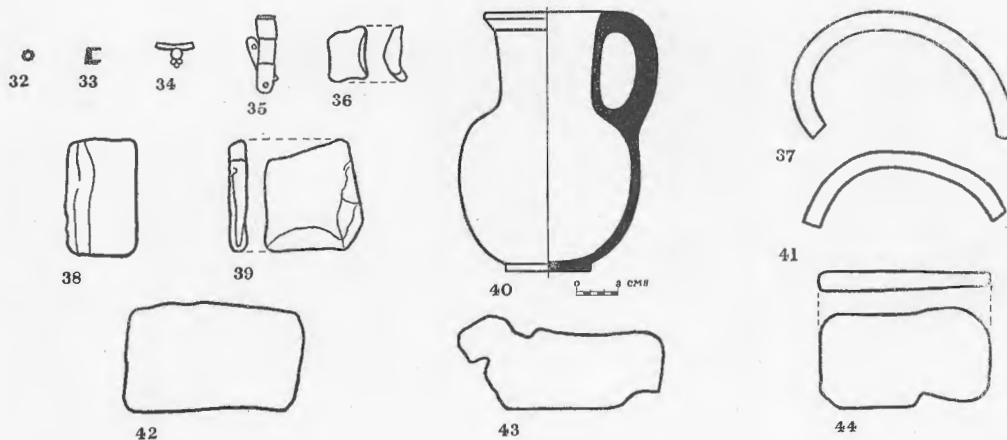


IVORY, SHELL, SILVER & FAIENCE ORNAMENTS, ETC.



POT WITH SILVER INGOTS ETC.

SOUTHERN FOUNDATION DEPOSIT, SOUTHERN TEMPLE, RAMESES III.

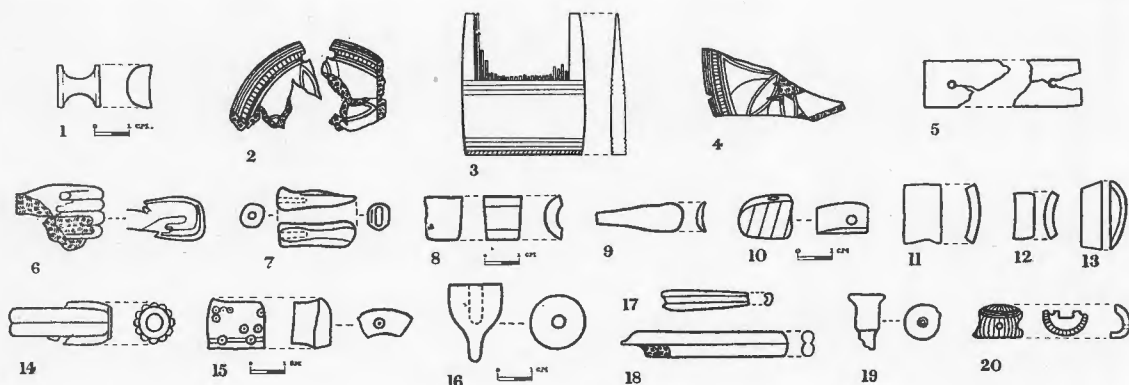


POT WITH GOLD INGOTS & SILVER JEWELLERY.

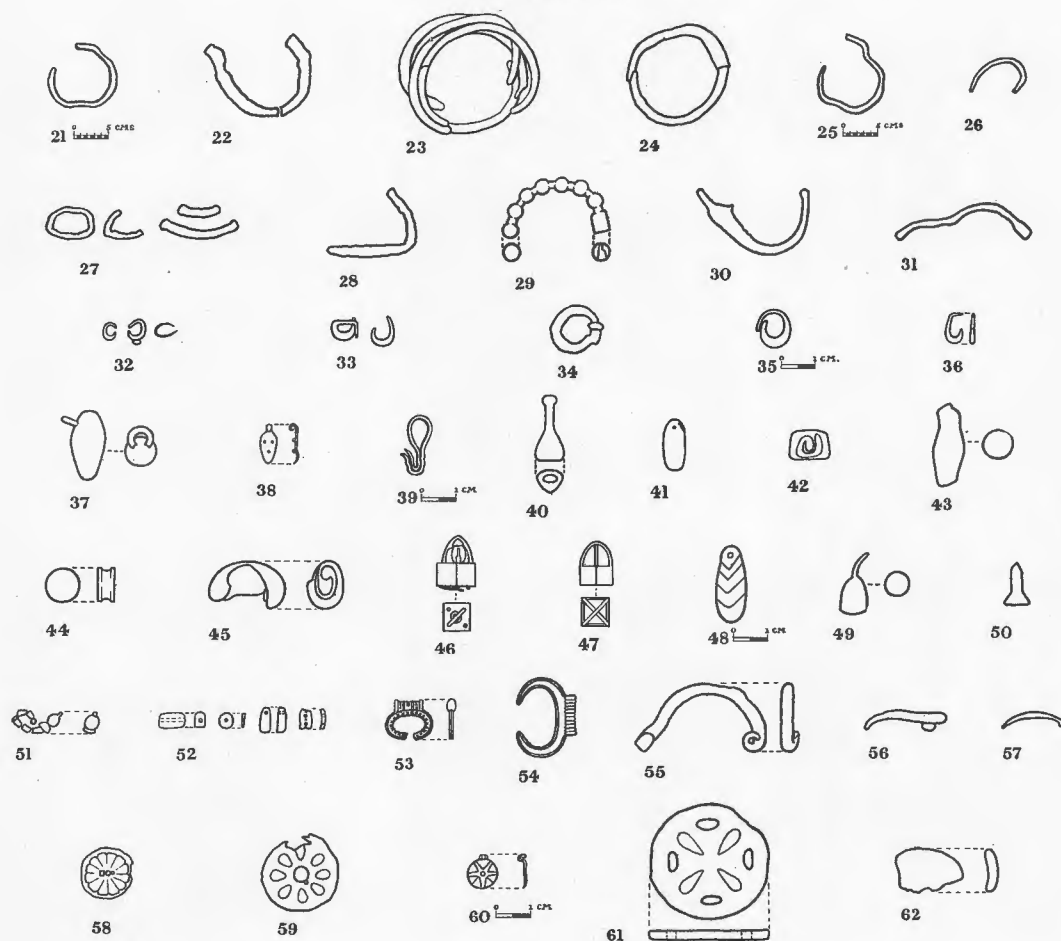
NORTHERN FOUNDATION DEPOSIT, SOUTHERN TEMPLE, RAMESES III.



PLATE XXX



IVORY OBJECTS.



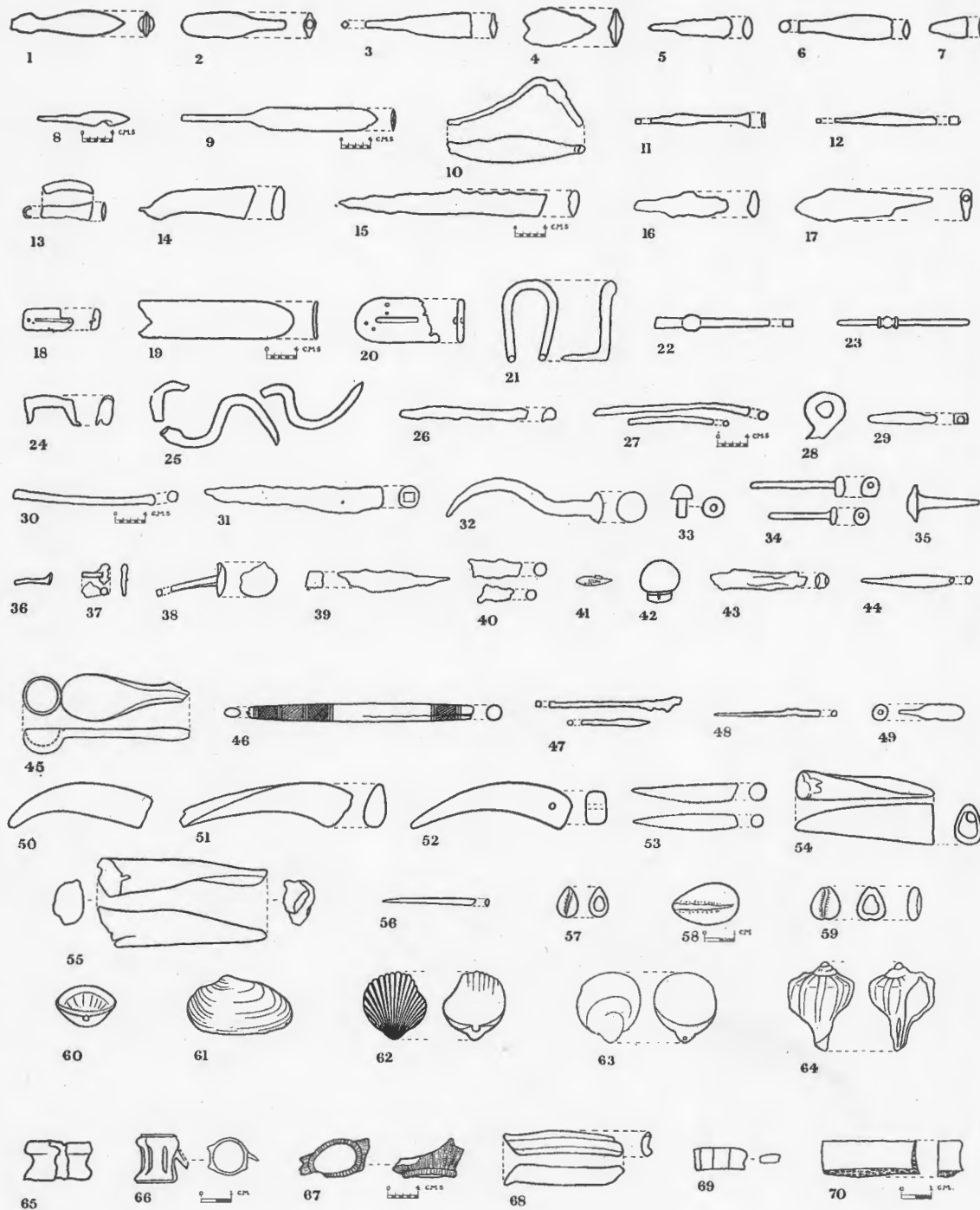
MISCELLANEOUS METAL ORNAMENTS, ETC.



1925 SEASON.

AMU.
514580

PLATE XXXI



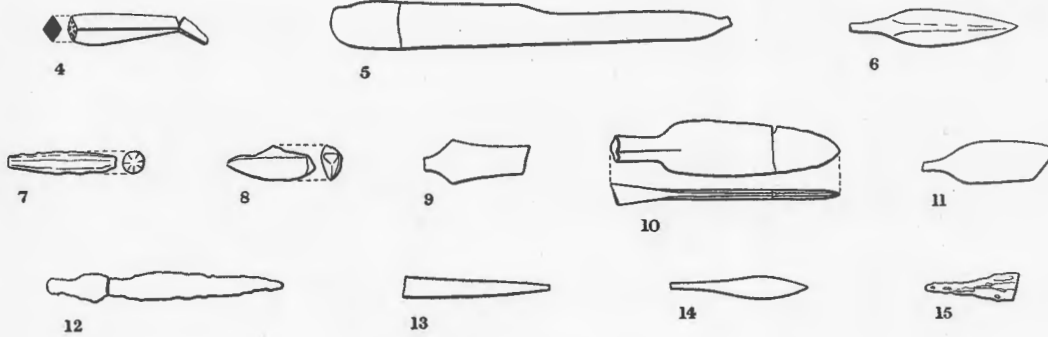
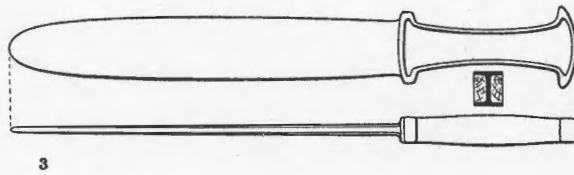
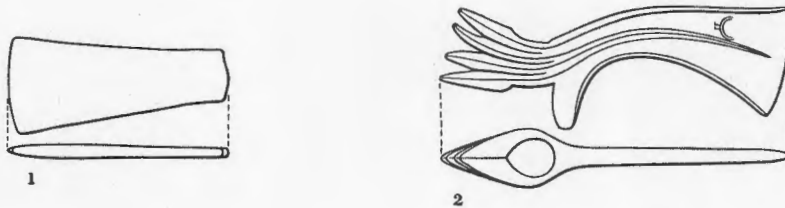
BRONZE WEAPONS & IMPLEMENTS, & MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS
OF IVORY, BONE, HORN & SHELL,
(INCLUDING IRON)

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 CMs.

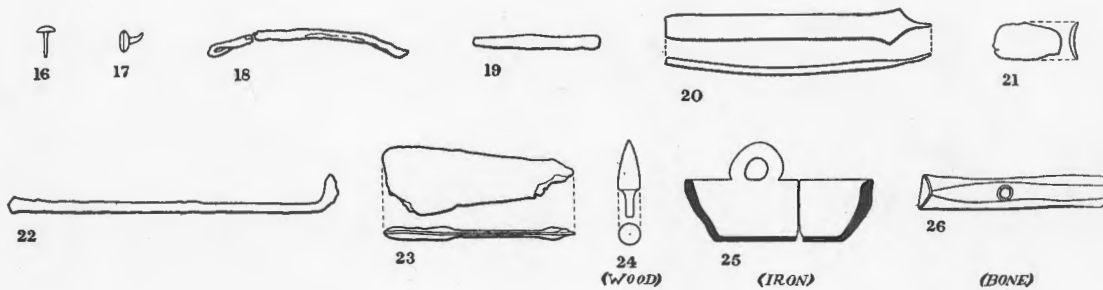
1925 SEASON.

W. U.
STAMP

PLATE XXXII



MISCELLANEOUS BRONZE WEAPONS.



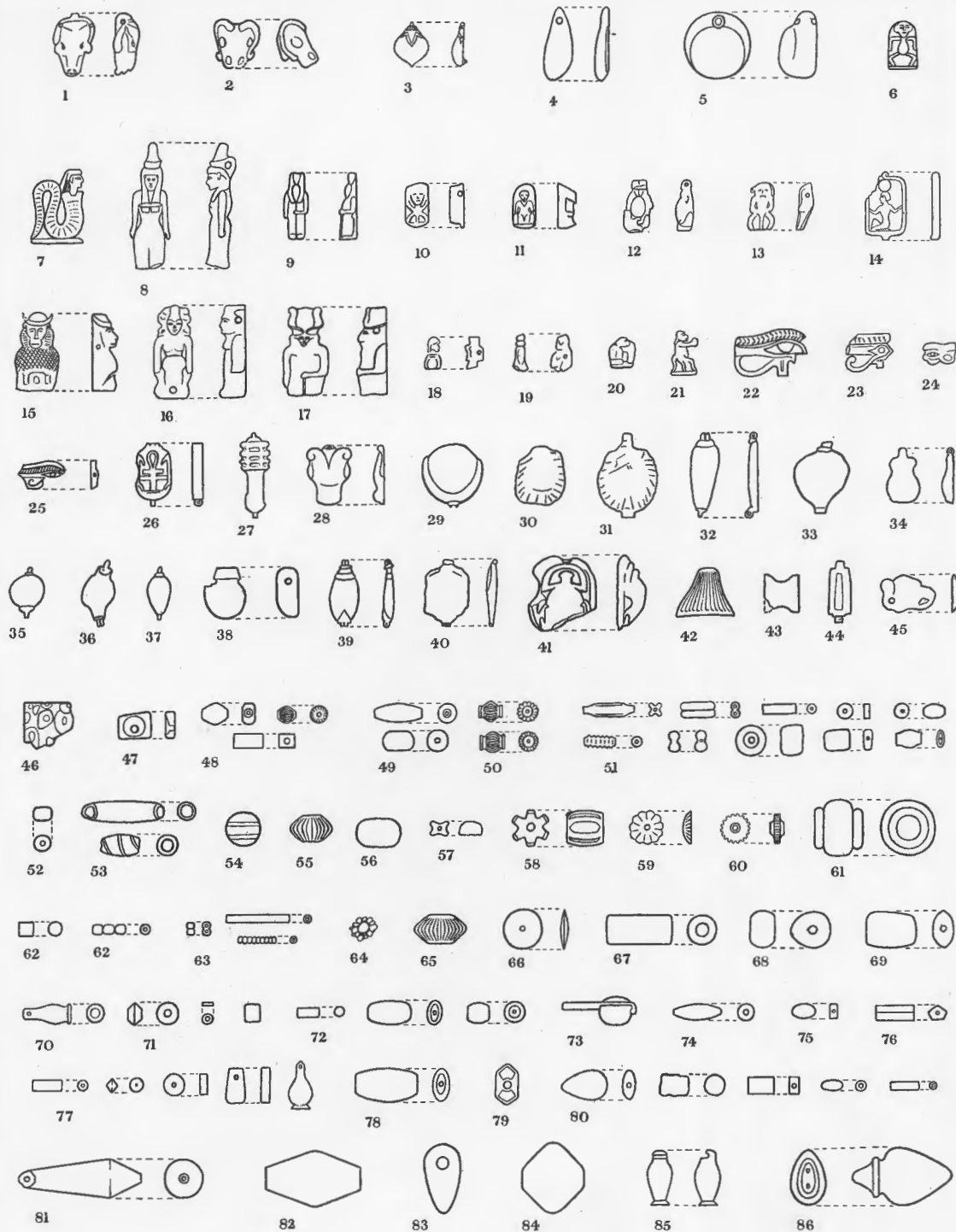
MISCELLANEOUS BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, ETC.



1926 SEASON

57852017

PLATE XXXIII



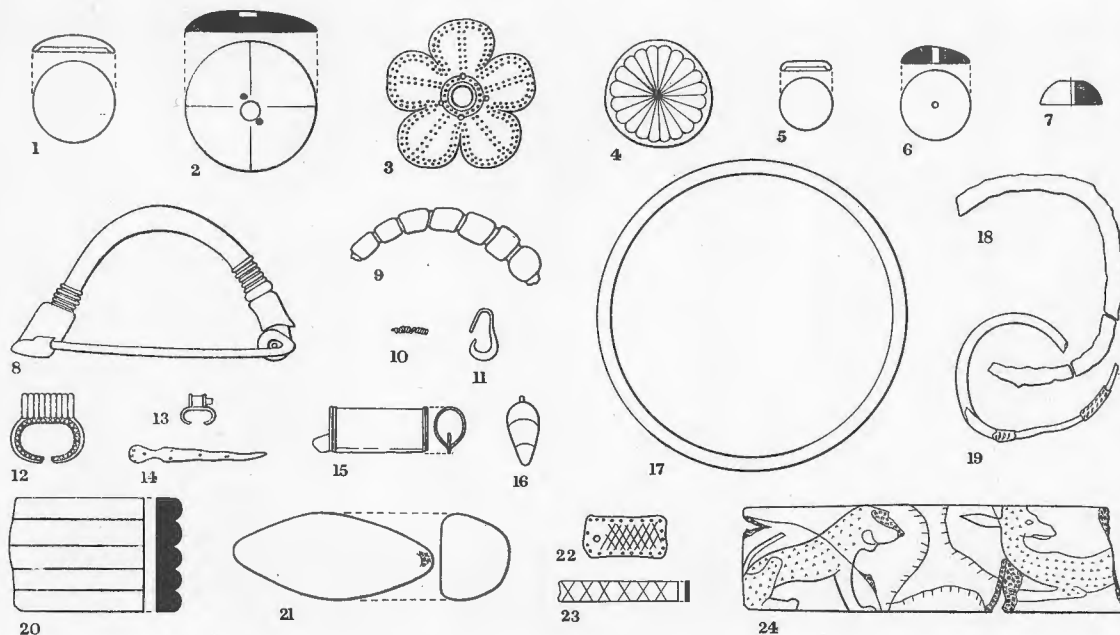
MISCELLANEOUS AMULETS, PENDANTS & BEADS
OF FAIENCE ETC



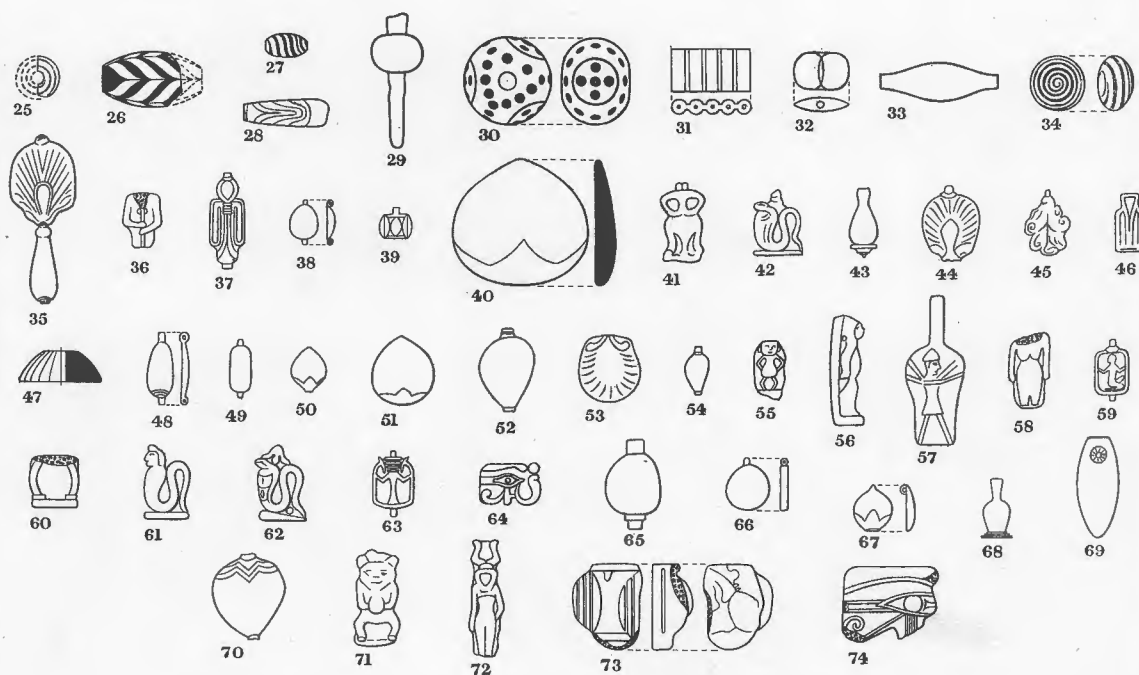
1925 SEASON

U. N. L.
ST. 12.500

PLATE XXXIV



MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTS OF BRONZE, GOLD, ETC.



MISCELLANEOUS BEADS & PENDANTS OF FAIENCE, ETC.



1926 SEASON.



THE DEITIES OF BETH-SHAN.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 CMs.

1925 SEASON.

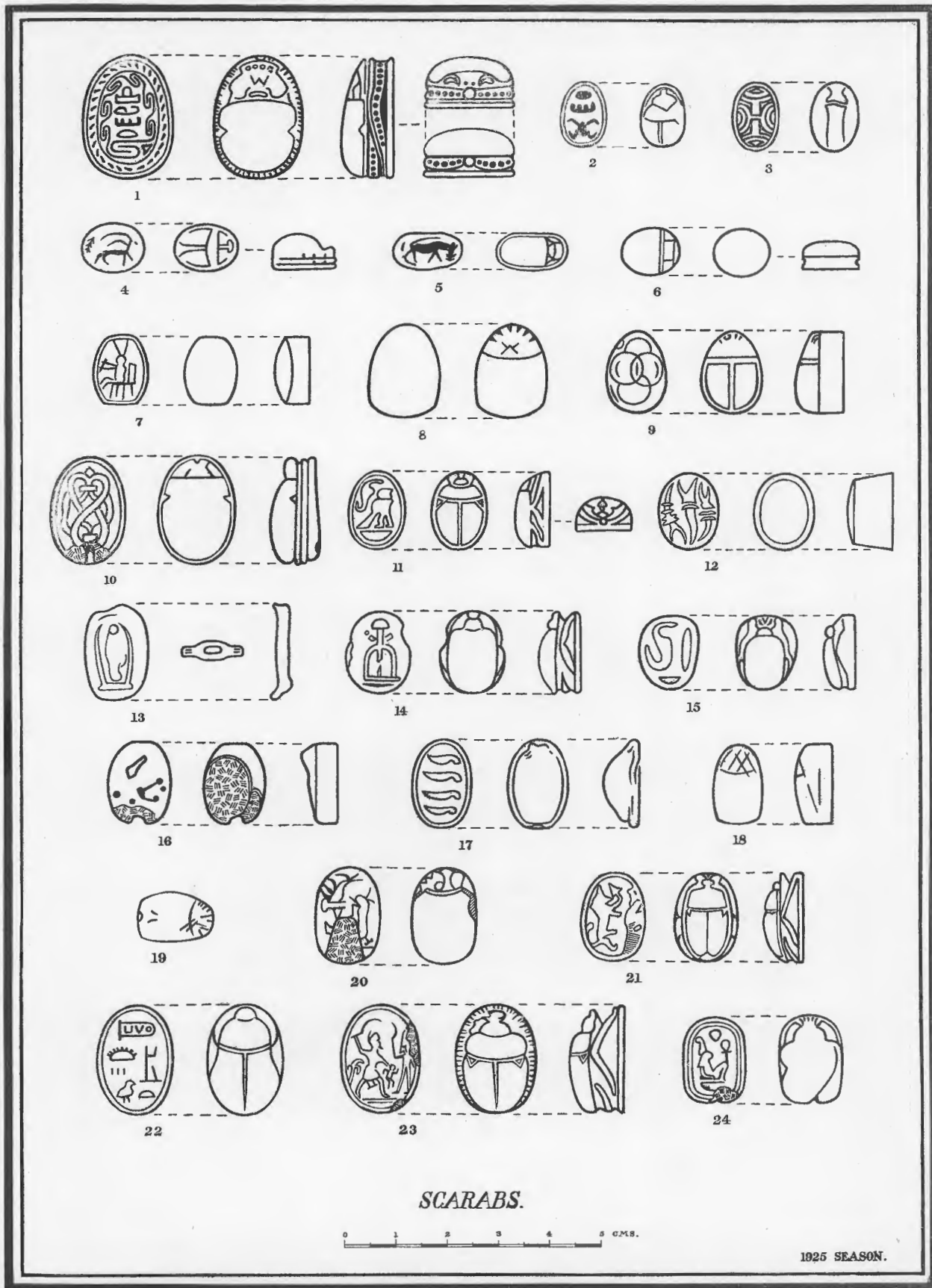
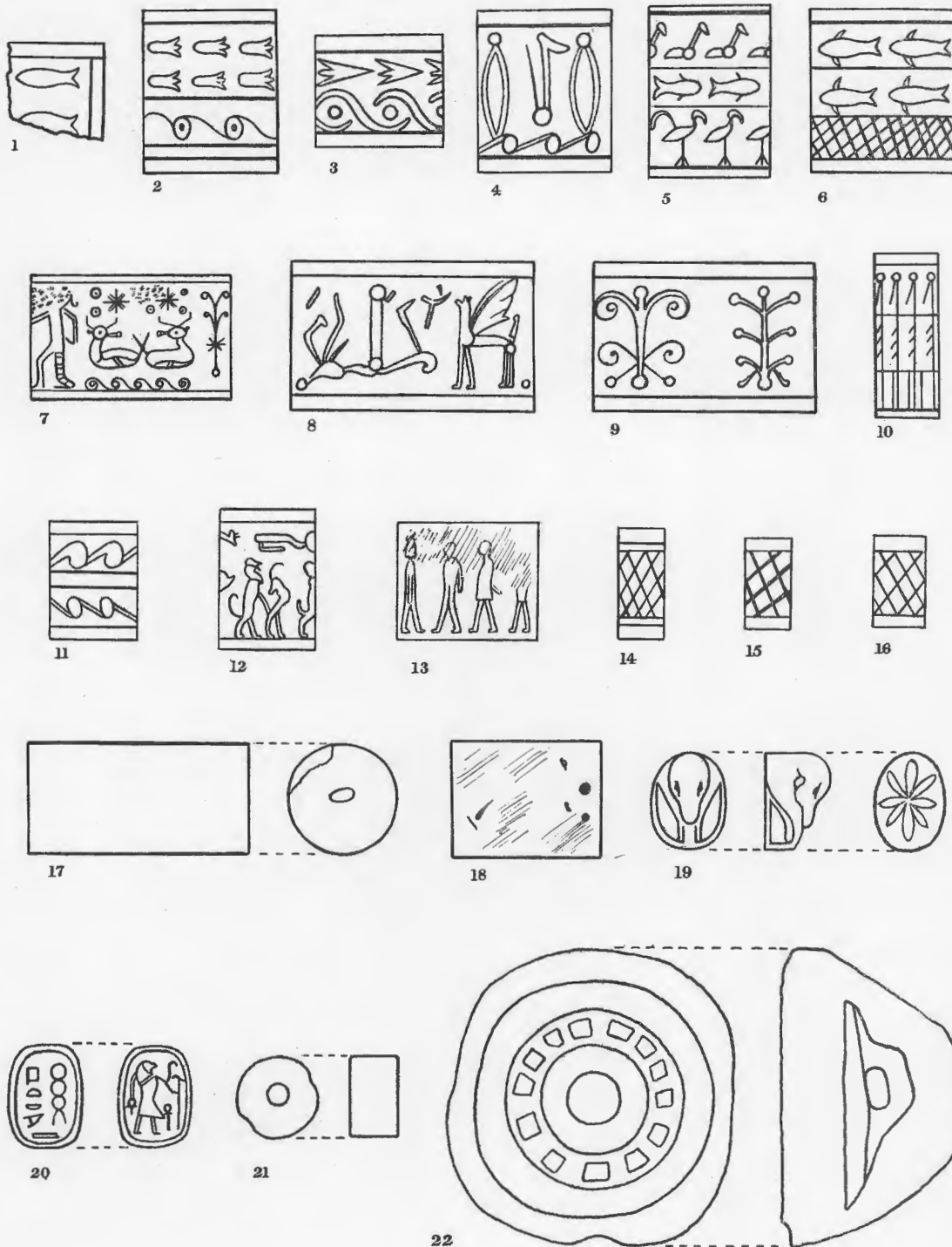


PLATE XXXVII

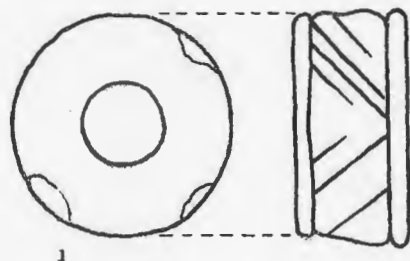


CYLINDER SEALS ETC.

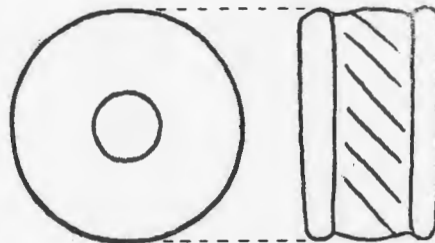
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1925 SEASON.

PLATE XXXVIII



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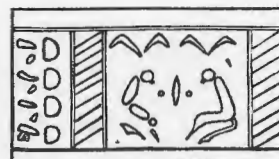
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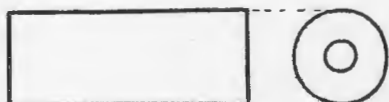
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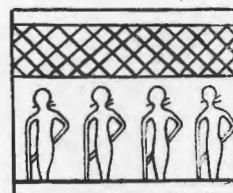
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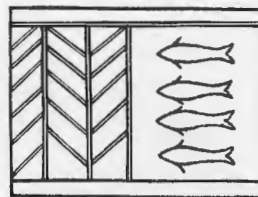
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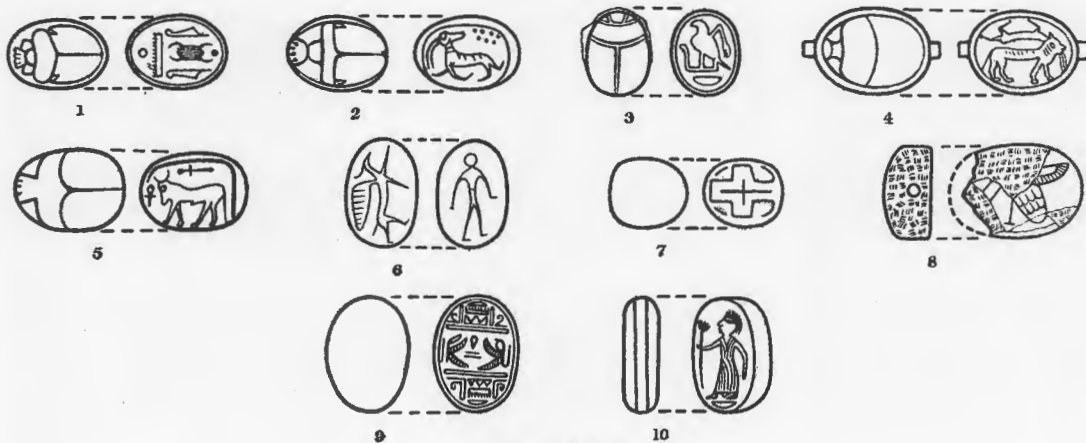


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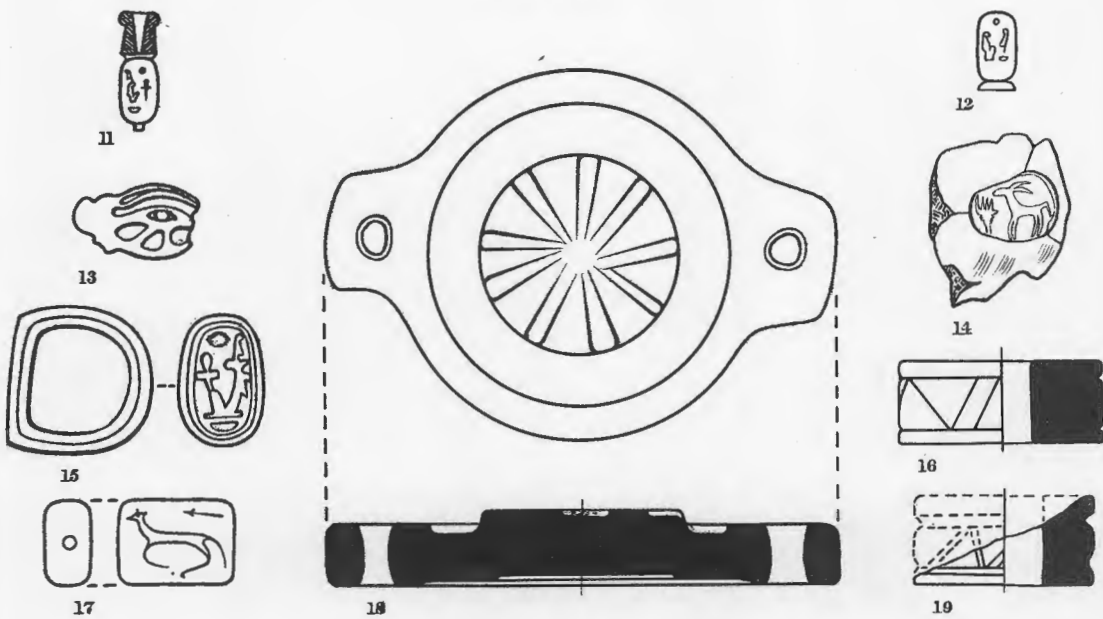
CYLINDER SEALS ETC.



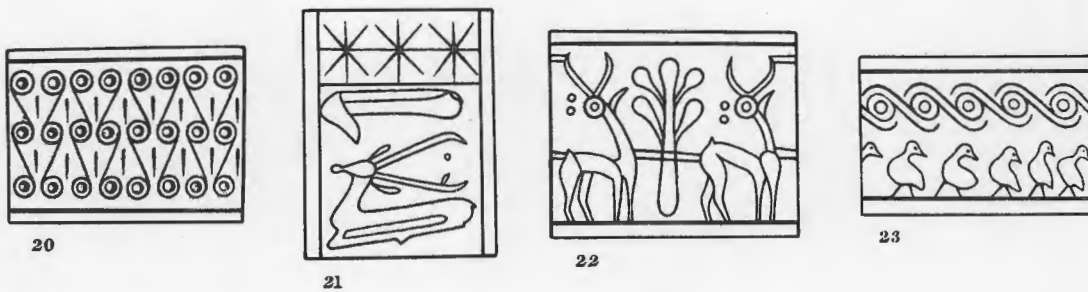
1925 SEASON.



SCARABS.



SEALS.



CYLINDER SEALS.

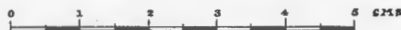
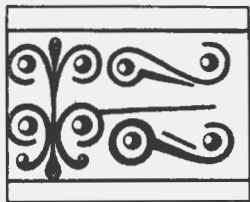


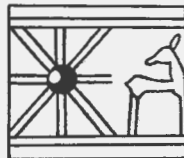
PLATE XL



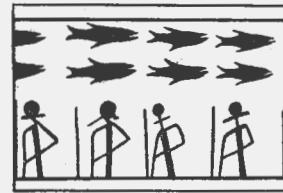
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2



3



4



5



6



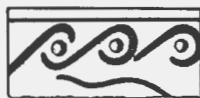
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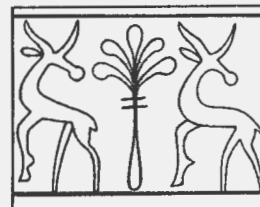
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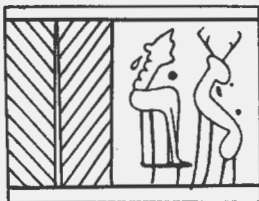
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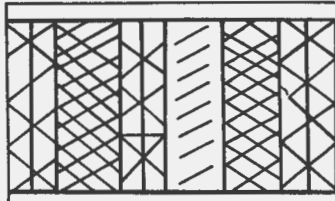
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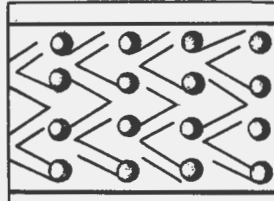
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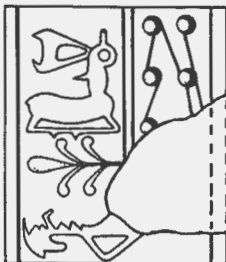
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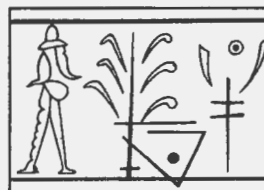
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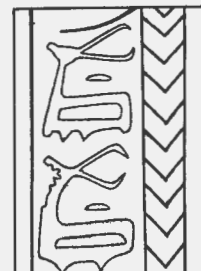
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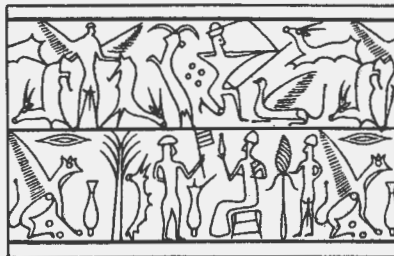
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20



21



22

CYLINDER SEALS.



1926 SEASON.

PLATE XLIA



1. *Head of a life-sized statue.* Pre-Amenophis III*

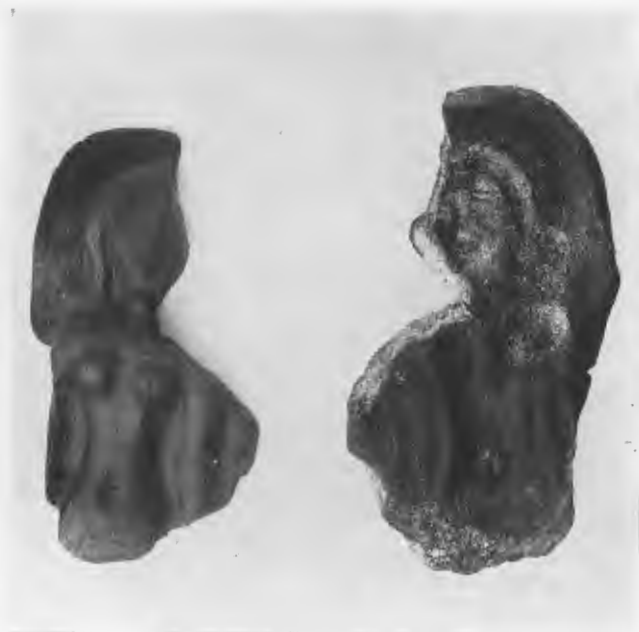


2. *Part of a serpent cult object
Pre-Amenophis III
Cf. Pl. XXI, No. 5*



3. *Base of an incense-stand *
Pre-Amenophis III*

PLATE XLIIA



1. *Ashtoreth* figurine mould (right); wax impression from same on left.* Pre-Amenophis III



3. Fragment of pottery with a man's face* Pre-Amenophis III



4. Fragment of pottery with a woman's face* Pre-Amenophis III



2. *Serpent* cult object with breasts of a female* Pre-Amenophis III



5. *Serpent* cult objects; the one on the left has a cup for the lacteal fluid.* Pre-Amenophis III
Cf. Pl. XLVA, No. 4

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PLATE XLIIIA



1. *Temple of Amenophis III. Looking Northeast*



3. *General view of the rooms just east of the temple of Amenophis III. Looking South*



2. *Model of the temple of Amenophis III
Looking North-northeast*



4. *Details of a brick wall in a room of the Amenophis III level. Note the holes for the strengthening beams*

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PLATE XLIVA



1. *Elephant-headed cylindrical cult object.* Amenophis III*



3. *Pig-headed cylindrical cult object. Amenophis III
Cf. Pl. XIX, No. 2*



2. *Drawings of the elephant-headed cult object*



4. *Serpent cult object. Amenophis III
Cf. Pl. XX, No. 3*

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PLATE XLVA



1. *Ashtoreth-headed cylindrical cult object (plumed)**
Amenophis III



2. *Side view of No. 1*



3. *Head of No. 1*



4. *Serpent cult object with the breasts of female and a cup for the lacteal fluid**
Amenophis III. Cf. Pl. XLIIA, No. 5



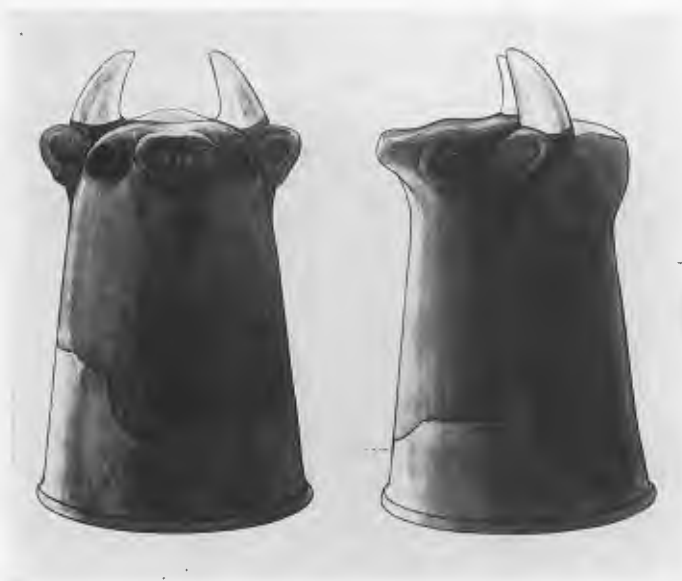
5. *Ashtoreth figurine**
Amenophis III

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PLATE XLVIA



1. *Bull-headed cylindrical cult object**
Amenophis III



2. *Drawings of No. 1*



3. *Bes-headed jar**
Amenophis III



4. *Drawings of No. 3*

STAMPED

PLATE XLVHIA



1. Grotesque jar.* Amenophis III. Side view



2. Front view of No. 1



3. Military standard.* Amenophis III



4. "Boomerang" or castanet. Amenophis III
Cf. Pls. XX, No. 23; XXXV, No. 13

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PLATE XLVIII



1. *Model of a sacred chair. Side view*
Amenophis III. Cf. Pl. XIX, No. 13
also Pl. XLIX, No. 2



2. *View of the other side of No. 1*



3. *Back view of No. 1*



4. *Front view of No. 1*



PLATE XLIXA



1. *Stela of Ashtoreth. Amenophis III*
Cf. Pl. XXXV, No. 5



4. *Pot on trumpet base.* Amenophis III*



2. *Sacred table; this was doubtless associated with the sacred chair in Pl. XLVIII A Amenophis III. Cf. Pl. XIX, No. 14*



5. *Hittite axe-head. Amenophis III. Cf. Pl. XXXII, No. 2*



3. *Bowl fragment showing a boat, a man holding a lotus, a kneeling calf, and a fish* Amenophis III*



6. *Dagger. Amenophis III. Cf. Pl. XXXII, No. 3*

PLATE LA



1. *Temple of Seti I. Looking Northeast*



3. *Inlay showing a lion and a gazelle, one on either side of a pool of water surrounded by herbage Amenophis III. Cf. Pl. XXXIV, No. 24*



2. *Model of the temple of Seti I. Looking North*



4. *Figurine of the Hittite god Teshub (?).* Amenophis III*

BRITISH MUSEUM

PLATE LIA



1. Cylindrical cult object. Early Seti I
Cf. Pl. XIV, No. 2



4. Hawk (Horus). Early Seti I
Cf. Pl. XXXV, No. 8



2. Box for holding cult objects. Early Seti I. Cf. Pl. XXII, No. 13



5. Cylindrical cult object*
Early Seti I



3. Kernos.* Early Seti I



6. Figurine of a goddess
(?). Early Seti I
Cf. Pl. XXXV, No. 10

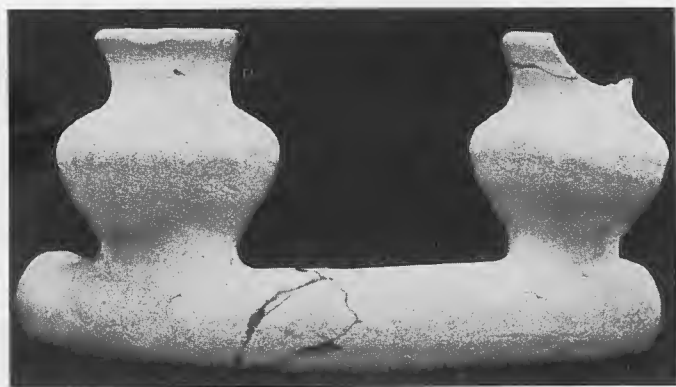
PLATE LIIA



1. Jar with ibex-headed handles
Early Seti I
Cf. Pl. XXII, No. 2



2. Duck's head.* Early Seti I



3. Kernos fragment.* Early Seti I



4. Papyrus capitals. Seti I temple. Cf. Pl. XXVI, No. 20



5. Serpent cult object. Early Seti I. Cf. Pl. XXI, No. 15.



6. Bowl.* Early Seti I

PLATE LIIIA



1. Head of a statuette*
Amenophis III



2. Side view of No. 1



3. Horse's head (figurine)
Note the trappings. Early
Seti I. Cf. Pl. XXI, No. 14



4. Hippopotamus figurine. Early
Seti I. Cf. Pl. XXI, No. 13



5. Dog figurine. The animal is holding some
object in its mouth.* Early Seti I



6. Votive offering in the shape
of a human leg.* Early Seti I



7. Votive offering in the shape of a spherical loaf of
bread; it is stamped, *Imeny*, i. e., "daily".* Early
Seti I



8. Jewelry mould.* Early Seti I



PLATE LIV



1. Rameses III southern temple. Looking East



3. Another view of the Rameses III southern temple. Looking West



2. Model of the Rameses III southern temple. Looking East



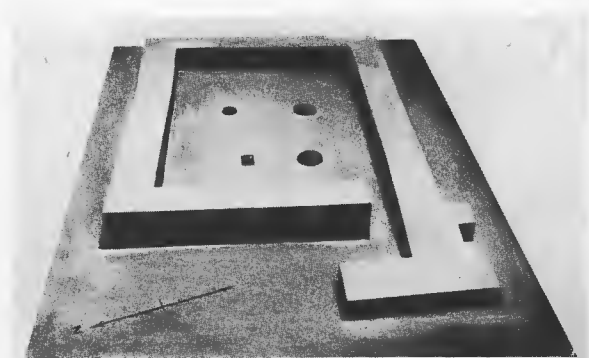
4. Stable for horses in the Rameses III level, near the main west gate of the citadel. Looking Northwest

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PLATE LVA



1. *Rameses III northern temple. Looking East*



2. *Model of the Rameses III northern temple
Looking East*



3. *Details of brickwork
Rameses III level*



4. *Top of the wall shown
in No. 3*



5. *Foundations of wall, Rameses III level*



6. *Foundations of walls, Rameses III level*

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PLATE LVIA



1. Shrine-house
Rameses III
Cf. Pl. XVII,
No. 2



3. Drawing of No. 1



2. Another side of
the shrine-house
shown in Pl.
LVIIA, Nos. 1, 2



4. Cylindrical cult object, Rameses III
Cf. Pl. XVII, No. 7

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PLATE LVIIIA



1. Shrine-house. Rameses III Cf. Pl. XVII, No. 1
Side view shown in Pl. LVIA, No. 2



2. Another view of No. 1 (reverse side)



3. Cylindrical cult object. Rameses III
Cf. Pl. XIV, No. 3



4. Drawing of No. 3

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PLATE LVIIIA



1. Cylindrical cult object. Rameses III
Cf. Pl. XIV, No. 1



2. Another view of No. 1 (reverse side)



3. Drawing of No. 1



4. Box-shaped cult object. Rameses III
Cf. Pl. XVII, No. 4

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PLATE LIXA



1. *Cylindrical cult object. Rameses III*
Cf. Pl. XV, No. 1



2. *Drawing of No. 1*



3. *Cylindrical cult object. Rameses III*
Cf. Pl. XVI, No. 2



4. *Another view of No. 3 (reverse side)*

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PLATE LXA



1. Drawing of the cylindrical cult object shown in No. 2. Rameses III. Cf. Pl. XVI, No. 3



2. Cylindrical cult object shown in the drawing in No. 1



3. Kernos. Rameses III. Cf. Pl. XX, No. 21



4. Lion- and bull-headed vase. Lion part from Early Seti I level; bull part from Rameses III level. Cf. Pls. XX, No. 10; XXII, No. 1

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PLATE LXIA



1. *Cylindrical cult object. Rameses III*
Cf. Pl. XV, No. 3



2. *Drawing of No. 1*



3. *Cylindrical cult object. Rameses III*
Cf. Pl. XV, No. 2



4. *Drawing of No. 3*

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1. *Cylindrical cult object. Rameses III. Cf. Pl. XVII No. 8*



2. *Drawing of No. 1*



3. *Cylindrical cult object Rameses III Cf. Pl. XV No. 4*



4. *Drawing of No. 3*

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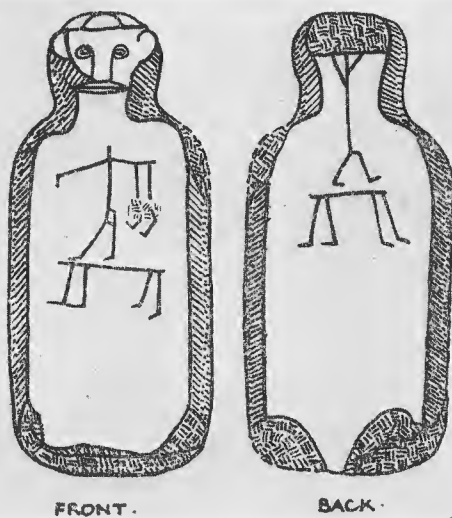
PLATE LXIIIA



1. *Figurine of a deity.* Front view
Rameses III*



2. *Back view of No. 1*



3. *Drawings of No. 1*



4. *Altar.* Rameses III*



5. *Figurines of dogs.* Rameses III*



6. *Figurine of a dog*
Late Ramesside*



PLATE LXIVA



1. Bird figurines from cult objects. Rameses III. Cf. Pl. XX



2. Ashtoreth figurines. Rameses III
Cf. Pl. XXXV, Nos. 19, 20, 26



3. Mask. Late Ramesside. Cf. Pl. XXI, No. 18



4. Side view of No. 3

PLATE LXVA



1. *Stela of Antit. Rameses III. Cf. Pl. XXXV, No. 3*

2. *Figurine of a Canaanite deity. Rameses III. Cf. Pl. XXXV, No. 9*



3. *Cornice. Rameses III. Cf. Pl. XXVI, No. 19*



4. *Bricks with gang marks (?). Rameses III, Cf. Pl. XXVI, Nos. 15-17*



5. *Details of brick doorway Rameses III level*

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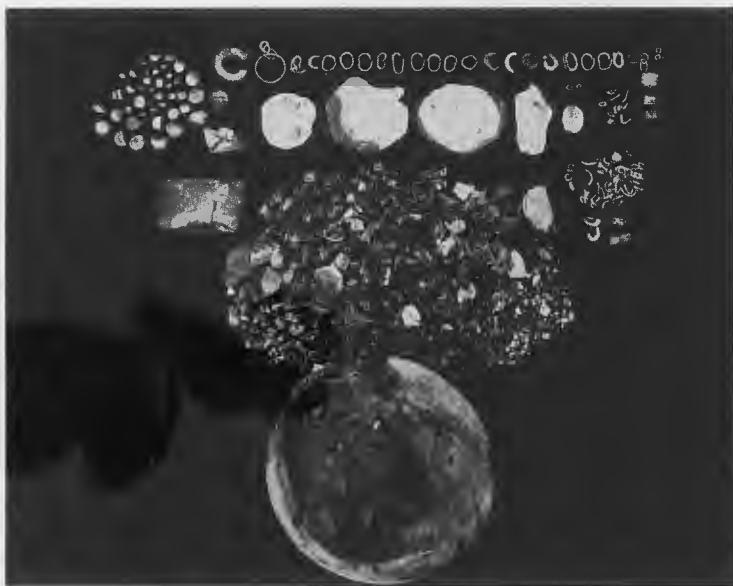
PLATE LXVIA



1. Foundation deposit; a jug of gold ingots, etc., from the north side of the hall, southern temple of Rameses III. Cf. Pl. XXIX, No. 40



2. Another view of No. 1, showing its contents Cf. Pl. XXIX, Nos. 32-44



3. Foundation deposit; a pot (broken) of silver ingots, etc., from south side of the hall, southern temple of Rameses III Cf. Pl. XXIX, Nos. 12-31



4. Miscellaneous jewelry, southern temple of Rameses III. Cf. Pl. XXX, Nos. 46-47

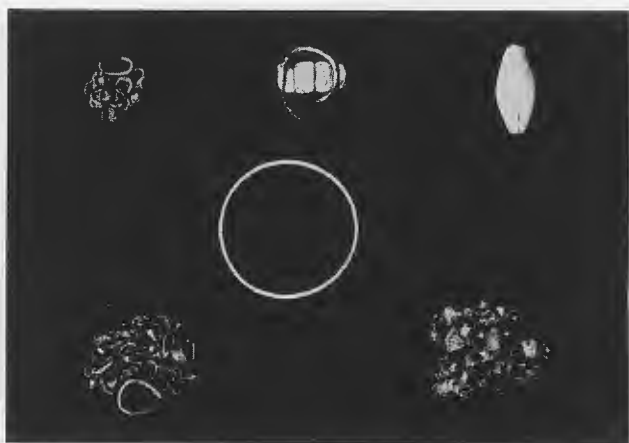
PLATE LXVIIA



1. Mass of silver ingots, jewelry, etc. Late Seti I
Cf. Pl. XXXIV, Nos. 17-21



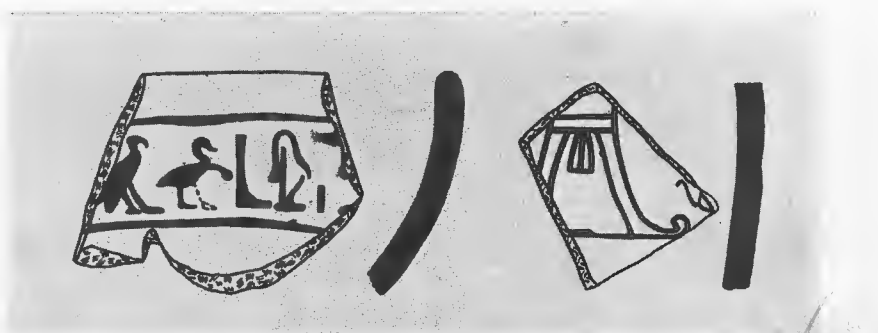
2. Small ingots of silver from No. 1



3. Jewelry, etc., from No. 1. The bangle is of gold



4. Fragments of a bowl.* Thothes III



5. Drawings of No. 4. The hieroglyphs seem to read "[Me] kal < the lord
of > Be [th-shan]."*

PLATE LXVIII



1. *Ashtoreth figurine.* Thothmes III*



2. *Ashtoreth figurine.* Thothmes III*



3. *Ashtoreth figurine.* Thothmes III*



4. *Ashtoreth (figurine) suckling a child.* Thothmes III*



5. *Gold pendant showing Ashtoreth holding the was-sceptre.* Thothmes III*



6. *Ashtoreth figurine.* Thothmes III*



7. *Ashtoreth figurine.* Thothmes III*



8. *Ape figurine (?) from some vessel.* Thothmes III*



9. *Figurine of a deity.* Thothmes III*

PLATE LXIXA



1. Portable altar.* Thothmes III



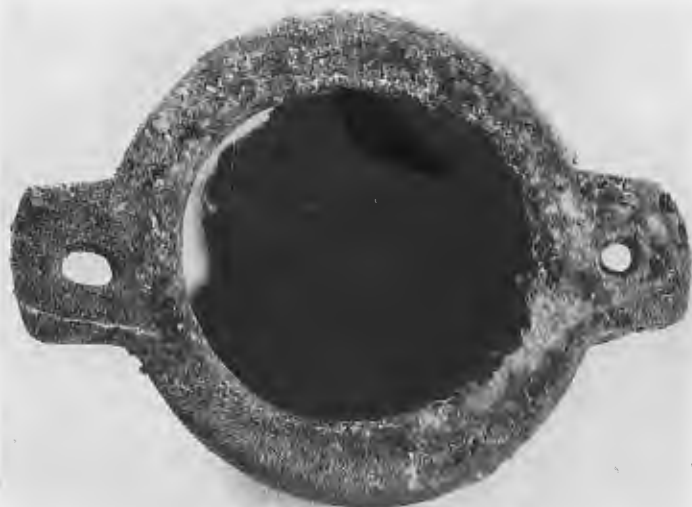
2. Top of No. 1



3. Betyl.* Thothmes III



4. Head of a small figurine of a man*
Thothmes III



5. Cosmetic pot.* Pre-Amenophis III



6. Trumpet mouth*
Pre-Amenophis III

PLATE LXXA



1. *Cult object with curved legs; pottery.* Thothmes III*



2. *Drawing of No. 1*



3. *Chalice.* Thothmes III*



4. *Drawing of No. 3*



5. *Bowl with a serpent on its exterior* Thothmes III*

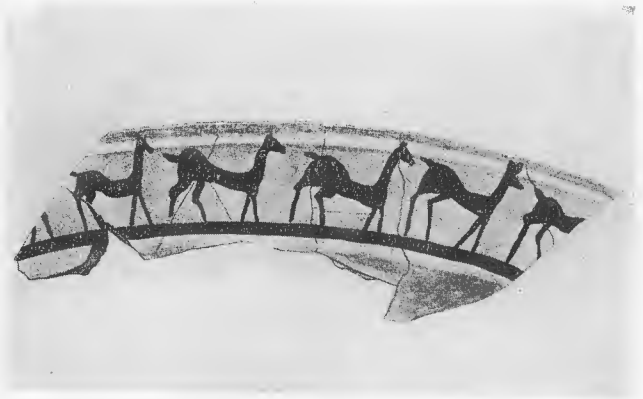
6. *Head of a small figurine of a man* Thothmes III*



PLATE LXXIA



1. Pendant showing a lion leaping on a bull*
Thothmes III



2. Drawing of a fragment of a dish with gazelles*
Thothmes III



3. Scarab of Senwosret I, XIIth
Dynasty; amethyst.* Thothmes III



4. Cosmetic pot.* Thothmes III



5. Jewelry mould.* Thothmes III



6. Inlay representing
a seated negro*
Thothmes III



7. Impression of a scarab of Thothmes
III.* Thothmes III level

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FOUR
SARMAITE
TEMPLES
OF
BETH-SHAN